The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 261. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HAS A LIVELY FIGHT

Republican Central Committee Unable to Agree.

PEACE AT LAST RESTORED

Advice of Cooler Members Is Accepted by the Others.

TROUBLE OVER ROLL-CALL.

Most of the Disturbance Is Caused by Spectators.

MEETING CALLED FOR TODAY.

Forty men, many of them officeholders, who constitute the Cook County Republican Central committee, and to whom has been intrusted the welfare of the party in the county, met at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The ostensible purpose was to call a county convention and a drainage district convention. The committee, however, became involved in an unseemly wrangle, and it was plain from the bitterness of the contest the local election this fall was a mere side issue. Evidently the battle has begun for the control of Cook County next year, when a President is to be nominated.

There were some sensible, coolheaded men present who deprecated the bickerings and quarreling, but they were in the minority, though the fact that it was determined finally to appoint a conference committee to see if the county and city factions could not be brought together indicated there was some little sense of decency and fair play remaining.

After a stormy debate lasting for several hours, which at times was so bitter that it came near causing personal encounters, four confreres, two from each side, were appointed. The Conference committee was in session from 6 o'clock until almost 9 o'clock. It then reported it was unable to agree and asked for more time, and the County committee adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

To Control the Committee.

The main issue was to gain the control of the committee. Lloyd J. Smith, the Chairman, was in sympathy with the City Hall wing of the party and James R. B. Van Cleave, the Secretary, who had the records of the committee, sided with the County Building organization.

The fight was the most bitter contest for the control of the committee that has been seen in the history of Cook County. Commissioner of Public Works Kent, who was present as a spectator, was practically turned out of the room, and two detectives from Central Station who were in the room, for what purpose no one seemed able to explain, were compelled to flee for their lives. Deputy Sheriffs were stationed about the corridors of the hotel. One of these, W. E. Goodman, had his front teeth knocked out by Ald. "Buck" McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth Ward, and during the interim, while the Conference committee was out, "Big Joe" Lammers, the Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward, and McCarthy had a quarrel in the committee room that bid fair to tangle up every one in the room.

During the proceedings of the committee a detective from Central Station became so zealous that he wanted to lay his hands upon Secretary Van Cleave and hot words followed, which almost brought the leading members of the committee to blows. The outsiders who were allowed in the committee room were in a large degree responsible for the disgraceful incidents so far as they relate to pugilistic encounters, and had it not been for a few cool heads, like Ald. Madden and John M. Smyth, more than one disfigured face would have left the committee room.

Fight for Control.

The fight hinged on the control of the committee. The session was called to order by Lloyd J. Smith a few minutes after 2 o'clock, but prior to this time each side had been in caucus and each claimed a majority of the committee. Last Saturday the Executive committee met and passed upon the credentials of a number of new committeemen who had been elected by the ward clubs to succeed committeemen who had become ineligible by reason of having accepted an appointive office. The Executive committee is controlled by the County Building wing and it held a meeting yesterday morning and passed upon the credentials sent in by the Twenty-third Ward club, the Twenty-fourth Ward club, and the Thirty-first Ward club. According to the estimates of the County Building people the roll which they had fixed up contains twenty-four men who would vote to give them control.

The City Hall leaders locked their men in Suite H 14 at 12 o'clock with a lot of sandwiches and enough beer to wash them down, and kept them there till 2 o'clock, when the committee was to meet. The County Building people had their adherents locked up in another suite with a similar layout. Each side had more than enough men to control the committee, providing they could get their men seated, and the issue was, when the committee met, to get the parliamentary advantage of controlling the roll of members.

The County Building people left their retreat a few minutes before 2 o'clock and, headed by Congressman Lorimer and City Clerk Van Cleave, marched to Parlor K 18, where the meeting was to be held. Mr. Van Cleave knocked on the door and it was opened by Detective Sergeant Guide from Central Station. He refused the delegation admission, and this created a great sputter and a lot of profanity in the corridor. Some of the members of the contingent wanted to push the door in, but Mr. Van Cleave insisted that they would get in like gentlemen or they would not go at all.

All efforts to get the detective to open the door failed, and finally Congressman Lorimer went to the caucus of the city people and informed them of the situation. Chairman Smith came down with his followers and the doors were opened and the crowd rushed pell-mell into the room. Then the work of getting those out who were not members of the committee was commenced, and it was decided that Chairman Smith should be allowed to invite half a dozen outsiders, and Congressman Lorimer, the Chairman of the Executive committee, was accorded a similar privilege. This was no small task, and it consumed considerable time. Finally the tangle was straightened out, and Chairman Smith called the meeting to order.

Perry Hull Begins the Trouble.

He had hardly brought his cane down on the table in front of him when he was addressed by Perry Hull, who offered the following resolutions, which he moved be adopted:

Whereas, It is provided in and by Art. 12 of the constitution of the Republican party of Cook County that no person holding an appointive [illegible] position in any city or county office [illegible] be eligible from any ward in the City of Chicago to act as a member of the General or County Central committee;

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that under the foregoing provisions of said constitution several members of this committee have become disqualified to act as committeemen; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report forthwith to this committee the names of such members as well as the names of persons who have been selected under the provisions of said Art. 12 of said constitution to succeed such disqualified committee; and,

Resolved, That no further action be taken or business transacted by this committee until said committee brings in its report.

County Clerk Knopf tried to get the floor on a point of order, but was not recognized, Perry Hull had no sooner finished reading the resolution than he moved the previous question. Smith was about to put the question. This created wild excitement. Ald. Madden demanded a roll-call and John M. Symth secured the recognition of the Chair and insisted that Mr. Hull's motion for the previous question had not been seconded. The Chair held that it had been. Hull made the point of order that the previous question was not debatable, and was sustained. This was to shut off Lorimer, Madden, Smyth, and half a dozen others, who were demanding recognition to speak to the resolution.

The program of the city people was to ignore the Secretary, who had the roll, as prepared by the Executive committee, and to have the Chairman call the roll as prepared in the caucus of the City Hall wing. George A. Gibbs of the Second Ward was recognized on a point of order. He held the constitution and the by-laws of the committee were silent upon this point except to say that in cases not covered by the by-laws Cushing's Manual was to be the guide of the committee. He read this provision from Cushing's Manual relating to the duties of presiding officers:

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved or necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings and to announce the result.

Trouble Over Roll-Call.

He followed this quotation with an argument in which he claimed the Chair had the right to call the roll. Congressman Lorimer made the point of order that the by-laws prescribed the duties of the Secretary, and one of these duties was to call the roll. Chairman Smith maintained all discussion out of order, as the motion for the previous question had been made. John M. Smyth insisted that he had not yielded the floor and that he was recognized before the motion was seconded. Hull insisted nothing was in order but his motion. Half a dozen men were trying to talk at once. Ald. Madden said:

"Does the Chairman of the Republican County Central committee, Lloyd J. Smith, the eminent business man, desire to say to the Republicans of Cook County that he will not conduct this meeting according to parliamentary law? Let us be fair. We do not want any controversy here today. The great business community of this city will not sustain you in this position."

While Madden was talking the City Hall members of the committee were shouting to Smith to call the roll, and Perry Hull, George A. Gibbs, and Henry Wulff were at his elbow urging him to proceed. Smith's face was white with excitement and John M. Smyth, Lorimer, and some of the county people were so indignant they seemed tempted to seize him bodily and throw him from the room. Finally the Chairman shouted: "First Ward."

Van Cleave started to explain something about his being the Secretary of the committee, but was unable to finish, as Gibbs and the other members made so loud a demand for the roll-call.

Smith called the Second Ward and Gibbs voted "yea"; the Third, and Hull voted "yea." The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth were called without a response. Congressman Woodman voted "yea" for the Ninth. Lorimer remained silent when the Tenth was called. Doremus voted "yea" for the Eleventh and Goffert "nay" for the Twelfth. The next response was when the Nineteenth was called and Chris Mamer voted "yea."

Roll-Call Ends in Disorder.

John M. Smyth tried to get a speech in when the Eighteenth was called and shouted something about disgraceful proceedings, but Smith kept right ahead, and when the Twenty-fourth was reached Rhode voted "yea." Wulff voted "yea" for the Twenty-seventh, McCarthy followed suit for the Twenty-ninth, and John Hanberg, who held the proxy of Fred Fair, voted "yea" for the Thirty-third, and Jim Irwin voted "yea" for the Thirty-fourth.

If the six country members voted no one around the Chairman's table was able to hear them. Smith stood dazed for a moment and did not announce the result. He had apparently lost all track of the way the vote was going, when Perry Hull shouted:

"Twenty-two men voted 'yea.'"

Van Cleave had no record of the vote, and after considerable pushing and yelling and crowding around the Chairman he declared the resolution had received nineteen "yeas" and two "nays."

Then Ald. Madden secured recognition. He said in substance: "We are all Republicans and we hope all present are interested in the welfare of the Republican party."

Perry Hull attempted to interrupt, but Mr. Smith called his attention to the fact Madden had the floor. The speaker proceeded:

"We believe the Chairman has the confidence of the business-men of Cook County. We believe if he is left to his own judgment he will decide all points of order and all questions in controversy in fairness. We want nothing but what is fair. We are supposed to be Republicans and to have the interest of the Republican party at stake. In God's name, how can we hope to bring about good results if we permit this kind of tactics to be carried on here today. We want no one to represent a ward on this committee who is not properly entitled to do so, and we are willing to abide by the spirit and the letter of the constitution. If we are defeated we will give three cheers for the men who win. We are Republicans; we are not bulldozers; we are not bolters; but we must be treated with that fairness one respectable citizen owes another respectable citizen. All we want is a fair show. We believe no man is better qualified to give fairness than the Chairman. We believe you are too broad, too big a man, too intelligent, too fair, to allow any man or any set of men to dictate to you."

Chris Mamer Takes a Hand.

Then Chris Mamer of the Nineteenth Ward dipped in his oar, and created a little fun by starting out in this strain:

"I want to compliment the gentleman who has just taken his seat. I like the tone of his remarks. He has now come to my level. I can shake hands with him in political brotherhood. I am glad to see that he has reformed. There need be no question here today that will cause a split in the Republican party. One side or the other must have control of this committee. For God's sake don't disrupt the party. I am willing to sacrifice every personal interest in this matter for the sake of the party, and I have as good friends on one side as on the other. Let us do the decent thing and not go through the mire and filth to thump each other. I hope there will be no more strife and contention. I will not vote with any crowd that will resort to such methods."

Then George Gibbs went back to Cushing's manual again, and said Chairman Smith had announced the previous question had been carried by a vote of 19 to 2 and the debate was out of order. He pro-

[Continued on fourth page.]

FIND A "DEAD" MAIN.

ONE MORE ILLICIT WATER PIPE AT SWIFT & CO.'S PLANT.

Discovery Is Made That It Leads Into the Firm's Wool-House—When It Is Tapped It Spouts a Stream Six Feet High—Evidence That an Engine Is at Work Pumping from It—Fire Marshal Amos Belfus Puts Himself on Record—Digging Will Continue Today.

Further investigation at the Stock-Yards yesterday disclosed the fact that a six inch water pipe uncontrolled by a meter runs into Swift & Co.'s wool house.

The pipe is the one discovered the day before. It was supposed to be a dead one, but a tapping of it at 1 o'clock caused a stream of water six feet high to spout from it.

The close of the day called a halt in the work and prevented a positive ascertaining that the pipe is connected with the water main in Ashland avenue, but an excavation was made thirty feet from the main, and at that point the pipe still extended onward. Assistant Superintendent of Water Pipe Extension Porter said it was almost a certainty that a connection exists. In this belief he is further convinced by the stream of water which spouted out when the pipe was tapped, showing a great pressure. The course of the entire pipe will be followed this morning and the matter conclusively settled.

Suspicion as to the pipe discovered yesterday was aroused Monday when it was first uncovered below the water main in Forty-third street. At that place it extended down the alley east of Ashland avenue. District Foreman Martin had no exact knowledge of the pipe, but supposed it was one which had been broken and abandoned. This belief was at first shared by Assistant Superintendent Porter.

In order to make sure, the boards in the rear of Swift & Co.'s house were torn up yesterday and the ground excavated to a depth of six feet, where the pipe was located.

The flow of the water indicated an engine was at work forcing it through the pipe. Five feet further on it was found to turn eastward towards Swift & Co.'s woolhouse. The excavating was carried to the wall of Swift & Co. and the pipe was found to go through it and into the factory.

To further clinch the find and to prove beyond any dispute that the pipe was an illicit one a gang of men was put to work at the intersection of Forty-third street and Ashland avenue, 300 feet from Swift's, and after digging to a depth of six feet they found the same pipe.

Mr. Porter said a big "steal" had been uncovered.

G. F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., could not be found, having left the office, and his whereabouts not being known. L. A. Carton, Treasurer of the company, would make no statement for the firm in regard to the pipe, as, he said, Mr. Swift was the only one who had knowledge of its system of water mains.

Amos Belfus, Fire Marshal, said:

"That pipe does not go into Swift's engine-room, that's sure. And, what is more, no water runs through it."

"How do you account for the stream of water which came from the pipe when it was tapped?" he was asked. But Mr. Belfus walked away.

Matt Lyons, Captain of Swift & Co.'s special police, said the pipe had been abandoned.

Early yesterday morning Assistant Superintendent Porter and G. Fred Rush for the Civic Federation made a tour of inspection through the greater part of the Stock-Yards district, in which they were joined later by District Foreman Martin. The principal houses were visited, and the source of their water supply, so far as practicable, examined. The visit will practically determine the future places of action in the Stock-Yards investigation. They said there is plenty of work yet to do in the present territory.

Fifty men were engaged in the digging process and five suspected places were excavated. In the alley between Swift's wool house and the glue factory the pipes were uncovered, but nothing of an incriminating character was found. One point which it was thought by the searchers would be brimful of illicit pipes was the large field between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets and Ashland avenue and Armour's factory on the west. A trench six feet deep was dug, following the line of the sidewalk on Ashland avenue, the idea being to ascertain if there were any cross pipes. None were found, however, and the search was abandoned in that immediate vicinity.

The search today will be prosecuted east on Forty-third street, and the end of the illicit pipe discovered yesterday will be found.

The force of watchmen has been increased to three by order of Mr. Porter.

Assistant Superintendant Porter will submit to Commissioner Kent today the result of the search for illicit pipes in Darling & Co.'s factory, where connections were found Sept. 6. The document, Mr. Porter said, will be only the formal report and will contain no other information of the entire investigation.

JURY HAS NOT NAMED A COMMITTEE.

Story of City Press Association on Water Main Investigation Is Denied.

The City Press Association sent out a story last night saying five members of the grand jury would begin an investigation of the Stock-Yards water main troubles. The story declared the committee had been appointed in spite of Judge Payne's instructions as to outside work for the jury, and further that a representative of the State's-Attorney's office had said the work would begin today.

Several members of the grand jury were seen last night and each declared emphatically that the water main case had not been mentioned, that no committee had been appointed, and that no discussion as to appointing such a committee had ever been held. Following is what the City Press Association sent out:

Five members of the grand jury will today begin an investigation of certain charges against Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and Darling & Co., Union Stock-Yards packers, suspected of having obtained city water in an unauthorized and irregular manner. The committee of five was appointed yesterday, and according to a representative of the State's-Attorney's office will begin its work today.

This committee of five was appointed in direct opposition to the pointed remarks of Judge Payne, who, when he swore the jury in, told the members that he strongly disapproved of the custom of grand juries appointing committees to hunt up crime. His Honor intimated that the present jury starting with 600 cases on the docket, with a probability of 200 being added during the session, would find enough to employ its time without leaving the grand jury room to look up business.

But despite the expressed sentiments of the court a special committee has been appointed.

[Continued on fourth page.]

SHOOTS AT THE WIRE.

EFFORT TO DESTROY POOL-ROOM TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION.

Sheriff Hayes of Indiana Makes a Raid at Roby—He Enters Paddy Ryan's Place—There Are Many There, but No Gambling, So He Breaks Up the Line of Communication with Race Tracks—He Charges Capt. Baer with Aiding Gambling—Denial of This.

For ten minutes yesterday afternoon at Roby, Ind., there was a wild scene of excitement.

Sheriff Hayes of Lake County, Ind., and a posse of constables marched yesterday to the wooden structure at Roby used by Paddy Ryan as a poolroom, and, placing officers at the door, entered and informed the 400 persons packed into the place they were all under arrest.

There was barely breathing room in the place, which ordinarily accommodates not more than 200 persons. But there were many racetrack fiends who went to Roby yesterday expecting to see the first day's races of the Lakeside Jockey club, not knowing Judge Gillette had taken measures to keep the track closed. They naturally drifted to Paddy Ryan's place, and were deeply engaged figuring on the chances of Henry of Navarre, Clifford, Sir Walter, and Domino in the big special race at Gravesend when Sheriff Hayes made his appearance.

Then the Sheriff, amid the jeers of the crowd, pushed and fought his way to the barricade behind which the odds are posted and where all the business is done and ordered the telegraph instruments ripped away from their positions. This was done amid the protests of the operatives and Paddy Ryan himself. Hayes, however, was determined to make a good job of it. He ordered the wires strung along the ceiling of the building to be taken down. Ryan told him it could not be done.

"Can't be done, eh," he roared, and whipping an enormous revolver out of his pocket he began shooting at the wires and their fastenings. The flying bullets produced a panic among the touts, gamblers, and women who crowded the place, and half a dozen persons were badly bruised in the crush. An attempt was made by some of them to get out of the place, but constables, with drawn revolvers, stood at the one exit, which, by the way, was on the Illinois side of the line, the Indiana door having been closed when a raid was rumored.

The badly scared sports were ordered back. Several of the more desperate blacklegs drew revolvers and in the tumult would have used them but for cooler heads.

Sheriff Hayes wasted half a dozen shots before he found he might as well try to pick winners as to shoot wires. So he called for a rope. One was brought, and using it as a lariat, he lassoed the wires and tore them down.

The gamblers had been warned the Sheriff would make a raid and no one was caught gambling. Hayes, after he had cut the wires, wrecked the fittings of the interior of the Indiana part of the building.

Sheriff Hayes said the gamblers were protected by Capt. Baer and the South Chicago police.

Capt. Baer said last night he had submitted the matter to Chief Badenoch some time ago, and was awaiting instructions before acting.

HE'S BEGINNING TO TAKE NOTICE AT LAST.

ALD. MADDEN MAKES HIS PLEA BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, continued warm.
Sun rises at 5:33½; sets at 5:55.
Moon 30 days old; rises at 5:04 a. m.
Autumnal equinox Sept. 23, 1:10 a. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Fight in the Republican Central Committee.
Another "Dead" Main at Swift & Co.'s.
Sheriff Shoots at the Wires.
Atlanta Exposition Ready to Open.
2 Make a New Issue in New York.
Bimetallists Will Consolidate All Factions.
3 Says Chicago's Credit Is Good.
Progress of the Boodling Investigation.
Say Civil Service Is Supreme.
Mayor Swift Talks of Civil Service.
4 Sharp Advance in Hard Coal Prices.
Huntington Denies Dropping Trains.
Western Railway Club Meeting.
5 Mello Said to Be Coming to Cuba.
Rome Is Not for Sale to the Pope.
Pathetic Death of J. Arnold Brecher.
6 "Colts Are Surprising the Cranks."
Miss Hudson Faints Playing Tennis.
Game Warden Still After Duck Hunters.
7 Henry of Navarre Is Still a King.
Lou Michell Is Too Much for Bay B.
Big Fight to Come Off at Dallas.
8 Faith in Anti-Toxin.
Ald. Best's Underground Terminal Plan.
Union Loop Fight Is Ended.
Ald. Coughlin as a Humanitarian.
9 Atlanta Exposition Opens Today.
Ceremony at Chickamauga Begins Today.
10 Adam's Death Hastened by Abuse.
Events in the Social World.
11 Bears in Wheat Are Panicky.
News of the Financial Centers.
Alton's New Line to Peoria.
13 Fish Commission Money Wasted.
Water Investigation Is to Begin.
Letters from Readers of "The Tribune."
Heard in the Hotel Corridors.
14 Affairs in the Insurance World.
Proceedings in the Courts.
Shipping News of the Great Lakes.
16 Inside of the South Africa Gold Boom.
Grain Men Demand an Investigation.
Druggists Oppose Automatic Telephones.

SEVEN INJURED IN TWO ACCIDENTS.

Cars in Collision in Washington, D. C., May Have Fatal Results.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Two street-car accidents occurred in this city this evening within an hour of each other, and, although each was attended with numerous casualties, none of them is expected to prove fatal.

AUERBACH, MRS., Brookland, D. C.
CORLISS, MISS, Brookland, D. C.
HAMMUT, C. M., colored.
YATES, MRS. H. S., of Chicago.
LOCKWOOD, MISS, of Chicago.
LEWIS, JOSEPH, colored.
MOSEBEY, WILLIAM, driver.

At 7:15 p. m. a motor car on the Ninth street electric line collided with a Belt line car at Ninth and P streets. The motor car crashed into the middle of the horse car, throwing it about sixty feet. The driver and several passengers were injured.

At 8:10 p. m. a car on the Eckinton Electric railway became unmanageable and ran into the buffers.

KIDNAPS LITTLE JOHNNIE QUINN.

Man Is Seen Going Away with the 4-Year-Old Boy.

The police last night were asked to look out for a man who kidnaped John Quinn, 4 years old, No. 29 Charles place, yesterday afternoon.

He was seen walking toward Van Buren street, and at State street he disappeared.

Several persons who were in the vicinity at the time said they saw a man who appeared to be about 40 years old talking to the child. The little fellow was next seen walking with the man south on State street.

The police have a description of the stranger, and messages were sent out to all stations last night to be on the lookout for the kidnaper.

DECLARE J. E. ADDICKS NOT ELIGIBLE.

Delawareans Refuse to Admit the Millionaire to the Historical Society.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Historical Society of Delaware here this evening the application of the millionaire gas king, J. Edward Addicks, for membership in the association was denied. Chief Justice Lore, who offered the millionaire's name, was obliged to withdraw it. The members of the society claim Addicks is not a Delawarean.

AFFABLE STRANGER HAS HIS $206.

Why Charles Hilman Will Postpone His Trip to Germany.

Charles Hilman, en route from Minneapolis to Germany, reached Chicago yesterday with $206 and his tickets in his pocket.

The affable stranger met him.

Last night Hilman had lost $206 and his tickets and will not go to Germany.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

E. H. Albee, the oldest inhabitant of Fort Dodge, Ia., is dead.

The Common Council of Rochester, N. Y., has adopted ballot machines for use at all municipal elections.

P. D. Christian took $5 away from a saloonkeeper at the point of a pistol at Lynchburg, Va. He is believed to be insane from drink.

Ex-State Senator Charles L. McArthur of Troy, N. Y., 75 years old, was seriously hurt by falling down-stairs in a hotel at Saratoga, N. Y.

A young man giving his name as Alfred Watson of Chicago was run over by a freight train near Rochester, N. Y., and fatally injured.

John Moore was sent to the workhouse for thirty days at Pittsburg, Pa., for beating his wife. Magistrate Donahue let Mrs. Moore fix the punishment.

At Burlington, Ia., two desperate characters broke jail. A running fight took place in the streets. One was captured, wounded, and the other escaped.

The question of personal liability of corporation officials for violation of patents is involved in a suit begun by the National Cash Register company in Boston, Mass.

The advance of 50 cents a ton on iron rates North and West has gone into effect, as a result of a conference between Southern freight agents and iron men at Birmingham, Ala.

The $5,000,000 mortgage given by the Mobile and Montgomery railroad company to the Central Trust company of New York has been recorded at Montgomery, Ala.

The Executive committee of the American Ticket Brokers' Association decided to boycott the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at its meeting in Louisville, Ky.

A mob of seventy-five men was fired on by the Sheriff while trying to break into the jail at Lexington, Tenn., to lynch two negroes locked up there for assault. One man was seriously and two slightly wounded.

At Seattle, Wash., Capt. J. M. McLean, a Scotchman, owner, and Capt. Jensen, master, of the Chilean vessel Atacama, are in jail, charged with cruelty on the high seas. It is alleged international complications may arise as a result.

LAST EDITION.

IN POMP AND PARADE.

Atlanta's Great Exposition Ready to Open.

CHICAGO OF THE SOUTH.

Flash from Gray Gables Will Start the Machinery.

COTTON STATES ON VIEW.

Elaborate Program for the First Day of the Fair.

WHITE AND BLACK WILL SPEAK.

[For illustrated general article on the scope of the exposition see pages 9 and 10.]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU,
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.

At 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon an electric impulse will flash into the grounds of the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition from Gray Gables and the pressure of President Cleveland's finger on an electric button will set in motion the big engine in the machinery building. The fountains will play, the flags will be unfurled, the great throngs of visitors will cheer, and Atlanta's big fair will be formally opened for 102 days.

Atlanta is making great preparations for the opening day. There are many handsome decorations in the business part of the city. A general holiday has been declared. There will be a big parade which will reach the grounds early on the afternoon. The full program of exercises inside the grounds is as follows:

Salute to Atlanta, composed for the occasion by Victor Herbert—Gilmore's Band.
Prayer—Bishop C. K. Nelson.
Exposition ode—Frank L. Stanton.
Address of President C. A. Collier.
Address on behalf of women—Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Woman's Board.
Music—Chimes, "Columbia."
Address, presentation of the negro exhibit—Prof. Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial College.
Address of welcome on behalf of the State—Gov. Atkinson.
Address of welcome on behalf of the city—Mayor Porter King.
Music—Gilmore's Band.
Exposition oration—Judge Emory Speer.
Music—Gilmore's Band.
Pressing the button which starts the machinery by President Cleveland at Gray Gables.
Benediction—Bishop Becker.
National salute.

Tonight everything seems to promise an auspicious opening. Fair weather is predicted by the weather man. Enough local and visiting dignitaries and military organizations are here to insure an imposing parade. The addresses are to be delivered by people of note. Judge Speer is Georgia's crack stump-speaker. The friends of Booker T. Washington, the colored orator, promise a magnificent address. The march salute to Atlanta is dedicated to the memory of Henry W. Grady.

The day's festivities will come to a climax in an elaborate display of fireworks. There promises to be a big crowd on opening day. The gates will be thrown open at 6 o'clock. There are at least 35,000 visitors here and there should be 10,000 more by noon Wednesday. With 45,000 visitors and a general holiday in Atlanta, exposition officials are calculating on an attendance anywhere from 50,000 up. The restaurant people have made arrangements to feed 30,000 persons and their calculations make a liberal allowance for a vast number of basket lunches.

At a late hour tonight one important part of the program for tomorrow was yet undecided. It had been the plan to have the opening exercises in the auditorium building, which seats 3,000. Tonight the management became convinced that the building is far too small to accommodate the expected crowds and the only alternative is to hold the exercises in the open air.

The officials are undecided on this point and the problem will have to solve itself. It is probable that the speechmaking will begin in the building and then adjourned to the open air.

Tonight the grounds and buildings are beautifully illuminated by thousands of electric lights by way of trial. The illumination promises well for a gorgeous spectacle the opening night.

And so on ground once traversed by rifle-pits over which Sherman threw the first shell into the city thirty-one years ago will tomorrow be opened the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.

EXHIBITS NEARLY ALL IN PLACE.

Magnificent Array of Buildings in Piedmont Park.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU,
Atlanta Ga., Sept. 17.

The exhibits, the great drawing card of the exposition, are many and varied; in addition to the regular exhibition buildings there are several special displays in separate buildings. While the work of installing the exhibits is not completed, it is progressing rapidly, and the sightseer will find plenty to occupy his attention tomorrow.

One of the first buildings the visitor sees when he enters the fair grounds is the agricultural building, which stands to the south of the main entrance. Its 40,000 square feet of floor space are devoted to the display of vegetable foods, their accessories, and the machinery used in their production. The exhibits, though not all installed, are nearer completion than those in most of the buildings. Supt. W. P. Price says that his building will be ready when the fair opens tomorrow. The South Carolina exhibit is almost finished. The West Florida exhibit is the largest in the building. It embraces every product grown in that part of the State. The most notable are the fruits, cotton, and tobacco. A cigar factory is in process of erection and a glass hive of bees will arrive Thursday.

The largest building on the grounds is the manufactures and liberal arts building, which overlooks both Clara Mere and the plaza. On its 100,000 square feet of floor are crowded exhibits from nearly every State in the Union, England, France, Germany, and other foreign lands.

In the galleries are placed the educational and religious exhibits. Many of the exhibits are installed, while others have yet to be unpacked. Delays due to custom-house regulations have retarded the foreign exhibitors. In the French section there are many fine marble statues, and the Italians display some beautiful embroideries and ceramics.

In the manufactures building is shown the greatest variety of objects of any building in the grounds. The exhibit is an excellent one. The building is profusely decorated within with flags and bunting.

The exhibits in the machinery building have not all been installed, but the big engine, which is to run the machinery today, is ready. The 12,000 feet of shafting, all of which runs under the flooring, is in place. The four batteries of boilers, aggregating 2,500 horse-power, have been completed for some time. All the dynamos are not yet in place, but there will be no scarcity of electric light, Chief Atkinson says, for tomorrow night.

The massive exhibits in the electricity building have delayed work in that building, but a number of firms have completed their displays, and the others are making all possible haste.

The transportation building contains exhibits of railway and electric cars, bicycles, boats, and balloons. There is also a display of carriages and other vehicles.

The Georgia manufacturers have a building in which are displayed their products. It contains an exhibit of cotton presses and gins, sawmill machinery, pottery kilns, and much more.

The negro building is devoted to a display of the handiwork of that race. Every branch of manufacture, photography, and painting are among the exhibits. It includes a negro lunch-room, where meals prepared by negro cooks are served.

The government building is similar in its exhibit to that at the World's Fair. There are exhibits from all the departments of the government, the most interesting being the War Department and Smithsonian displays. Everything is ready for the opening.

The fishery exhibit will be installed in a few days.

The forestry building contains an exhibit of woods, trees, and compares favorably with the building at the World's Fair. It contains a large exhibit from the Argentine Republic.

More nearly completed than any of the other buildings is the hall of fine arts, which has a superb location at an elevation of nearly a thousand feet above the sea level, the highest site in Piedmont Park. It is situated to the southwest of the United States Government building, and is one of the most prominent and magnificent of the exposition group. The structure is classic in outline and consists of a main central building with colonnade entrances and of two wide wings entered through semicircular porticoes in the north and south sides. The exterior of the building is covered with white cement plaster and staff ornamentation and is designed after Italian renaissance motives. Directly over the plaza front is a finely executed gold and colored frieze illustrating allegorical subjects selected from Homer's Iliad.

The interior of the building is divided into three large galleries. The central or main gallery is over 100 feet long, half as wide, and 40 feet high. It is surrounded by a 12-foot balcony, under which are a series of alcoves, which add greatly to the wall space for pictures. To the north and south of the main gallery are wing galleries 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 20 feet high, all three of which are admirably lighted. The total available wall space for hanging purposes is 30,000 square feet, and the total amount of ground covered by the building is 21,000 square feet. The work on the exterior of the building with the exception of the frieze over the plaza front is entirely completed and the interior needs only a few finishing touches.

The north and south galleries are in perfect order, with the pictures all hung and ready for exhibition. In the central or main gallery workmen are busily engaged mounting the statuary. The delay in the arrival of the pedestals is the one cause that prevented the palace of fine arts from being completely finished for the opening of the exposition tomorrow.

The arrangement of the exhibit of paintings, statuary, and other works of art is extremely good, and everything is placed where it will show to the best advantage. Among the paintings and sculpture are works of celebrated artists of this country and foreign countries, and the whole collection is a representative one of which any city might well be proud of having inside its gates.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS ARRIVE.

Estimate that 35,000 Strangers Are Already in the City.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU,
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.

Gen. E. P. Collraux and the Governor's staff of Louisiana arrived tonight from New Orleans accompanied by the Washington artillery with 125 men under the command of Col. John B. Richardson as an escort. The Governor's staff consists of Col. Fred A. Ober, Col. C. L. Walker, Col. J. C. Andrews, Col. George H. Vennard, Maj. Maurice Generelly, and Maj. George S. Kansler. All will take part in the exercises tomorrow.

Lieut. Underhill, son of Capt. Underhill of the Washington Artillery, fell from the train at Macon, Ga., and the wheels of one coach passed over his right arm.

Ex-Speaker Crisp is on hand for tomorrow's exercises.

The tide of travel towards Atlanta is heavy. The Louisville and Nashville has brought 80,000 people to Louisville within the last week and sold $75,000 worth of tickets to points South. Most of the Grand Army men are at Chattanooga and will get to Atlanta towards the end of the week. There are over 1,000, however, in Atlanta today, mostly from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska. They had a great time passing through the scenes many of them traveled a generation ago. At every possible opportunity the veterans left the cars to pick a tuft of cotton or break off a branch from a persimmon tree.

Among these Grand Army men are Judge Hicks of St. Paul, Col. D. B. Henderson and Maj. S. A. Atherton, Capt. John Lewis, F. E. Moser, E. Levie, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Euling, James Kelly, John Page, George A. Healey, Frank Adall, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Herr, Mr. and Mrs. William Fuller of Dubuque, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. John Cook, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Dimmock, H. S. Vanderoot, and B. Service, from various points in Illinois.

Charles E. Ross and John E. Williams of Chicago are at the Hotel Aragon, and H. D. Sheldon, Elam L. Clark, O. F. Bone, C. E. Westlake, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Black of Chicago are at the Kimball House.

The city is rapidly filling up with strangers tonight and the number of visitors is already in excess of the expectations of the hotel people. At the Union Station the crowd is as large as the building can accommodate and the baggage department is swamped in business. The down-town district is filled and the street cars are packed as never before.

Trains on all roads are heavily loaded and the majority run in two and three sections. The greatest crowds from the North will reach here in the morning between 7 and 9 o'clock. Several train-loads of people from Chattanooga are expected in addition to the general travel from other points north and west. The chief of the public comfort department estimates tonight that 35,000 strangers are in the city.

CHIEF COOPER TALKS OF THE FAIR.

What the Atlanta Exposition Is and What It Will Be.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU,
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.

One of the most important departments in the exposition is that of publicity and promotion. The chief of the department is W. G. Cooper. No man connected with the enterprise is more closely in touch with its details and few, if any, have done more to promote it. On the eve of the opening he is one of the busiest men to be found inside the gates. His office is inside the administration building, on the second floor, immediately above the main gate, through which the throngs will pour in tomorrow. A large force of assistants and clerks worked from early morning until late tonight clearing up the rush of business caused by the calling in of all passes and the reissue of new ones to take effect after today.

Mr. Cooper paused in his labor today long enough to write for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE his forecast for tomorrow, together with some interesting facts relating to the exposition in a general way. Here it is:

> We believe the exposition to be further advanced than the World's Fair was on opening day. Everything of importance is ready, and our visitors will not be disappointed in the exhibits. The estimates of the first day's attendance vary from 40,000 to 80,000, and I think the actual figures will be somewhere between the two.
>
> We expect to pay off our bonded indebtedness of $800,000 in thirty days, and may do better. We have 4,000 men employed.
>
> There remains a great deal of work to be done before the grounds and interior of the buildings are in perfect condition, but that can be carried out and finished in a week without inconvenience after the gates are open to the public.
>
> We have been disappointed in but few of our plans, and the general results have surpassed our expectations. We were specially fortunate in regard to the mining and forestry exhibit, which is one of the finest and most important. The entire space of the building could have been disposed of in a single day. The officials in charge had the choice of the finest exhibits in the country and only the best were admitted. The result is to bring together from the Southern States the most select and uniformly excellent collection ever seen in this country.
>
> There is another matter which deserves special mention. Our system of awards was believed to be as nearly perfect as it can be planned on such a large scale. The World's Fair was a total failure in that one respect and we profited by a bad example. We have secured excellent men for the department and will employ the jury system entirely. We expect no trouble from that quarter.
>
> We welcome the opening day with the feeling that the success of our exposition is assured. It has been a great undertaking, but we feel certain that its results will repay the city and the South a hundred fold.
>
> W. G. COOPER.

WHAT ATLANTA WOMEN HAVE DONE.

One Building Nearly Complete and Another in Course of Erection.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU,
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.

The newcomer at the Exposition is immediately attracted by a commodious white structure of classic design, surmounted by a great tower with electric illuminations, conspicuously placed between the evergreen plaza and the terraced banks of the lagoon. It is the woman's building, one of the most interesting features of the show. All day yesterday it was filled with a busy throng of women making the final arrangements for the formal opening, which is to occur one week later.

Everything about this popular rendezvous is distinctively feminine. The building was designed by a clever young architect, Miss Mercer of Pittsburg; decorated by two young women, Misses Elizabeth B. Sheldon and Grace L. Templeton of Washington; and is filled with exhibits particularly interesting to the fair sex.

There are twenty-five light, airy, daintily decorated rooms. Even this amount of space proved inadequate, and a second building, known as the woman's annex, is being constructed near by. As one enters the great portico of the main entrance he passes between the colonial columns and from the loggia is ushered into a wide hall from either side of which great stairways lead to the second floor. At the front is the rotunda with pale blue dome and relief ornaments in white. There is an air of genuine Southern hospitality in the architecture of the building as well as in the graciousness of the daughters of the South who are talking of the merits of their respective exhibits with all the enthusiasm of a real Chicago "new woman."

That the first exhibit received for this building is a cradle is noteworthy. From this to the cologne, face powder, and chloroform, which go to make up the medicine case in the basement hospital, there is every gradation of exhibits designed for the delectation of woman.

Probably the unique feature is this exhibit of working woman. The idea is to have illustrations of some of the leading occupations of woman. Here may be found Russian women making real lace, artists painting miniatures, fair modelers in clay, Chinese women making embroidery and pottery, young women making gloves while you wait, and even blind women engaged in their characteristic bits of bead fancy work.

Another room is devoted to 500 inventions of the fair sex. Farther on one comes to the exhibit of the professional woman, placed next to the latest triumphs in culinary art. The enterprise of the newspaper woman evidenced itself in a trysting place of Oriental design, hung with pictures of leading writers, where one may gossip any afternoon over a cup of tea. Their motto is characteristic:

WE ARE TYPES OF WOMEN NEW,
BLUESTOCKINGS—FAITH, WE MEND THEM, TOO.

There are also an interesting colonial exhibit, a decorative and applied arts department, agricultural and horticultural exhibits, educational features, besides the various exhibits of States and cities.

The colonial tea-room, under the supervision of Illinois, Virginia, and Georgia women, will be the headquarters of a daily newspaper known as the Voice of the Woman's Building, and edited exclusively by women writers.

In the assembly-room of this building will be held the series of women's congresses covering as far as possible every line of woman's work. In this connection there will be special days with particularly interesting features. One day will be devoted to the Georgetown Alumnal Association. The school near Washington from which Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Woman's Board of Managers of the Atlanta Exposition and Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Lady Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition, were graduated.

The Federation of Women's club will have a special program, at which time Mrs. Charles Henrotin and Mrs. Palmer will speak. The National Equal Suffrage Association, the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution will also have special days.

The women of the South are particularly proud of the assured success of their undertaking. With only $10,000 secured from the General Board of Managers and in the face of financial depression these women have, by editing a woman's edition of a local paper, giving bazaars and special entertainments, raised the additional amount necessary to meet the expenditure of $33,000 for the two buildings.

The structure, moreover, has not been built for a day but for the purpose of devoting it to some permanent woman's work after the exposition closes. It will probably be used for the Young Woman's Christian Association or a woman's school of art and design.

"TRIBUNE" BUREAU IS ESTABLISHED.

"Chicago of the South" Returns Greetings to the "Atlanta of the North."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU,
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S Cotton States and International Exposition Bureau is comfortably settled in a well arranged suite of rooms at the Hotel Aragon, the five members of the party having arrived Monday night. The party was heartily welcomed, both by the exposition officials and the Atlanta newspaper people. The exposition officials were exceedingly pleased at the interest shown by THE TRIBUNE and pronounced the arrival of its large party as one of the most convincing proofs of the value of the fair. Every courtesy was shown the party. Passes were issued ahead of the regular order, and permits were granted giving admission to the various exposition buildings, which, of course, will not be open to the inspection of visitors until tomorrow.

Advance copies of the official catalogue, which are not on sale until the opening day, were put at its disposal. Commodious working quarters were assigned to THE TRIBUNE staff in the fine building inside the exposition grounds. Every courtesy was also extended to the party by the newspapers, which also put information and quarters at its disposal.

The Atlanta newspapers feel exceedingly friendly towards Chicago and its press.

The following characteristic bit, from the Atlanta Constitution of this morning, is interesting:

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is a paper that never does things by halves. Ever since "J. A. C.," the irrepressible and ever-glorious political writer for that plucky newspaper, came South and telegraphed columns of the double-leaded "stuff" about the way the natives of Lulu, Ga., rolled shot into the mouths of toad frogs by moonlight for simple sport it has been known all over Georgia how eagerly this newspaper goes about special work without the slightest fear of being scooped. Telegraph tolls don't count nor the expense of engaging bright and versatile writers.
>
> And now comes the city editor of that paper, with a corps of breezy and brilliant newspaper men from its regular staff, to write about the Cotton States and International Exposition. They have come to take up the assignment of completely covering the exposition from day to day in every detail. The women in the party will take charge of the woman's department of the exposition, and will soon be at home in the Woman's Building on the ground, with the indomitable women who are working with such untiring effort to make their department the success it ought to be.
>
> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is certainly to be praised for taking some of its best men from the local department in this way and planting a regular TRIBUNE colony on the exposition grounds for the simple purpose of giving the news from the fair each day.
>
> They have instructions to print everything that is going on at the exposition in detail and will keep the telegraph aglow with their bright stories every night. THE TRIBUNE'S city editor is one of the best of fellows. He promises to bring "J. A. C." to Atlanta, too, if the work gets too heavy for the force. Everybody down here remembers "J. A. C." well. His funny stories from the fiery campaign in Georgia in '92, when the Populists and Democrats were pawing up the earth and bellowing for a fight, did much to keep down trouble throughout the State at all the "deestrict meetins," for they kept the politicians in a good humor all the while.

The friendliness of Atlanta's feeling towards Chicago is shown by the following extract from the same paper:

> CHICAGO AND ATLANTA.
>
> No city in America ever gave a heartier welcome to any delegation than Chicago recently gave Atlanta's Mayor and the men who accompanied him last week when they invited the Chicagoans to come to our exposition.
>
> Chicago's record in this matter is so far beyond our most sanguine expectations that words are inadequate to express the gratification and delight of our people.
>
> The big Western metropolis whirled in at the very outset to help Atlanta, and she has left nothing undone to make our exposition a success. Her newspapers, public men, and leading citizens have been advertising Atlanta for the last two years, and they have succeeded in getting up such an exposition craze among their people and throughout the West that we may expect to see them rushing here by tens of thousands during the next hundred days.
>
> Atlanta warmly appreciates the interest in her welfare manifested in such a timely and helpful way by her big sister and for all time to come Chicago will hold a high place in the esteem and affections of all genuine Atlantans.
>
> The attitude of the great city by the lake contrasts sharply with that of other large cities which have been so backward in taking hold of the exposition, but which, when they saw Chicago and her press and people pulling for us liberally and without stint, at last joined the procession and became the belated champions of the exposition.
>
> In honoring Atlanta Chicago has honored herself. She has wiped out sectionalism and her genuine Americanism and generosity will add new laurels to her brow. It is good to feel that the Atlanta of the North and the Chicago of the South are now so closely linked together.
>
> Hand in hand let them march up the highway of progress, hand in hand let them share the spoils of their peaceful commercial and industrial triumphs, hand in hand may they work and win through the generations of the future.

GETTING BUTTON READY TO PRESS.

President Cleveland to Start the Machinery at Long Range.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 17.—A force of lineman is engaged today in putting up a special telegraph wire to Gray Gables, President Cleveland's summer residence. The wire crosses the grounds back of the house and will probably end in the reception room of the house, where the key will be placed with which the President is to start the machinery at the Atlanta Exposition tomorrow.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH TO ATTEND.

Report that He Will Accompany Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Daughter.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 17.—It is reported the Duke of Marlborough will visit the Atlanta exposition with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt.

STATE BANK ATTACHED AT PERRY, OK.

Five Hundred Depositors Caught in the Institution's Fall.

Perry, Ok., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The First State Bank, one of the leading banks of the city, was attached here last night by creditors, there being in all forty attachments made. The amount of deposits is nearly $50,000, and when taken charge of by the Sheriff only $2,000 were found in the vaults. The bank has been advertising a large capital stock, but experts this evening on examination of the books say the bank has been running on a capital of only $1,000 for the last ten days, and this was run down to nothing in the last four days. The President of the bank is G. V. N. Gregory of Arkansas City and H. S. Hartley and Fred W. Farrar are the other two directors, with Farrar as cashier.

Soon after the bank closed yesterday the announcement was made it would not open this morning and the attachments amounting to $50,000 were served. Every corresponding bank in the county has been attached. A telegram from Cashier Farrar this evening announced he resigned the cashiership Aug. 10. It was dated from Colorado Springs. It also stated that Directors Richardson of Oklahoma City, Gregory and Hartley of Arkansas City would pay all deposits. T. M. Richardson, Oklahoma City, one of the leading bankers of the Territory, says he is no director of the bank, has not a dollar in the bank, and President Gregory and Hartley say the same thing.

Five hundred depositors were caught, many of them working people.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Swift Hardware company of Corry fell into the hands of the Sheriff tonight on judgments. The liabilities will amount to at least $30,000. The Corry National Bank is the principal creditor.

HAYKEN IS CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Chicago Furniture Man Indicted and Arrested in Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Martin Hayken of the firm of A. H. Andrews & Co. of Chicago was indicted by the grand jury today, the charge being the bribery of Selectmen Herman Baberger, Joseph R. Morris, and J. P. Cahoon in connection with the sale of the furniture now in the city and county building. Hayken was arrested on his arrival in this city early in the morning. He was taken to the United States Marshal's office, where a sweating process was indulged in in order to make him divulge what he is supposed to know. The scheme failed, and then his request to see an attorney was refused by the United States Marshal. This action brought Marshal Brigham before Judge Merritt today, when Brigham was roundly censured. A number of letters supposed to have been written by Hayken to his firm will be published here tomorrow, some of which are certainly incriminating in their tenor. As to the letters, Hayken said he knew nothing of them. He declined to make a further statement on account of advice received from his attorney.

["Martin Hayken is one of our most responsible representatives and is guiltless of any wrong doing," said Secretary Fred A. Holbrook of the A. H. Andrews Furniture company yesterday. "All we know in regard to his arrest has been gathered from the accounts in the papers telling of his arrest." A. H. Andrews said: "We know little about the matter except that it originates in some sort of a political squabble out there. Mr. Hayken has not yet notified the firm in regard to his arrest. Our interests in this matter are in the hands of our Salt Lake attorney, Judge Dye." Mr. Hayken has been a traveling salesman with A. H. Andrews & Co. for several years.]

MRS. C. M. HUDDERS COMMITS SUICIDE.

Separation from Her Husband and Business Troubles Lead to the Deed.

Mrs. C. M. Hudders committed suicide at her home, No. 2411 Wabash avenue, by gas asphyxiation yesterday. She was 29 years old and had been separated from her husband for four years. Recently she had been keeping a boarding-house, but the venture was not a financial success. This, and the trouble with her husband, it is said, were the causes that led to the act.

Mrs. Hudders' body was found by A. Rozenbaum of No. 3631 Wabash avenue, who had been her friend and adviser. When entrance to her room was effected she was discovered lying on the bed. Gas was escaping from two jets, and the room was full of the deadly fumes.

A physician was summoned, but he said Mrs. Hudders had been dead some time.

Her father was George Paddock, who committed suicide a year ago at his home on Laurel street by taking morphine.

Since the trouble with her husband Mrs. Hudders has attempted suicide three times, but each time friends discovered her in time to prevent fatal results.

The inquest will be held at No. 11 Adams street this morning.

INCIPIENT RIOT IN ROSLYN PLACE.

Divers Weapons Are Used, but No One Is Seriously Injured.

Two union laborers yesterday applied for work on the house at No. 40 Roslyn place, which is being finished by three non-union men, but were told they were not needed. At noon they returned with five others and a small riot followed, in which all sorts of weapons were used. One of the non-union men was thrown out of a window, another was knocked under a table and kicked, and the third received a slash in the back of his head with a jackknife. When the assaulted parties recovered from their surprise and manifested a disposition to fight the assailants fled. No arrests were made.

NORTH EDGEWATER TROLLEY PARTY.

Young People Enjoy a Run of Fifty-six Miles Over Electric Lines.

Young people of North Edgewater enjoyed a trolley party last evening. J. A. Sickinger of No. 902 Devon avenue chartered a car and filled it with a lively party of friends, while the West Ridge Band of eleven pieces, under the leadership of C. A. Alles, was engaged to furnish the music. The run was over the Evanston line, Halsted street, Clark street, Belmont, Milwaukee avenue, and Lincoln avenue, a distance of fifty-six miles.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

MAKE A NEW ISSUE.

SUNDAY QUESTION BROUGHT TO THE FRONT IN NEW YORK.

Republican State Convention Springs a Surprise by Declaring Stoutly Against the Liquor Interests—Platt's Slate Wins Without a Serious Hitch—John Palmer Heads the Ticket for Secretary of State—Substantial Boom for Gov. Morton for the Presidency.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN PALMER.........................of Albany
For Controller,
JAMES E. ROBERTS.........................of Erie
For State Treasurer,
A. B. COLVIN.........................of Warren
For State Engineer,
C. W. ADAMS.........................of Oneida
For Attorney-General,
F. E. HANCOCK.........................of Onondaga
For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
CELORA E. MARTIN.........................of Broome

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Republican party of New York, contrary to all expectations, took a bold, decided stand on the Sunday closing question and declared: "We favor the maintenance of the Sunday law in the interest of labor and morality."

Senator Warner Miller offered the proposition as an amendment to the report to the Committee on Resolutions. In support of the amendment Mr. Miller made a forcible speech.

Beginning with the declaration that the eyes of the whole world were on this convention the issue had to be met and no matter what the convention did it would be in evidence during the campaign. He opposed the local option idea, saying city governments had no end of matters properly within their control. But no one could give a municipality the power to say whether it would respect a general statute of the State. One might as well attempt to give New York the right to say whether it would tolerate public gambling. Mr. Miller said the party must not get away from the proposition. The contest was on and in every town and hamlet, the question was, "Will the Republican party stand where it always did or will it retreat from the position it always took."

He said he had been told the Governorship of New York would have been his had he not opposed high license. He was proud of his record in the high license question, believing the Ohio law on the liquor traffic, if applied to New York, would have taken the saloon out of politics. He would rather have advocated high license than have been elected to the Governorship, an office which the Democrats and Tammany Hall stole from him.

Miller Catches the Crowd.

Warner Miller made a stout speech for his amendment and gave notice that he would demand a roll call of the convention on the proposition. He had the convention with him in no time at all, and it was plain to be seen Warner Miller had caught the crowd. A minute more Hamilton Fish Jr., Chairman of the committee and the framer of the majority report, said for one he believed in the spirit of the Miller resolution and he hoped it would be adopted by the convention. Mr. Fish said with exceeding frankness the committee had felt the matter should be considered as local in its nature, and for that reason had declined to take action thereon. And through it went.

This Miller amendment will make the issue of one of the biggest fights New York has known in a great many years. Every man who favors open saloons Sunday will fight the Republican nominations for the Legislature. The Democrats take the back track on the proposition making a plank which will be intended to catch the saloon-keepers, the brewers, and the liquor dealers and at the same time throw dust in the eyes of the folks who favor decent enforcement of the Sunday law. The old cry "home rule" will be raised and the idea advanced that each municipality should be allowed to settle the question of Sunday closing to suit itself.

The adoption of the Miller resolution was a surprise to everybody in the convention, as a majority of the committee refused to sanction the plank. It was the great feature of the convention and makes an issue that will attract the greatest, most careful attention of the voters of every State in the Union. None of Mr. Platt's friends made a hard fight against it on the floor of the convention, although many of them were opposed to it.

Warner Miller did much today toward a reëlection to the Senate when David B. Hill steps down and out. Mr. Fassett's appearance on the floor was another distinctive feature. Mr. Fassett tried in vain to get the convention to pass a resolution instructing the State Central committee to formulate and report to the next State convention a plan for the enlargement of the committee. The convention refused to allow it to be done, thus demonstrating Mr. Platt's hold on the delegates. While the committees were out Mr. Fassett came to the platform in response to repeated cries, and made a fifteen-minute talk. His speech was rather bitter, although apparently good-natured.

Boom for Gov. Morton.

The public utterance of moment relative to the Presidential nomination next year came in the way of a resolution of indorsement of Gov. Levi P. Morton and a plank in the platform to that effect as well. The convention indorsed the resolution by acclamation, and Mr. Morton's friends were greatly gratified. Mr. Platt and Mr. Morton are on great terms, and it is an open secret in New York that Mr. Platt has no end of influence with the Governor. Still the resolution of today must not be accepted as an evidence that New York will be for Mr. Morton from one end of the road to the other. New York will, it seems, give the Governor its vote in the national convention, but the delegation will not do the last ditch act. The Temporary Chairman of the convention, Congressman Sherman, is a Platt man and supposed to express Mr. Platt's sentiments. Every time Mr. Sherman made a reference to Mr. Reed of Maine all the Platt delegates cheered as lustily as possible. Platt thinks exceedingly well of Mr. Reed, and he loves not McKinley or Mr. Harrison.

The ratification of the plank in the platform pledging the delegation to the next National Republican convention to Mr. Morton's support, was made by acclamation.

NIGHT PASSED FIXING UP THE SLATE.

It Goes Through the Convention Without Hitch—Details of the Work.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—All night long the politicians have been busying themselves arranging the details of the convention. Mr. Platt and his best friends earnestly advised the delegates to let the Sunday closing question severely alone. This opinion met with the hearty approval of the greater number of the city delegates, but the country, aside from Mr. Platt's most intimate followers, wanted some sort of a declaration on the question. Mr. Depew, who came in during the evening, made a speech to the New York Republican Editorial Association, in session here, and in the course of his remarks said the convention should by all means make an expression on this important proposition.

Warner Miller was muttering around all day, saying he would fight in favor of an indorsement of Sunday closing. If need be he would cut loose on the floor of the convention. Miller has a country constituency. While the city people in the main are inclined to liberal laws on the liquor traffic the country men want the enforcement of the excise laws. Later in the night Mr. Platt corralled Mr. Miller, and the two held a great council talk. Mr. Miller appeared to be more peaceful in his mind when the conference ended, and his face wore a subdued expression, so to speak. It was said, however, that Mr. Miller was only appeased temporarily and would open up his batteries on the floor of the convention.

Depew Much in Evidence.

Mr. Depew spent the evening cultivating the country editors. He has a decided fondness for the ruralistic press. Chauncey M. sees to it they all have mileage over the great four-track road under his charge. Chauncey M. was a thing of beauty in the way of raiment. He was most tastefully dressed, although some captious folks took exception to a silk hat of recent vintage he wore. The tile came from Piccadilly, Eng., and was regarded as out of place in a protection country. Mr. Depew saw Mr. Platt a number of times during the night, as did also Mr. Hiscock. J. Sloat Fassett remained in his headquarters at the hall. He didn't go over to the United States to shake hands with Mr. Platt and Lou Pain.

Mr. Fassett came here to make a fight for an increased representation on the Republican State Central committee. Mr. Platt went into Chemung County to beat Fassett and got the worst of it. Mr. Fassett is a unique figure in New York politics. A bright, intelligent man, with a head full of brains. It was said just before the convention began that a concession had been made by which Mr. Fassett would gain his point. The membership was to be increased to one from each Senatorial or Judicial district. Mr. Platt was said to be willing to make this concession to Mr. Fassett, but he would not give in an inch on the Sunday closing proposition. He said the convention would make no declaration on the proposition.

Edward Lauterbach of New York, George Hoadly's law partner, was next to Mr. Platt the most unanimous individual in Saratoga. Lauterbach is the Chairman of the County Contest committee, and wanted a liberal plank on the proposition. Edward was a talker from 'wayback and in many respects resembled Isaac Abrams, the old legislator from the original First Senatorial District of Illinois. As the evening wore away Mr. Platt took occasion to comb Brother Lauterbach down in fine style.

Convention Session Opens at Noon.

The convention was called for 12 o'clock, at which time not to exceed a hundred delegates were in the hall. John E. Milholland, who was a great Platt man three years ago, is with Mayor Strong now, his oldtime friend. Milholland was a delegate from New York County and came early into the hall. Right behind came Murat Halstead, who was with the Kings County delegation. It seemed odd to find Mr. Halstead in a New York convention after seeing him in Ohio politics for at least twenty years and Mr. Lauterbach, him of the gorgeous red shirt and white collar. Everybody who didn't know Mr. Lauterbach wondered who he was. Mr. Lauterbach sauntered leisurely through the hall, at peace with the world and all mankind, a source of joy to his haberdasher. Mr. Platt came in at 12:15. The band abandoned "We Won't Play in Your Back Yard" and the "Midway" and struck up "Marching Through Georgia."

Everybody in the great crowd rose up and cheered Thomas C. Platt. Lou Payn trolled right behind Mr. Platt, but he didn't get any applause. The situation and conditions were now ripe for the appearance of Chauncey M. Depew, who knows precisely when and how to arrive. With becoming and well concealed modesty Chauncey came down the aisle and a howl of applause went up.

Fassett Carries Off the Honors.

But J. Sloat Fassett carried off the honors. When he came in everybody cheered the young man from Chemung County, and he had no cause to complain of the reception accorded him. Mr. Fassett shook hands with Senator Hiscock and sat down two chairs removed from Mr. Platt. He did not salute Mr. Platt and strike glad hands with that gentleman, but for reasons best known to himself turned his back on the Tioga County chieftain.

Then the convention greeted John Palmer, Secretary of State, with an uproar of applause. Palmer was to be renominated by acclamation, and as Albany isn't far from Saratoga the folks in and around the State House came over to do the Secretary proud.

All the star performers were in the hall now. The New-Yorkers have a proper appreciation of time and effect. You couldn't induce Mr. Depew or Mr. Platt to enter a convention hall unless the conditions were right. All were on hand and each man had received his modicum of applause. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Central committee rapped the convention to order, introduced a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Carey of Saratoga, and the convention was off.

Outline of the Platform.

The platform demands enforcement of the Sunday liquor law and preservation of the Sabbath.

It scores the Democratic administration for failing to defend the rights of American citizens resident or traveling in foreign countries and for permitting foreign countries to encroach on the western hemisphere.

The tariff and the handling of the deficiency question by the last Democratic Congress receive condemnation. A sound and stable currency, giving the people a dollar's worth for a dollar, is indorsed.

The return of prosperity is hailed as resulting from the election of a Republican Congress, giving confidence to the people in the assurance that no further tariff tinkering will be possible.

The ignorance and unwise policy of the Democrats in passing an unconstitutional income tax is referred to, and the favorable record of the Republicans in Congress in their opposition to that law.

Gov. Morton's wise and patriotic administration is indorsed and his candidacy for President formally launched.

The dangers to the people of a return of the Democratic party to power in this State are portrayed, asserting that the same men who have been repudiated by the voters are still in charge of the affairs of the Democratic party in this State and that their return to power will mean but a repetition of the old outrages.

The Raines ballot reform law is pointed to as the best enactment for ballot reform yet passed in this State.

The platform further sets forth that the demands of the people in the City of New York have been granted in reform legislation.

FORMAL WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

Gov. Morton Comes in for a Signal Boom for the Presidency.

Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—When the formal part of the opening exercises of the convention was over Charles W. Brown of New York introduced this resolution:

> Republicans of New York in State convention assembled cordially indorse the administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton, and express the hope that his name may be presented to the National Republican convention of 1896 as the choice of the Republican representatives of the Empire State for the first place on the Presidential ticket.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation amid great applause.

After some more routine work the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock. The usual wrangle over contested seats ensued.

While the convention waited for the committees to come in the delegates espied Mr. Depew and raised such a tumult that he had to go to the platform. He said:

> This is the first time in ten years that the Republican party has had a convention when they were in power. When we are in power we can remedy mistakes, and when out of power we can point them out. The Democratic party is just the opposite. When the Republican party is in power it has the brains and the ability to take care of that power. When I was abroad I saw a miracle, but I was not astonished because I have seen miracles here. I had seen us carry the State and carry the constitutional convention. It is one thing to have miracles and another thing to know how to handle them. With our constitutional convention we did great things. We purified the judiciary and we purified elections. We have redeemed New York. We have redeemed and made greater the City of Brooklyn, now a model city of republicanism. The City of New York has taken the police power from being the tool of a political power to being the defender of our homes. We have taken the police justices from political circles and made them judicial officers. We have put this State on the pathway of prosperity and we have had at the head of this movement an incorruptible man, a level-headed man, Levi P. Morton.

It was 5 o'clock when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported. Senator Clarence Lexow was Chairman.

When the report of the Committee on Resolutions had been read John E. Milholland presented a resolution for a committee to present a plan for enlarging the State committee and also read his resolution on Sunday liquor selling and asked that it be considered. A motion to lay it on the table was put and declared carried amid confusion, and then ex-Senator Miller got the floor with an amendment.

Sticking his thumbs in his trousers pockets he began a vigorous speech in defense of the Sunday laws. The amendment read by Mr. Miller was:

> *Resolved*, That we favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality.

The amendment was adopted unanimously and then the election of officers was taken up. After one place on the ticket had been voted for it was seen that there would be no fight against the slate and the ticket was made up by acclamation. At 7:45 the convention adjourned.

READY FOR ENTHUSIASTIC CAMPAIGN

Convention of Republican League Opens at Davenport, Ia.

Davenport, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Delegates to the meeting of the Republican League of the Second Congressional District began arriving in this city early this morning, and were met by Reception committees and escorted to the St. James Hotel, which had been selected as headquarters of the delegation. The six counties of the district were all represented before the time came for the morning conference.

The morning session was called to order by C. L. Dutcher of Iowa County and considerable business was transacted prior to the noon adjournment. At the afternoon meeting an address of welcome was delivered by George E. Hubbell of Davenport and President Conaway addressed the gathering upon the methods for organizing and conducting branch leagues and extending their influence. After the address came the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, Col. Frank W. Mahin, Clinton; Secretary, S. A. Finger, Davenport; Treasurer, Will M. Narvis, Muscatine; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Ellis, Muscatine County; E. I. Cameron, Scott County; C. H. George, Clinton County; Charles Phillips, Jackson County; William Davis, Johnson County; William Twombley, Iowa County.

The officers and Vice-Presidents will constitute the District Executive committee. The afternoon conference of the league was followed by a meeting of Chairmen of County Central committees at the St. James, at which State Chairman McMillan and District Committeeman Kemble were present with Chairman W. M. Narvis of Muscatine, C. M. Dutcher of Johnson, George Metzgar of Scott, Charles Phillips of Jackson, and A. H. Paddock of Clinton.

The evening parade and mass-meeting was a success. The hall was crowded and the audience evidenced marked enthusiasm. Congressman-elect Curtis, Lyman Ellis, Editor Young of the Capital, Julius Lischer, President of the Davenport Business-Men's Association; Joe Lane, one of the prominent attorneys of the city; and George E. Hubbell delivered addresses.

DEMOCRATS FORCED TO HEDGE.

Incur Damage Suits for Arresting Republican Watchers at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The action of the Democratic registration officers yesterday in ejecting and ordering the arrest of Republican watchers appointed by the Republican State committee caused such an outburst of indignation from citizens and denunciation by the newspapers that today the Democratic bosses weakened and the order went forth that the presence of representatives of both parties be permitted in the registration offices.

The Reform League will now on the part of the Republican watchers enter suits for heavy damages for false arrest and imprisonment.

At a conference of Republican leaders this evening it was decided to decline the offer of Chairman Rusk of the Democratic City committee to have their counsel confer with the counsel of the supervisors of election in regard to the appointment of watchers of both parties to overlook the work of the registers. A letter was sent to Chairman Stone stating that the Republicans will insist on their right to have watchers of their own selection in the registration offices and that they decline any conference on the subject, but will ask the courts to protect them.

FREE SILVER IS STILL DOMINANT.

William H. Hinrichsen Says Gold Democrats Are in a Sad Minority.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Chairman William H. Hinrichsen has lost no time in answering the address issued in Chicago yesterday by Ben Cable's literary bureau, and today gave out the following as his reply thereto:

> I can name county after county in this State in which less than one per cent of the Democrats are opposed to free silver, and there is not a county in Illinois where the vote of the Democracy today would not show an overwhelming majority for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.
>
> I want harmony in the Democratic party, but I do not believe in 90 per cent of the party laying down to 10 per cent of it, and I believe further that the party in this State has a right to express itself and instruct its delegates to the national convention rather than to receive its instructions either from the national committee or from the Democrats of New York or their sympathizers in this State.

CAN GET HIM A NEW CONTROLLER.

Gen. Harrison Makes a Suggestion Regarding Messrs. Cleveland and Bowler.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Ex-President Harrison passed through Pittsburg today bound for Indianapolis. He said: "I am a plain citizen of Indiana now and cannot talk politics. I am engaged on several important law cases that demand my attention. I will not lecture this year at the Leland Stanford Jr. University."

He was asked questions touching public affairs, but refused to talk of them until Controller Bowler's stand on the sugar bounties was mentioned. Then he smiled and said: "Durham of Kentucky was Controller during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and when it was suggested that Mr. Durham in certain matters could make decisions beyond the power of the President to change or recall a friend of Mr. Durham's made the remark: 'Well, then I guess the President can get a new Controller.'"

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Gen. Harrison returned tonight from the East after an absence of two months in the Adirondacks. He said he would give his attention at once to his law business. He will attend the bar meeting tomorrow morning in memory of John M. Butler, and will probably preside. Gen. Harrison was in the hotel where Mr. Butler died and in the adjacent room, but was not aware of his fellow-practitioner's presence.

TALK TO DEAF AND UNWILLING EARS

Distinguished Women Argue for Political Rights in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 17.—The Constitutional convention tonight was addressed by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, a distinguished woman suffragist, and Mrs. Virginia Young and Mrs. Viola Neblett, President and Vice-President of the South Carolina Equal Rights Association, in behalf of woman suffrage. Their speeches were listened to attentively, but there is no likelihood of the conventions acceding to their wishes.

Political Notes.

Gov. Matthews of Indiana will not open the Democratic campaign in Ohio, but will speak there later.

The Republican County Central committee at Greenville, Ill., decided to have the primaries Sept. 28 and county convention Sept. 30.

Democrats at the national capital do not believe Senator Vest has become a gold monometallist in Europe; but are convinced he has lost hope of the success of silver.

BIDS FOR TWO NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

Alternative Propositions, With or Without Armor, Will Be Received.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Advertisements will issue from the Navy Department tomorrow calling for proposals for building the two new battle ships provided for by the last Congress.

These advertisements present one important difference from those heretofore issued, in that shipbuilders are invited to submit two sets of bids, one for the ships with armor and accessories and one without armor. It is estimated that the armor for these two ships will cost about $3,500,000, and as the limit of cost for both ships is $8,000,000 the armor item becomes of the first importance.

The bids are to be opened Nov. 30 next and three years are allowed for the delivery of the ships, which will be of about 10,000 tons displacement and sixteen knots speed. No premiums will be paid.

WILL ASK AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Irrigation Congress Believes the Question Is a National One.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The sessions of the Irrigation Congress today were marked with more than ordinary interest and took a wide range. Several papers were read on the various methods of practical irrigation, but the principal interest attached to the discussion of the proposition to enlist the General Government in irrigation work. The prevailing sentiment of the congress seems to be in favor of the United States taking hold of the work of reclaiming the lands of the arid regions by the construction of storage reservoirs and other necessary means for this purpose, and a strenuous effort will be made to have the great political parties declare in favor of this policy in their platforms.

DURRANT CONTRADICTS HIMSELF BADLY

New Witness Offers Some Damaging Evidence as to Prisoner's Whereabouts.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17.—In the Durrant trial the evidence relative to Durrant's whereabouts on the afternoon of April 3 is directly contradictory to his statement the night of his arrest that he had not seen the murdered girl after he left her on the way to school the morning of the 3d. Martin Quinlan testified he saw Durrant and a young woman walking on Bartlett street toward Emanuel Church about 4:10 p. m. April 3. David Clarke, who accompanied Quinlan, corroborated what Quinlan had said regarding his movements.

Judge Neely Will Decide Case Thursday.

Judge Neely of the Circuit Court has postponed rendering his decision on the charge of bribery preferred against Mayor McCarthy of Lemont. The Judge will pass upon the legal points involved and render his decision at 10 a. m. Thursday.

SILVER FIGHT IS ON.

BIMETALLISTS DECIDE TO ORGANIZE IN ONE BODY.

All Factions of Silverites in the Nation to Be United for the Political Campaign of 1896—Chicago to Be Headquarters and Gen. Warner of Colorado the Chief—Conference Here Yesterday—Honest Money Democrats Meet and Elect Officers and Listen to Enthusiastic Speeches.

All factions of silverites in the Nation will be united for political action in the Presidential campaign of 1896. Chicago will be the headquarters of the unified party and Gen. A. J. Warner of Colorado will be its executive head, with probably Edward B. Light as Secretary.

So much was determined at a conference of representatives of the chief bimetallic organizations of the country at the Auditorium Hotel last night. Some details remain to be perfected to make complete harmony among all of the parties interested, but this will be done at the adjourned meeting of the delegates this forenoon.

Heretofore there have been separate and independent national bimetallic bodies, and after correspondence and conference it was deemed best to effect one central organization and a unification of all effort in one direction. As a result of these there assembled at the Auditorium yesterday the following official representatives of the three chief organizations:

National Bimetallic committee elected at the Memphis convention—Judge Henry G. Miller of Chicago, Congressman J. H. Acklen of Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Harvey of Chicago, Col. Anson Wolcott of Indiana, Joseph Bartlett of Vermont.

National Bimetallic League—Gen. A. J. Warner and Judge Rucker of Colorado.

National Bimetallic Union—Thomas G. Merrill of Montana and Edward B. Light of Colorado.

They informally discussed the situation, and appointed a committee which subsequently reported a plan for the consolidation of the three bodies and the absorption of all other silverworkers under one national union.

Congressman Acklen of Tennessee explained that the purpose was to be ready for the campaign next year with a united front, avoiding unnecessary expense by different committees doing the same character of work. Up to this time the labor has been educational, but the time has come when it must be political.

The points at issue in the committee's report were discussed at considerable length, and will be taken up again today. The league men made a fight to have the headquarters of the consolidated party located at Washington.

Gen. Warner indicated that he would soon be compelled to transfer the burden of the service imposed on him to other shoulders.

Congressman Acklen submitted to the committee the following statistics, showing the electoral vote, the relative strength of the gold and silver States, and comparative representation in the Democratic National conventions in 1896:

States.	ELECTION NOV. 1896.				REP. IN NAT. DEM. CON.			
	Elec. vote.	Silver.	Gold.	Doubtful.	Elec. vote.	Silver.	Gold.	Doubtful.
Alabama	11	11			22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	8	8			16	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	9	9			18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	4	4			8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	6		6		12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	3		3		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	4	4			8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	13	13			26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	3	3			6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	24			24	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	15			15	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	13			13	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	10	10			20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	13	13			26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	8	8			16	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	6		6		12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	8		8		16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	15		15		30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	14	14			28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	9			9	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	9	9			18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	17	17			34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	3	3			6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	8	8			16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	3	3			6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	4		4		8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	10		10		20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	36		36		72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	11	11			22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Dakota	3	3			6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	23		23		46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	4	4			8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	32		32		64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	4		4		8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	9	9			18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Dakota	4	4			8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	12	12			24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	15	15			30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	4		4		8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	12			12	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	4	4			8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	6			6	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	12			12	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	3	3			6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	444	202	151	91	888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HONEST MONEY DEMOCRATS IN LINE.

Few Members Attend the Election of Officers at the Palmer House.

There are 8,000 members of the Democratic Honest-Money League of Illinois, but only twenty-eight of them turned out at the annual meeting held in Parlor O of the Palmer House last night. The reason for the small attendance ex-Judge Moran declared in his speech to be that they were fighting for moral principles and not for office.

President Henry S. Robbins called the meeting to order and made a brief statement of what the league had accomplished since its organization five months ago. He said in part:

> At that time it seemed that the free silver craze would dominate both political parties and bring upon this country national dishonor through a debasement of its currency. Business depression then rested heavily upon us, and the popular mind, in its distress, seemed ready without reflection to seek a remedy in free coinage. So strong did the current seem to run that few active politicians appeared to have the courage of their convictions. If it had done nothing else this league rendered a great service in boldly calling a halt upon the march toward populism and in raising a banner around which the honest money sentiment of the party could concentrate and take courage until the storm blew over. Six of the wards of Chicago, the Second, Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth, have been fully organized by personal enrollment of members.

A Committee on Nominations, of which Sigmund Zeisler was Chairman, then submitted a list of officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President, Henry S. Robbins; Secretary, Jacob W. Richards; Treasurer, A. F. Seeberger; Vice-Presidents, Thomas A. Moran, Francis W. Walker, Daniel R. Cameron, Arthur Weigel, Erskine M. Phelps, William T. Baker, Rivers McNeill, E. J. Smith, Francis B. Peabody, Rudolph Brand, E. A. Waller, M. M. Kirkman.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed, all except some of the Vice-Presidents being the original officers of the organization.

Charles A. Ewing of Decatur made a speech in which he said the fight for honest money was one of principle and honor for the party. Judge Moran predicted the ultimate complete decline of the free silver heresy, which he said was born of the old protection heresy. William T. Baker said in part:

> Even if the last silver crank were in the asylum there is yet work for the Honest Money League to do. Since the repeal of the Sherman law we have been within twelve hours of a free silver basis. We do not have to have a free coinage law to attain a silver basis. It is within the power under present conditions for half a dozen men to put this country on a free silver basis any day.

Erysipelas
Has been my affliction from childhood. It was caused by impure blood, and every spring I was sure to have a long spell and my general health would give way. Doctors did me but little good and I became despondent. Last spring erysipelas settled in my eyes and I became totally blind for several weeks. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after taking one bottle my sight gradually returned, my blood became purified and I was restored to good health. With Hood's Sarsaparilla one is well armed to [illegible] foe." Miss Lulu Lee, 144 [illegible] Memphis, Tenn.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only True Blood Puri[illegible] nently in the public eye. $1; [illegible]
Hood's Pills [illegible]

ITS BONDS ALL RIGHT

MAYOR SWIFT SAYS CRITICISM OF CITY'S CREDIT IS NONSENSE.

He Passes Through New York on His Way Home from Maine—Big Politicians Gather in the East and Talk Politics—General Opinion Is in Favor of a Western Man for the Republican Nomination in 1896—General News from New York.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—As a rule the Western Republican has a political candidate of his own, and when Gov. Morton's name is mentioned he usually remarks: "O, well, he is New York's candidate." Col. R. B. Higbee of St. Louis and many other Republicans from the West are in the city, including Mayor Swift of Chicago, Col. R. C. Kerens of Missouri, Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, ex-Senator Dwight M. Sabin and Col. Tom Lowrey of Minnesota, and ex-Congressman E. O. Steward. Ex-Minister to Persia Frederick H. Winston was the only Democrat who was conspicuous at the uptown hotels.

Mayor Swift of Chicago said he was on his way home from Maine. He is not here to place any bonds and on the subject he was somewhat brief. The credit of Chicago, he claimed, was good. All the talk about Chicago's credit not being the best was nonsense.

"I believe," he said," that Illinois will go Republican next year, and that a Republican President will be elected. It is too early to name candidates."

Ex-Senator Sabin, at the Holland House, declared that Minnesota was for Senator "Cush" Davis for the Presidency.

"The Senator is strong in the West," he said, "and he will have the State of Minnesota solid at the Republican National convention. Some bright and eloquent man like 'Cush' Davis will be nominated next year by the Republicans. Remember that Garfield was nominated when he was not considered a prominent candidate at all. Look over the field at the many prominent Republicans who have been boomed from year to year. They have been running some time, so to speak, and the result will be that some fresh and brilliant man like Senator Davis will get to the goal first. A Western man will be nominated.

"We are nearly all for good money in my State," he added, "and the Republican party will roll up its old-time majorities. Crops were never larger, and everybody is happy. The acme of happiness will be reached when the Republicans elect a Republican President next year."

Outspoken Democrats in regard to the third term are few and far between, but ex-Minister Fred H. Winston of Chicago is not one of them. He said that it was folly to talk about a third term for President Cleveland, however popular he might be.

"I do not believe in a third term," he added, "and my idea is that President Cleveland has no intention whatever to become a candidate. The Democrats do not believe in a third term. Mr. Cleveland, therefore, can be considered not available."

"What do you think of William Morrison for the Presidency?"

"He would make a strong candidate and Illinois would be for him. He is a man of the people. I think he would come nearer being elected than any Democratic candidate."

"Then you are not hopeful of Democratic success next year?"

"No, I do not think the Democrats will win, and for these reasons: Our party will have to live down the bad record of the last Congress and wait for more prosperous times. The great depression that has existed under this Democratic administration will have a decided effect against the Democratic ticket next year. Prosperity will not be universal by next year and the people naturally go against the party in power. All of these things will handicap the party in power and help to elect a Republican President."

Col. Higbee said:

"Gov. Morton I consider a safe man, and other Republicans in the West think as I do. I admit that I am a member of the National Silver League, but I agree with Congressman Francis Newlands that the present prosperity of the country will relegate the silver question to the rear. Now, what we all wish is a safe and level-headed Republican in the White House. I think Morton is the man, and I must say I believe that he will be supported by the Western Silver Republicans, with the exception of the most rabid ones. I was in Colorado last summer, and I discovered there an undercurrent of feeling for Gov. Morton which I did not think existed. Each of the other Republican candidates of course has friends and followers. Allison has friends, and so have McKinley, Reed, and Harrison. But somehow I believe that Gov. Morton will run well in the West. He has been tried and not found wanting."

Col. Higbee practically gives up the silver fight.

GATHERED AROUND SUBTREASURY.

Street Talk of Another Bond Issue Dwindles to Insignificance.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The only withdrawal of gold from the Subtreasury today was $250,000, which was taken by Haskier, Wood & Co. for shipment tomorrow. Handy & Harman will ship $150,000 to Europe tomorrow, but this gold will not be taken from the Treasury and therefore will not affect the gold reserve. The true amount of the reserve at the close of business was $95,382,528.

The Subtreasury received this morning from the associated banks and trust companies of Rochester, N. Y., $250,000 in gold coin in exchange for currency, which will be shipped to them at the government express rate of 20 cents a thousand, if they so desire it. The Pittsburg banks are now considering whether they will deposit $750,000 on the same terms.

No deposit of gold was made at the Subtreasury today by the syndicate or any of the local banks, but Assistant Treasurer Jordan received two offers from out-of-town banks, one of $250,000 and the other of $10,000 in gold, in exchange for legal tender notes. These offers have been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The demand for small currency from the South and West for the purpose of assisting in moving the crops of cotton and wheat continues brisk. Many large shipments were made by the banks, and in addition there was deposited at the Subtreasury $456,-000 in large legal tender notes for transfer in small currency to points West and South.

There was scarcely any talk on the street about a proposed new issue of bonds, the traders having evidently become convinced that for the present at least there is no necessity for such an issue. The supply of commercial bills is gradually becoming more liberal, and with the increase of money rates and the consequent tightening of the money market the shipments of gold will soon become so small that they will not materially affect the gold reserve.

It was reported today that one of the large banks in this city had recently made a contract with the Kansas City Smelting and Refining company for the receipt of all the company's gold product for a month. The amount of gold which the bank will obtain in this way is estimated at $350,000. It could not be learned for what purpose the bank desired to accumulate this gold.

The Majestic, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 200,000 ounces of silver, shipped by J. & W. Seligman & Co.

The Paris will take out 100,000 ounces of silver, of which Handy & Harman ship 60,000 ounces and Zimmerman & Forshay 40,000 ounces.

DISTILLERS MAY START PRODUCTION.

Member of the Reorganization Committee Talks of Resources.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—An influential member of the Distillers' Reorganization committee says the company will probably begin production next month. He says if all the property in the company's possession was put up at auction it would bring enough, together with the cash on hand, to liquidate all the bond obligations and pay at least $15 a share on the stock. In addition the receiver has in his possession the property not purchased by the committee, and this if sold would yield a further handsome dividend. Another member of the reorganization says that nothing will be done in distillers' matters until Judge Showalter renders his decision, when developments will be rapid and favorable.

There are 468 shares of the whisky trust unaccounted for. Master in Chancery Booth, to whom Judge Showalter of the United States Court referred the taking of testimony as to the ownership of the 350,000 shares of stock of the trust, made his report yesterday. His list shows only 349,532 shares.

The Reorganization committee claims the ownership or control of 347,508 shares. This is contested by Messrs. Greenhut, Morris, and Lindsey. On the other hand the Reorganization committee has filed a contest against all the other claimants. The claimants of the stock are as follows:

Reorganization committee, 347,508; J. B. Greenhut, 1,109; Seesunghous heirs, St. Louis, 480; George H. List, Covington, Ky., 125; C. T. Lindsey, South Bend, Ind., 100; Alfred Bruerly, New Orleans, 100; William George, St. Louis, 50; Edith N. Morris, Salt Lake City, 16; Clara C. Newton, Glendale, O., 10; W. V. Baker, Columbus, O., 10; James B. Sweny, Cincinnati, O., 7; E. S. Eaton, Peoria, 1; total, 349,532.

The master reports to the court that all of the claims have been contested.

RESULTS OF A DAYLIGHT INSPECTION.

Director Gleed Tells What He Saw Along the Atchison System.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Charles S. Gleed of Kansas, director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, is at the Holland House. He has recently completed a daylight inspection of about 4,000 miles of the Atchison system, including the main line from Chicago to San Diego.

When asked today to give the result of his observations Mr. Gleed replied: "The Atchison road is in far better shape to do the work required of it now than it ever has been before in its history. Vice-President D. B. Robinson, the general agent of the receivers, and his managers and superintendents, have given the closest possible attention to the proper application of a considerable sum of money for the betterment of the road. A train can be taken today with perfect safety from Chicago to California at the rate of forty miles an hour, including stops, and I am perfectly sure that such a record as that lately made by the New York Central and the London and Edinburg fast trains could be equaled or beaten, long distance considered, on one or more of the long stretches of fast track like that between Pueblo and Chicago.

"The legal complications in the matter of the Chicago terminals seem to have been very satisfactorily adjusted, so that the immense terminal property there will be at once under full control of the receivers and afterwards of the new company. In St. Louis important changes have recently been made, giving the St. Louis and San Francisco first-class terminal facilities, including entrance into the new Union Station, by virtue of its own rights."

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES PROJECTED.

Collector Kilbreth Consults with the Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Collector Kilbreth and Special Deputy Collector Couch went to Washington this afternoon to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury about certain changes which are contemplated in the methods of the custom-house in this city.

One of the important questions that will be discussed is that of the drawback irregularities which were discovered in the surveyor's department some weeks ago, and in which De Brissay and Allen, the custom-house brokers, were concerned.

Another subject which the Secretary and the Collector will talk about is the difference between the sugar importers and the custom-house officers in regard to the appraisement of various grades of imported sugars. The difference is said by the custom-house officials to be merely a technical one, but its adjustment has been long delayed.

The question as to what constitutes a Cape diamond and what duty should be levied on jewels of this nature is at present agitating the custom-house appraisers. There was a long conference today between Deputy Collector Phelps and a number of diamond dealers and importers on this question, but no decision was arrived at.

TESTIMONIAL TO JOSEPH JEFFERSON

Theatrical People Arrange to Procure It by Popular Subscription.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—There was a large meeting of theatrical people at the Waldorf Hotel this afternoon. Joseph Jefferson is to play an engagement here in October, and the meeting was to arrange to present him then a testimonial which shall express the honor and esteem in which he is held by American actors.

Francis Wilson, Mrs. John Drew, and others advocated the presentation of a loving cup purchased by popular subscription, solicited from actors and actresses throughout the country, of 50 cents each. It passed unanimously. Francis Wilson, Nat C. Goodwin, E. H. Sothern, Alice Fisher, Elita Proctor Otis, Kathryn Kidder, and Mrs. John Drew are a committee to gather the subscriptions.

A number of letters were read from all over the country expressing sympathy with the movement. Among the writers were James McVicker of Chicago, Eugene Tompkins of Boston, Mme. Janauschek, Frank Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tabor, John L. Stoddard, Neil Burgess, and Mme. Modjeska.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Battleship Maine Put in Commission at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York, Sept. 17.—The big battleship Maine was put in commission today at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Maine was built at the navy yard by government employés at a cost of nearly $2,400,000, an appropriation having been made by special act of Congress Aug. 3, 1886. The Maine's keel was laid in 1890. It is rated as a second-class ship, and is one of the biggest battleships afloat belonging to the United States navy. Capt. A. S. Crowninshield is in command.

Are Going Abroad.

The following passengers will sail tomorrow on the American line steamer Paris for Southampton:

J. N. Faithorn,	N. S. Bouton,
Mrs. Forsha,	Miss Jane Bennett,
A. Albrecht,	Mrs. Hember,
Miss A. M. Becker,	J. Gilbert,
E. Stephens,	H. S. Cole,
Mrs. Faithorn,	A. E. Jordan,
Miss Forsha,	Charles E. Heyden.

These passengers are booked on the Red Star Line steamship Southwark for Antwerp, tomorrow:

Dr. H. L. Cosby,	Mrs. Cosby,
Pierre de Laurcry Prouleroy,	F. Lengfald.

German Catholic Societies' Meeting.

At the German Catholic Societies' convention at Albany a resolution protesting against the festival which Italians are planning to hold Friday next to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the seizure of the Pope's temporal possessions was amended to ask Mgr. Satolli to lay the matter before the Pope. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. A. Miller, Cleveland; Vice-President, Otto Weber, Racine, Wis.; Secretary, J. V. Schiffer, Covington, Ky.; Assistant Secretary, Joseph Miller, Allentown, Pa.; Directors for one year, H. J. Spaunhorst, St. Louis; George J. Scherer, Peoria, Ill.; C. H. Strehling, Milwaukee.

Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad Agreed.

The long and bitter war between the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Panama railroad company was settled today at a conference between C. P. Huntington and J. Edward Simmons, representing the two companies. The Pacific Mail company will surrender the Atlantic Ocean to the Panama railroad, withdrawing its ships, and in return the Panama railroad company will retire from the Pacific.

Progress of Forney Court-Martial.

At the court-martial of Col. James Forney, Maj. George C. Reed told how he had made an inspection of the barracks in April of this year and another in June. The investigation was not made for the purpose of incriminating Col. Forney, but to find out about another officer. It transpired in evidence that the charges against Col. Forney were based on the report furnished to the Navy Department by Maj. Reed.

General Notes from New York.

Charles Poole, a steamship purser, fatally shot Mrs. Jessie Curtis and then killed himself.

The freight steamer City of St. Augustine is reported at Gravesend Bay with a damaged propeller.

Senator George Vest of St. Louis was one of the passengers on the Westernland from Antwerp today.

James Dalton, an electric lineman, was instantly killed by grasping a live wire today while at work on an electric-light pole.

Henry M. Stanley, M. P. and explorer, has accepted the appointment of associate editor of Bishop William Taylor's monthly publication, Illustrated Africa.

It is now announced that Mrs. Clara McArthur, alleged to have jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, never jumped at all, but was thrown in and pulled out by schemers. Her husband told her secret.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Veterans.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—The sixth annual reunion of the survivors of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held here today under the auspices of Company E, over 300 veterans participating in the parade. This evening a campfire was held in the opera-house after an address of welcome from Mayor Creasy.

Andrews' metal chair shortens a long typewriting job. No. 215 Wabash avenue.

CALLS THEM BY NAME.

COL. MERRIAM TELLS WHO CAN SWEAR TO BOODLING.

Four Witnesses Before the Sangamon County Grand Jury Testify as to Alleged Bribery in the Legislature—Most of the Testimony Not Given from Personal Knowledge—H. H. Kohlsaat Presents Documentary Evidence, Which He Leaves with the Jurors.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Four men were before the Sangamon County grand jury today, and told what they knew about boodling in the Illinois Legislature. They were H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, Col. Jonathan Merriam of Atlanta, member of the House; D. W. Wilson of Elgin, representing the Dairymen's National Union; and A. H. McKenzie, a lumberman of Sullivan, Ill.

While the strictest secrecy was observed on the part both of the jurors and the witnesses it is known the testimony was disappointing. None of the four men pretended to have any personal knowledge that there had been either actual or attempted bribery of members of the Legislature. All the information they could give was second-hand, coming to them in many instances in a roundabout way, and in most respects of an unsatisfactory nature.

Mr. Kohlsaat, who was before the grand jury early this morning, and returned to Chicago at noon, said he gave the jury only such information as he had already made public. "If I knew anything more," he said, "I would publish it myself."

He did, however, leave with the jury the written statements of several men who claimed to have been approached by members with a polite request for money to promote the passage or secure the defeat of certain measures. "There is really very little that can be done here," said Mr. Kohlsaat. "The grand jury of Cook or Peoria or Kane County might do more."

Col. Merriam Gives Names.

Col. Merriam was with the grand jury an hour. He was questioned closely, but had no direct and positive knowledge that any member had been bribed, that any had solicited a bribe, or that any had been tempted by the ever-present lobbyist. He claimed to have excellent ground for suspicions, but could not transform them into facts supported by an oath.

But he was able to give the jury the names of two or three men said to have been approached for bribe money. One member of the House had told him that he had been offered a large sum of money if he would vote for Senate bill 137, one of the Crawford railroad bills vetoed by Gov. Altgeld.

"What is the name of the member?" asked the foreman of the jury.

"That I cannot give you," replied Col. Merriam. "The member in question told me the story in the strictest confidence and I cannot reveal his name."

But the jury were of the opinion the Colonel ought to tell. He persistently declined to give up the name, and at last the question was submitted to Judge Shirley whether or not he could not be compelled to answer. The court held the information given Col. Merriam was in no sense a privileged communication, and on no ground could he be excused from revealing the name of his informant, and moreover to omit doing so would defeat the ends of justice.

Col. Merriam then gave the jury the name, but upon coming from the jury-room he refused to make it public. The member in question, as well as the others whose names were furnished, will be summoned to appear before the grand jury.

Comments on the Grand Jury.

"There appears to be a sentiment here against indicting anybody," said Col. Merriam. "Some seem to fear that Sangamon County will be put to an expense which could be borne by other counties, Cook County, for instance. However, there need be no fear on that score. The next Legislature will undoubtedly reimburse any county which succeeds in convicting anybody of corrupt practices, and thus stamp out the boodle infamy. Should it fail to do so there are private citizens in Illinois who will go down into their pockets and pay the bills."

The Colonel could not think of any one, however, on the spur of the moment who had any ready cash to spend in this way.

Col. Merriam, it will be remembered, during the late special session, made several unsuccessful attempts to have a resolution adopted appointing a special committee to investigate the sensational but vague and indefinite boodle stories then in circulation.

D. W. Wilson of Elgin had nothing to give the jury. He had heard rumors, but could furnish no names. A. H. McKenzie of Sullivan is supposed to have given testimony in reference to the mechanics' lien bill, in which the lumbermen are said to have had an interest.

Among those who are expected to appear tomorrow are Representatives Daugherty and Merrill of Peoria and Hammers of Woodford County, Editor Barnes of the Peoria Journal, and W. W. Sherwin of Elgin.

FINDS FOR OMAHA POLICE BOARD.

Nebraska Supreme Court Gives a Decision and Commissioners Act at Once.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 17.—The Supreme Court this morning filed its decision in the Omaha Fire and Police Commission case with the Clerk of the Court. In substance it finds for the new Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, and declares the act constitutional.

On the point that Gov. Holcomb did not attend the meeting of Churchill and Russell at the time the new board was named, the court holds the interests of a State or municipality are not to be jeopardized by the action of one party.

In conclusion the court finds that Broatch, Vandervoort, and Foster are the lawfully constituted Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of Omaha.

The A. P. A. Police Commissioner has discharged Chief of Police White and replaced ex-Sergeant Sigwart as Acting Chief. Sigwart was discharged several months ago for alleged corrupt practices. Other men, who were discharged for alleged incompetency, have been placed on the force, notably ex-Chief Detective Haze, who is made Sergeant.

G. W. SINGER MURDERED AT DUNFEE.

Village Postmaster Found Robbed and Dead in His Bed.

Dunfee, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—George W. Singer, the village Postmaster and keeper of a small general store here, was murdered in his bed early this morning. The murderers effected entrance to his sleeping room over the postoffice by means of a ladder rendered noiseless by cloth wrappings.

Singer must have been awakened by a noise in his room, and the robbers discovering him trying to arise and being perhaps recognized by him, dealt him several blows on the head. His head and one arm are terribly bruised. When the body was found this morning the hands were tied with pieces of rope and the feet with a pair of suspenders. The bed and linen were covered with blood.

Singer had with him about $200, which is missing. He was an early settler in this county, 75 years of age, and a veteran. He belonged to the American Protective Association of Fort Wayne.

ST. CHARLES REGIMENTAL REUNIONS.

Veterans of Eighth and Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry Recall War Days.

St. Charles, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The annual reunions of the Eighth and Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry regiments were held in Pottawattomie Park today. There were present 170 members of the Eighth and eighty-five of the Seventeenth.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Eighth Regiment—President, Capt. R. W. Gates, Wheaton; Vice-President, Deloss Hull, Oak Park; Secretary, W. C. Haseltine, Forest Glen; Memorial committee, Col. D. J. Hynes, Chicago; E. R. Lewis, Evanston, and Frank Giendenning, Joliet. Seventeenth Regiment—President, Col. D. J. Hynes, Chicago; Vice-President, E. P. Phillips, St. Charles; Secretary, Isa M. Mallory, Nunda.

The regiments were organized here. The Eighth went to the front in September, 1861. The Seventeenth was the last Illinois cavalry regiment organized, being mustered in Jan. 22, 1864. The next reunion will be in Aurora.

AURORA WANTS THE PICNIC MONEY.

Trouble in Settling the Affairs of the Last Caledonian Gathering.

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Scotch picnic given last summer at Burlington Park by Scots from Chicago and Aurora is liable to result in a lawsuit. It was given out that 10 cents of every admission fee from Aurora and vicinity would go to the Aurora Hospital, and many were induced to go on that account. The Aurora committee figured that the hospital would get nearly $200. Gordon Murray has informed them that they are $49 in arrears. The committee threatens to go to law.

BEER FACTION SURE OF VICTORY.

Skirmishing for Wisconsin State Agricultural Society Offices Begun.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The battle for office in the State Agricultural Society has already begun.

Charles Everett of Beloit will be the candidate of the united opposition to Secretary Fleming. M. J. Haisler of this city is slated by the anti-beer faction as the successor to President Hubbard.

It is predicted that the beer faction will win.

SMALLPOX AT STEWART INSTITUTE.

Pupils of Nevada's Indian School Prey to the Scourge.

Carson, Nev., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Smallpox has broken out at Stewart Institute, the school for Indians, four miles south of this city. Five Indians are now down with the disease. The institute physician is vaccinating the other pupils, and all persons connected with the institution as rapidly as possible. A strict quarantine is maintained, and it is thought the disease will not extend to town.

Suit to Recover Water Front Property.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Emily Slauson, widow of the late George W. Slauson, has brought suit against the Goodrich Transportation company to recover title to a large portion of dock property occupied by the company at or near the mouth of the river. Mrs. Slauson claims that at the time the Goodrich company secured title to its original dock property there was a strip of dry land between the easterly boundary of such land and the waters of Lake Michigan. Since that time the waters of the lake have receded and extensive accretions have formed, adding largely to the dry land area. It is to recover this new ground that the suit is brought.

Peoria County Old Settlers' Reunion.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the old settlers of Peoria County was held at Glen Oak Park this afternoon, at least 5,000 people being present. O. J. Bailey delivered the address, on "The Old Settlers." Officers were elected as follows: President, Capt. Henry Detweiler; First Vice-President, Henry Storey; Second Vice-President, Nathan Giles; Secretary, Henry P. Day; Treasurer, W. A. Herron.

Fight Horse Slaughtering in Hammond.

Hammond, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Secretary Johnson of the city Board of Health began a crusade this afternoon to rid Hammond of its horse-slaughtering establishments by having William Otto and Emil Moeschke arrested and fined under the nuisance law. The officers found 127 head of crippled and diseased horses today and threaten to bring charges of cruelty to animals.

Great Northern Consolidation Opposed.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Childs today brought suit in the District Court against the Great Northern to prevent the consolidation with the Northern Pacific, claiming the proposed consolidation is an infraction of the charter of the Great Northern.

Suicide of Dr. O. C. Allen.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Dr. O. C. Allen committed suicide near Woodstock, Wright County, today, taking poison. He was charged with being accessory to the murder of Mrs. Hicks. Allen had been for some time despondent, due to failures in business.

Dr. Fraker Fails to Give Bail.

Richmond, Mo., Sept. 17.—Dr. George W. Fraker, the insurance swindler, waived preliminary examination this afternoon and was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $20,000. Fraker made no attempt to give bail and will go back to jail.

Judge T. M. Cooley Is Better.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Judge Thomas M. Cooley was taken ill Sunday and, being slightly worse today, the report gained currency that he had suffered a stroke of paralysis, but this is denied tonight by his family.

Northwest Gleanings.

At Carlyle, Ind., John Smith took a fatal dose of paris green.

At Bloomington, Ill., new corn marketed yesterday brought 25 cents.

Oconomowoc, Wis., decided against waterworks by 433 out of 541 votes.

Fort Mackinac was formally surrendered to the State of Michigan yesterday.

At Frankfort, Ind., the Supreme Lodge, Loyal Order Moose, convened yesterday.

At Lind, Wis., William Ware was accidentally and fatally shot by his brother Elisha.

Joseph Husnik, a farmer living near Kewaunee, Wis., has disappeared and suicide is feared.

At Holding, Minn., irate matrons poured molasses and feathers on John Nelna, the teacher.

Beloit College opened with thirty-five young women as students, its first step in coeducation.

At Milwaukee Richard Lonnox was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for uttering forged paper.

At Duluth, Minn., a storm drove the waters into the bay, flooding the wheat pits of several elevators.

Burglars stole $600 from William Woodward, a farmer near Findlay, O. Woodward had no locks on his doors.

At Rockford, Ill., John J. Clark, coachman for Robert Tinker, clutched a live guy wire and was instantly killed.

Capt. J. P. Dry died from paralysis at the reunion of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment at Nevada, O.

Mrs. William Bowles of Rockford, Ill., has received word she has a heritage in Trinity Church site, New York City.

At Wellington, O., Mrs. Ella Shipman of Cleveland fell dead from heart disease while watching a funeral procession.

At Benton, Ill., the thirty-third annual fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society is in progress with large attendance.

The Minneapolis grand jury has finished investigating the Perkins murder case, and it is believed Mrs. Perkins will not be indicted.

At Fort Smith, Ark., Henry Starr, the young Indian bandit, was convicted of the murder of Floyd Wilson while resisting arrest.

At Cleveland, O., Mrs. Henry Nolan, No. 2054 Elizabeth street, and an infant son were burned to death. She used kerosene on the fire.

The Rev. James Woodyard Young, a Baptist minister at Rochester, O., killed himself Monday night, presumably because despondent.

At Portsmouth, O., John W. Overturf, President of the defunct Citizens' Savings Bank, was indicted for the embezzlement of city money.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., Patrick Smith, treasurer of Linn Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, was arrested, charged with embezzling $171.

At Pierre, S. D., Equal Suffragists elected officers as follows: Mrs. Simons, President; Mrs. Meyers, Vice-President; Mrs. Lyman, Treasurer.

At Dubuque, Ia., the United States Marshal attached the revenue cutter William Windom to secure claims of local creditors amounting to $2,500.

Miss Mary Bain of Brookfield, Mo., disappeared last Wednesday. A young man with whom she was seen riding has been arrested, charged with kidnaping.

At Lansing, Mich., Mrs. Warren L. Bristol had her father-in-law, Ira C. Bristol, arrested for alienating her husband's affections. She wants $10,000 damages.

Belle Egan, imprisoned at Joliet for the murder of a Chinaman in Christian County, Ill., applied for a writ of habeas corpus. She has served six out of fourteen years.

St. Joseph's Hospital at Joliet, in a special order urges that patients from the drainage canal be taken to the Cook County Hospital or elsewhere, rather than to the Joliet institution, now badly overcrowded.

MRS. LANGTRY'S DIVORCE PAPERS FILED

Indications That She Will Retire to Private Life in California.

Lakeport, Cal., Sept. 17.—The papers containing Mrs. Emilie Charlotte Langtry's application for divorce were filed in this county this evening. The summons was issued and order made for publication of the same. Separation is asked for on two grounds, desertion and failure to provide.

The complaint further alleges there is no community property, and requests that the custody of the 14-year-old child, Jeanne, be awarded to the mother. It is understood there will be no contest.

Attorney McPike says Mrs. Langtry is expected to return to her home in Lake County soon, as she has grown weary of her histrionic ventures. The place will be made the center for a gay throng, and will become the rendezvous for people of distinction.

From this it is believed Mrs. Langtry has definitely decided to abandon the stage. It is not known she contemplates a new matrimonial venture, should her prayer for a release from the bonds which unite her to Edward Langtry be granted. She is expected to arrive in San Francisco within six weeks.

SAY LAW IS SUPREME

CLARK ASSERTS COUNCIL HAS NO POWER OVER CIVIL SERVICE.

Attack Made on It by Ald. Madden Will Not Avail—The Old Regime, He Says, Is Ended, Though the Member from the Fourth May Not Think So—The System Is Being Fought, He Hints, Because of Mercenary Motives—Commissioner Hotz' View.

President Clark of the Civil Service Commission turned to the civil service act when asked what he thought of Ald. Madden's attack on the system. He read Sec. 37 as follows:

"'All laws or parts of laws which are inconsistent with this act or any of the provisions thereof are hereby repealed.'

"When Mr. Madden declares that the Civil Service Commission is subservient to the City Council," Mr. Clark continued, "I presume he construes the precedents of the Council under other laws as his warrant. But it seems to me this section of the civil service act, adopted by the will of a vast majority of the people, destroys the old order of things and sets up the new. In that case his declarations will not hold.

"Our body has not talked over the matter and probably will not.

"I am not surprised that the enemies of civil service are fighting it in every direction. They are smart and powerful and full of resources. This is evidenced by their taking up the contention of the old soldier, which they are doing merely to secure sympathy for their designs, not for the love of the veterans. The law says distinctly an age limit must be fixed and we only obeyed."

Commissioner Hotz talked guardedly.

"I was surprised at Ald. Madden's stand," he said, "and I am at a loss to interpret his motive. I cannot understand why he should attack a law passed by such an overwhelming majority. He affects to believe the Council still has its old functions and powers, but as I understood the passage of the civil service law it meant that the people of Illinois wanted something else and they got it."

SCOPE OF THE COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE.

It Relates to Those Who Are Employes of the Board.

It is to the great body of the public who had a general idea that a civil service law had been passed which would cover the appointment and promotion of all county employés that County Attorney Iles' opinion, forecast in The Tribune yesterday, that only persons employed by the Board of County Commissioners are affected, will be of particular interest. Mr. Iles' opinion in full was given out yesterday. It was forthcoming on request of the Civil Service Commission of Cook County, whose members were upset by the report that the Civic Federation's attorney, John S. Miller, had declared the law applied to all county servants. While Mr. Iles was preparing his opinion Mr. Miller denied he had made the sweeping statement credited to him. The tenor of the decision of the County Attorney was what the Civil Service Commission expected it would be, so the Secretary said yesterday, and its chief value to the commission will be, so it was said, that of making it absolutely sure of its ground and giving it something to refer to as an authority for the limitation of its powers.

The principal points of Mr. Iles' decision are here given. "The law is embodied," he says, "in an act amending Sec. 61 of an 'Act to revise the law in relation to counties,' as amended in 1887 and by its terms is a complete substitute for Sec. 61."

Continuing the opinion says:

The said enactment depends for its validity upon Sec. 7, Art. X. of the State Constitution, and is in substance a specification prescribing the manner in which the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County shall manage the county affairs, as in said Constitution provided.

Said Sec. 7, Art. X. of the Constitution, reads as follows: The county affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the City of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Reference to Sec. 22, Art. IV., of the Constitution relating to special legislation, shows that were it not for the above quoted Sec. 7 of Art. X. the entire law purporting to regulate the county affairs in Cook County would be null and void as being special legislation.

Hence, the said civil service law must be interpreted with reference to the special powers and privileges granted the Board of County Commissioner of Cook County and cannot be construed to extend beyond the jurisdiction of said Commissioners.

Mr. Iles goes on to show that by certain paragraphs of the law the power is given to extend the examination for classified service to those offices and places only which fall within the appointing power of the President of the Board of County Commissioners.

"I knew just what Mr. Iles' opinion would be all the time," said President Healy of the County Board yesterday. "Anything else would have been in the teeth of the opinion of the Commissioners themselves and of the men who framed the law. To have been susceptible of application to other than the people appointed by the President of the board the law must have been made general in its application. There was some little question in my mind as to whether the law would cover those physicians who serve without salary in the County Hospital. I find now, however, that they must stand examination as well as the other employés."

Secretary Northam of the County Civil Service Commission said: "We expected just such an opinion as has been given. The general public may have had an idea the law covered all county employés, but not one who had read the law carefully could have held such a belief. There has been a good deal of talk about no one but janitor and scrub women being affected by the law requiring examination. It is time people's minds are disabused of that idea.

"The total appropriation for the Board of Civil Service Commissioners is only $5,000. Take out three salaries of $1,500 each and there is left only $500 for general expenses, which would show in itself that there was no thought that the powers of the commission were to have a wide range. People looking for county employment seemed to understand pretty thoroughly just to whom the law applied."

Sigmund Zeisler, who with Judge Tuley, John W. Ela, and John H. Hamline framed the law, said yesterday: "We examined the ground thoroughly and found that any law not a general act which would extend the power of the County Civil Service Commission beyond the direct employés of the County Commissioners would be unconstitutional. The session of the Legislature was far advanced and we did what we considered best under the circumstances.

AGE LIMIT RULE IS SUSTAINED.

Corporation Counsel Beale Renders an Opinion on the Law.

So much has been said and written concerning the positions taken by the Civil Service Commission in regard to the forty-five year age limit and the requests for preference in favor of veteran Union soldiers and sailors, that President Clark addressed a formal communication to Corporation Counsel Beale, who rendered an opinion fully sustaining the commission. The following is the full text of President Clark's letter to Mr. Beale and the reply:

Sept. 16.—William G. Beale, Corporation Counsel, City of Chicago—Sir: There seems to be much difference of opinion in the public mind as to the powers and duties of the City Civil Service Commission under the act creating it, passed by the Legislature at its last session, especially in regard to Sec. 6 of said act, which provides as follows:

"All applicants for offices or places in said classified service, except those mentioned in Sec. 11, shall be subjected to examination, which shall be public, competitive, and free to all citizens of the United States, with specified limitations as to residence, age, health, habits, and moral character."

The commission has held that the causes above enumerated are the only grounds upon which it can exercise discretion as to what citizens shall be admitted to the examinations, and that the limitations there specified are intended to be made in the interest of the service, and not in that of an applicant, and that when made they shall apply to all citizens alike.

In its rules, as published, limitations upon each of the subjects specified have been made as required, and examinations are about being held in conformity therewith.

The commission has been asked to waive the limitation established as to age in favor of veterans of the late war, thus giving them a preference in taking the examinations. It is well known that in the Federal statutes passed not long after the close of the war provisions are made authorizing a preference for veterans of the civil war and of the Mexican war, and that similar provisions are found in the statutes of Massachusetts and of other States, but no such provision is contained in the act from which this commission derives its powers.

It is conceded that such a preference, if it could be legally made, would not work serious harm in practice, as it is not probable that many of the veterans would care to avail themselves of it in entering competitive examinations for the lower grades of the service, which are the only grades that can be reached through the examinations under consideration.

Graceful Recognition.

It is also cheerfully conceded that such a preference would be a graceful recognition of the valuable services rendered by this class of our citizens when the Nation's life was in peril. On these grounds the commission would not have hesitated for a moment in making the concession asked if it had believed that it possessed the legal power to do so; but it believed that it was not vested with this power, and beyond that that there was a principle involved of the utmost importance to the law itself and to this community which it was the duty of this commission to guard. It believed that any form of favoritism, however innocent in itself, was destructive of the vital principle of the merit system, and that a precedent thus established would be almost certain to lead to harm and to serious embarrassment in the future.

Thus believing the commission has replied that as it understood the law it had no authority or power to grant a preference to or discriminate against any citizen or class of citizens. It believes that a preference shown to one citizen is a discrimination against some other citizen.

If it has power to waive the limitation as established in its rules in respect to age it has the power to waive those established in respect to residence, health, habits, and moral character.

If it has the power to waive any or all of these limitations in favor of one citizen or class of citizens it has the power to waive them as to any other citizen or class of citizens, and for any reason that may at the time appear to it as sufficient.

The commission holds that the only discretion it has in the matter is given it for the protection of the public service, and that is the only consideration by which its action can properly or legally be influenced.

It believes that if it should, at any examination, grant an illegal preference, such examination could be invalidated, and an appointment made as the result of such examination would be of doubtful legality.

Would Be Dangerous Power.

It believes further that if the commission appointed under this act was vested with the power of deciding as to who might or who might not take its examinations on any other grounds than those specified in the act and based on the interest of the service, it would be a dangerous power and one which in skillful, unscrupulous, or partisan hands could be so used as to nullify the intent of the law, and therefore that the Legislature could not have intended to vest such a power in the commissions created under this act.

In this view the commission established in its rules such limitations as, after mature consideration, it thought to be just and fair, and as liberal in their provisions as a proper regard for the good of the service would admit. No preference is shown and no discrimination is made, except as, in its judgment, the interest of the service requires, and these apply to all citizens alike.

The commission has heretofore discussed this age limitation with you to some extent and has had the benefit of your informal views upon it, but the matter is one of importance and the commission respectfully asks your official opinion as Corporation Counsel and chief legal officer of the city as to whether its view, as stated above, of its powers, limitations, and duties under the law is correct. John M. Clark, President.

Mr. Beale's opinion is as follows:

Sept. 17.—John M. Clark, President of Civil Service Commission—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday requesting my opinion upon the correctness of the positions taken by the Civil Service Commission as therein set forth upon the subject of the limitations for civil service examinations, and particularly the maximum age limitation. You are particularly desirous, as I understand you, of knowing whether the commission is correct in supposing that the law appears to give the commission no right to discriminate in favor of veterans of the civil war by exempting them from the maximum age limitation while imposing such limit upon others.

Repeats His Opinion.

In a general way I have heretofore expressed to you and to the commission, during our numerous discussions upon the subject, the opinion that the positions of the commission are legally sound and correct. My first impression, as you know, was the other way, and my ultimate conclusions were somewhat unwillingly reached; but reflection and further investigation convinced my judgment and the informal opinion thereupon expressed I now repeat. The law plainly provides for an age limitation as well as others. In the absence of specific instructions in the law it clearly became the duty of the commission to fix such age limitation as it should think reasonable and just, having in view the object intended to be accomplished. Had the commission fixed ten years as the minimum limit and seventy years as the maximum limit one would hardly suppose there would have been any question raised as to the lawfulness of the restriction—that is, as to the authority of the commission in the premises. But if the commission would have been authorized to prescribe a maximum age limit of seventy years it must obviously have authority to prescribe some other maximum age limit, if, in its judgment, such other limit would be more reasonable and just—the law having specified no limit, but provided merely that the commission should prescribe one. In this view the commission has acted, and it seems to me that the only question under the law is whether the age limit designated by the commission is reasonable and just or the contrary. Upon that question it is hardly my province to express an opinion here, but it may not be improper for me to say that a leading consideration to support the action of the commission is found in a requirement of the law that original appointments as far as practicable shall be made to the lowest grades of the public service in order that there may be growth and promotion therein.

I have been and am wholly unable to see upon what basis it can be contended that the commission possesses authority to discriminate in favor of any class of citizens, however meritorious. As you say, there is an important principle involved in this element of the matter. The fundamental purpose of the law was to do away with discriminations and to put applicants for positions purely upon their merits. Doubtless the Legislature might have authorized the commission to give some preference to veterans of the civil war, but plainly it has not done so, and it is equally plain to me that the commission would not be justified legally in attempting to give any such preference. The Federal civil service law is often referred to in this connection, but it is my impression that the Federal law does not discriminate in favor of veterans generally, but merely provides that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointment to the Federal civil service. The Illinois law contains no corresponding provision, and without some such provision it seems entirely clear that the commission has no authority whatever to discriminate in favor of the surviving Union soldiers and sailors of the late war even if it desired to do so. I consider the position of the commission upon that point entirely correct.

William G. Beale, Corporation Counsel.

ELOPING COUPLE NABBED BY POLICE.

Came to Chicago by a Circuitous Route from Manchester, N. H.

Alexander Bryer and May Livingston eloped from Manchester, N. H., two weeks ago and by a circuitous route came to Chicago. The elopement was planned and carried out in one evening. They went out for a drive and instead of returning home they drove to Nashua. There they disposed of the horse and buggy, which Bryer had hired at a Manchester livery stable, and continued their journey by rail.

Their absence from home soon aroused the suspicions of the woman's parents and the Manchester police were notified. The horse and buggy were traced to Nashua, where, it is asserted, Bryer sold them. Telegrams were sent to the various places where it was thought the elopers might go, and by means of these they were traced to this city.

They were discovered yesterday afternoon by Detectives O'Neil and Spain of the Central Police Station at No. 412½ State street, where they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Foley, and Bryer was arrested on charges preferred by Keene & Boyle, the livery stable proprietors at Manchester from whom he hired the rig. His young companion was also taken to the station, and slept last night at the Harrison Street Annex.

May Livingston is 18 years old. Three years ago she was married to a man named Livingston, from whom she has never been divorced. She claims that marriage was brought about when she was drugged or under hypnotic influence, as she has no remembrance of the ceremony. She told the police last night she intended to secure a divorce from Livingston, and then marry Bryer. The Manchester authorities were notified of the arrests.

PITTSBURG'S BIG RAILROAD COMBINE.

Scheme to Control Over 200 Miles of Track Under One Management.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, C. L. Magee, William Flinn, and George I. Whitney of Pittsburg, and Emmet C. Gibson of New York and Chicago, today held a meeting at the Duquesne club and took further action toward consolidating the traction lines of this city.

If the project is perfected over 200 miles of track will be controlled by the combine at a capitalization of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. Chicago and Cleveland are expected to enter the union later on.

The combine, it is said, will issue bonds for $10,000,000 to cover the indebtedness of the roads coming in, most of which issue will be taken by Eastern parties.

STANDS BY THE LAW.

MAYOR SWIFT TALKS OF CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

Says He Is Personally Opposed to Age Restriction—Fears the Antagonism It Will Create—Does Not Believe Council Has Power to Dictate the Rules of the Commission—People's Servants Should Endeavor Faithfully to Carry Out the Provisions of the Statute.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Mayor George B. Swift of Chicago, who is at the Holland House, had the action of the Chicago City Council as to the adoption of resolutions antagonizing the new civil service law placed fully before him today. The Mayor was not at all surprised at the interest the passage of the resolutions has created, but at first he was disposed not to give expression to his views on the subject beyond what he had already stated Monday night on incomplete data, yet sufficiently to explain the Council's action on broad lines.

During the evening, however, Mayor Swift took the matter under thoughtful consideration and finally said: "As I understand the telegram in which is set forth a complete summary of the action of the Chicago City Council last night in regard to the adoption of the resolutions bearing upon the civil service law and the so-called obnoxious age limitation therein, Ald. Campbell offered a resolution protesting against the age restriction rule adopted by the Civil Service Commission, and Ald. Madden offered a further resolution looking towards possible measures to make the protest effective. The Council has a right to go on record, as a body, against any rule that may have been adopted by the Commissioners governing their action. So far as I know the only rule to which objection has been made is the one relating to age restriction.

Opposed to Age Limit.

"Personally I am opposed to such restriction, as a matter of principle and expediency rather than sentiment, and have so advised the Commissioners. Their judgment is to the contrary, and they are the ruling power. The enforcement of this rule opens up an antagonism against the civil service law that will prove quite formidable, and it may result ultimately in either the repeal of the law or in such modifications as may prove practically its annulment.

"Many politicians of both parties are opposed to the law in toto and they will not be slow to take advantage of the added influence of the old soldiers and that of others who are in years beyond the proscribed age limit to create a sentiment against it. You can readily see how the politicians will take advantage of this accumulating sentiment."

Mayor Swift then turned his attention to the action of the Council that resulted in the adoption of the resolution.

"From what I gather from the remarks of Ald. Madden, they indicate that he deems that the civil service law, in some of its provisions, conflicts with the city charter. Now, supposing that to be true and supposing, further, that the Council should by ordinance do all that this Alderman contends it has a legal right to do, what would the result be? The commission would ignore the ordinance and continue to act as empowered by the civil service law and they would, as sworn officers having in charge the enforcement of said law, be justified in such action.

"It is true, as stated by the Alderman, that the charter says the Council may provide for the election by the people of a Controller, a Corporation Counsel, or other officers now chosen by appointment; but it has not up to date so legislated, and if it had or does, such action would have no bearing on the question at issue, as said officers are exempted from the provisions of the civil service law.

Takes Issue with Madden.

"I do not agree with the Alderman's statement that the Council has the power to dictate the rules of the commission. If so it has the power to dictate the rules of the Board of Education, the Library Board, and also the appointing power delegated to the said boards; and if said power is invested in the Council it ought not to be exercised."

"How will this action of the Council affect the enforcement of the civil service law?"

"Civil service is on trial in Chicago," replied Mr. Swift, "and the support of the city officials should be given unreservedly to its proper enforcement. If, in the judgment of many or of few, the Commissioners have erred in the adoption of the age restriction rule they should be reasoned with rather than abused or threatened. The Commissioners are men of experience, acknowledged ability and integrity, and, having the good of the city at heart, are actuated by the best motives. I have no doubt they do not claim infallibility in their rulings and will willingly and cheerfully acknowledge a mistake and right a wrong when so convinced."

"You believe, then, no matter what your personal preferences as to the question are, the law should be fully observed and the commission supported?"

"Certainly. The Commissioners should receive the support of the people and the people's servants in their endeavors to faithfully carry out the provisions of the civil service law. The only power that can change the law is the one that enacted it—the Legislature."

Mayor Swift will remain in New York three or four days longer. He is quietly observing municipal methods here.

FIRE CAUSES OVER $50,000 DAMAGE.

Grand Department Store a Heavy Loser by Water and Smoke.

Fire broke out at 10:30 o'clock last night above McGloin's saloon, No. 64 Adams street, and the flames spread to the Grand department store causing a heavy damage to the stock. The firemen had considerable trouble in locating the fire, which was burning between the walls. Nearly all the plate glass of the west end and of the Grand was broken and a great portion of the firm's stock was damaged by smoke and water. Mr. Page of the Grand said last night the firm's loss would reach fully $50,000. As a result of the blaze the store will be closed today and will not reopen until the insurance is adjusted. The stock is fully covered by insurance.

Guests in the Hawley flats, an apartment hotel at State and Adams streets, were frightened from the building by the fire. Mrs. A. Mott, who occupied a room on the top floor, was forced to make her way to the street in her nightgown. She was given shelter in the saloon of P. G. McGloin, which is underneath the hotel.

Mrs. M. Hanon, the proprietor, was sitting at the front window when somebody called up to her that the building was on fire. She blew a whistle and aroused the guests.

In a few minutes a hurried exit was being made by those who happened to be in their rooms, but there was no panic.

It was on the top floor of the building where the fire started, and nearly all the contents of the hotel was badly damaged, including the clothing of all the guests.

Decatur, Ala., Sept. 17.—A disastrous fire started in the manufacturing district along the river front. The mammoth lumber mills and lumber yards of H. S. Freeman were burned with millions of feet of lumber, also many empty and loaded cars. The loss exceeds $50,000.

Women Arrested for Stealing Diamonds.

May Penfield and Mary Murry were arrested yesterday by Detectives Plunkett and Fay charged with stealing $175 worth of diamonds from Kaspar & Brown, jewelers in the McVicker Building. They are said to be two New York shoplifters.

Footpads Take Mr. Kessler's Revolver.

Four highwaymen held up and robbed Charles Kessler, the cashier of the Freie Presse, at Kingsbury and Indiana streets at 8 o'clock last night. After choking him they took his revolver, gold watch and chain, and his wedding ring.

THE HUB'S [illegible]

THE HUB

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Children's Blouse Waists—

Some Lawn—some Mull—some plain—some with embroidered fronts—all made with turned back cuffs and wide sailor collars—and all worth 75c—Choice Today - - - - 23c

HARD COAL GOING UP.

SHARP ADVANCE OF 50 CENTS IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS.

Predictions That Anthracite Will Take Another Plunge Upward Soon—Usual Demand at This Season, Scarcity of the Product in Sight, Lack of Vessels to Transport It, and Increase in Carrying Charges Assigned as Causes for Higher Prices—What Dealers Have to Say.

Will there be another sharp advance in hard coal and how soon will it come? This is the question agitating the mind of the average citizen, who has one anxious eye on the coming winter and the other on the hard coal market, which has jumped up 50 cents within the last four days. And the end is not yet.

Anthracite, according to all authorities, is going to climb so high the next two months the citizen with the empty coal-bin won't be able to touch the dusky diamonds with a trolley pole.

The cause of the recent advance in price is not hard to find. The usual demand that exists at this season, the scarcity of coal above ground, and the lack of vessels to transport it, together with a big rise in freight rates are the causes that have operated to raise the price of hard coal.

O. S. Richardson, No. 225 Dearborn street, said: "Yes, the market has advanced 50 cents a ton at wholesale and 25 cents jobbing. The principal reason for this is the increased shipping rates. It is almost impossible to get vessels to transport it. The lake boats which usually bring coal into Chicago and all other Lake Michigan points can do much better now in freight rates by going for ore to Lake Superior and returning with grain from Superior and Duluth. In fact, it is now necessary to pay a premium on the carrying of coal from Buffalo to Lake Michigan points. Boat rates, which have been down to 45 cents a ton, have gone up to 75 cents. Two-thirds of our coal comes by lake, and hence the effect is immediate. The railroads have advanced their rate 50 cents a ton and talk of a further raise very soon."

Robert Law, No. 223 Dearborn street said: "The regular fall demand is the principal reason for the increase in the price of coal. There is always a sharp advance at this time of year, but much greater this time because there is very little coal in sight. The coal market has been greatly depressed for several months—in fact hard coal has sold all summer at less than the cost of production. Every coal company has suffered a great loss, and hence have not kept stocked up. There will be another sharp advance before long."

W. P. Halliday, Owings Building, said: "The increase in freight rates and the scarcity of vessels and cars, together with the usual fall demand, are responsible for the increase in the price of hard coal. The price has been so low all summer, far below the cost of raising the coal, that a reaction was bound to come regardless of other circumstances which have added considerably to the price."

Spaulding, Mitchell & Co., Owings Building, said: "The rates on all kinds of hard coal have increased except on grate coal. The rates now are $5.50 for egg, stove, and chestnut, and $5.25 for grape. The cause is found in the recent low prices and depressed market, which discouraged coal dealers from laying in the necessary supply to meet the usual fall demand. Lake vessels will not carry coal without a big increase in freight rates and the railroads have increased their rates 50 cents a ton. A further advance very soon may be confidently expected."

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Following the lead of Lackawanna there was a general mark-up of coal prices today, and now the eleven producing and shipping companies in the coal trade are working on a basis of $3.25 for stove and chestnut, $3.15 for egg, and $3 for broken coal, free on board at tide water.

It does not appear, so far as can be learned, that the move was the result of an understanding between the companies. The Lackawanna found a demand for its coal which warranted the advance, and the other companies were more than glad to follow. Middlemen and sellers have been holding back and using up stocks, so that the supply above ground is so reduced that another advance is likely.

Secretary Pangborn of the retail coal exchange said: "The effect of the notice has been to advance prices per ton to the consumer accordingly, and he is, of course, the sufferer in the long run. In anticipation of further advances there is an impetus of orders. Probably more coal will be used the coming winter than for years because of the resumption of so many manufacturing concerns whose business was affected during the tariff agitation. Besides, many mining companies are experiencing difficulty in obtaining water to run their works, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal from Honesdale to Rondout is virtually closed for lack of water. All this means further increase in price."

FOR GIVING WORK TO AN ALIEN.

President of Russell Piano Company Held to United States Grand Jury.

C. C. Russell, President of the Russell Piano company, was yesterday held to the United States grand jury by Commissioner Foote on a charge of employing an alien.

For eight weeks the employés of the Russell Piano company were on a strike, which proved a failure, and was declared off. Afterward Andrew W. Pye, who was not taken back to work, had Mr. Russell arrested for employing him, an alien. Pye, some months ago, wrote to Mr. Russell from Canada, saying he would be grateful to the Russell company if it would give him work. The company replied to this request: "If you are a good man and will come to Chicago we may be able to use you." These letters were in evidence before the Commissioner. Friends of Mr. Russell claim Pye admits he was induced to bring the suit by the Chicago Piano Union.

ASSAULTED BY TWO WORKMEN.

John Schoen's Skull Fractured by Blows with a Beer Glass.

John Schoen, foreman of a gang of carpenters at work upon a building at Ninetieth street and Commercial avenue, was assaulted yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock by two of his workmen. On entering M. Danker's saloon at No. 8918 Commercial avenue Schoen was met by two workmen named John Paulson and Richard Ghoul, who began swearing at him for alleged non-payment of wages due them. Schoen finally declared he would give the men their time in the morning. Upon hearing this Ghoul, it is said, seized Schoen by the throat and said he would kill him if he did not take back the utterance. Schoen resisted and the two men clinched. Schoen seemed to be getting the better of his assailant when, it is said, Paulson picked up a beer glass from the counter and struck him several blows upon the head. Schoen fell back on the floor as if dead, and his assailants, taking advantage of the general disorder, escaped and have not yet been captured. Schoen was carried into a rear room of the saloon and a physician called, who said there was a slight fracture of the skull, which might result fatally. Schoen's home is at No. 270 Dayton street.

WITNESSES UNWILLING TO TESTIFY.

Driver Phitts May Escape Punishment for Maiming a Little Dog.

The driver in the employ of Parmelee who so cruelly kicked and beat a little dog at No. 508 Dearborn avenue Sunday morning will escape punishment because of the squeamishness of witnesses.

President John G. Shortall of the Illinois Humane Society, in speaking of the case yesterday, said:

"The man ought to be severely punished. His act was a most uncalled for and cowardly one, if what the witnesses say is true. It seems this man, whose name the company says is Phitts, was delivering a trunk at No. 508 Dearborn avenue. The witnesses, Miss Ethel Perce of No. 509 Dearborn avenue and the Misses Florence and Cora Whelpley of No. 515 Dearborn avenue, say they saw the man kick a little black dog that sat on the steps at No. 508 until its legs were broken and it lay gasping for breath. He then picked it up and buried it as far as he could. A policeman finally put the animal out of its misery. The Humane Society is anxious to punish the man, but the girl witnesses are unwilling to go into court. Unless we can secure other witnesses we can do nothing. The society is now working to find other spectators of the deed, and if the conduct of the expressman was seen by any one besides the young women we think we will find them."

GRAND JURY FINDS FEW TRUE BILLS.

Fails to Indict a Seventh Day Adventist for Working Sundays.

The grand jury made a small return of indictments in ordinary jail cases yesterday. Dora Donegan was indicted for picking the pockets of a man named Simpson, securing $91, some time since. John E. Clark was indicted on a charge of selling chattel mortgaged property. Today the grand jury will take up the charge of embezzlement against Claude S. Bennett, who is alleged to have embezzled $230 from the R. J. Gunning Sign company. The charge of robbery against Policeman Anton Bernard of the Desplaines Street Station will also probably be put on the call for today. Michael Lindner alleges the officer robbed him in an alley near Lake and Canal streets Sept. 1.

The grand jury listened to evidence in a charge against Oliver W. Pearson of No. 490 Winnemac avenue. He is a strict Adventist and never performs any kind of labor Saturday, but usually works at his trade, that of a carpenter, Sunday. The sounds of his hammer disturbed the "orthodox" Christians in the community, and Pearson was arrested. After hearing all the evidence the grand jury voted a "no bill."

Mrs. Reitman Tells Her Story.

The story of how Mrs. Angelis Reitman was defrauded out of $1,200 by Peter Hirst, a saloonkeeper at No. 383 State street, is different from the story sent from Dubuque, Ia. Mrs. Reitman lived in Dubuque, and when she met Hirst she was in possession of $4,000, the insurance received at the death of her husband. Hirst promising to marry her, Mrs. Reitman says she gave him $1,200 of the $4,000, and with that the two opened a saloon. Hirst avoided the promised marriage, it is said, and finally selling the saloon and obtaining the remainder of the money left the city. Mrs. Reitman appealed to the Chicago police, who turned the case over to the Dubuque authorities. The seaport town authorities were notified to watch for Hirst.

Popular Song Figures in Court.

Charles H. Gabriel, owner of the copyright to the song, "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder I'll Be There," brings suit in the United States Circuit Court against R. R. McCabe and George D. Elderkin for infringement, claiming while he gave permission to them to use the popular song in their book, "The Finest of the Wheat," they have published the song in three other books. His permission was only for use in the one named. He prays the court to recognize his ownership of the copyright, to indemnify him for the publications, and to direct defendants to turn over to him the plates used by them and all books containing the song in possession of the infringers of his copyright.

Warrants Issued, but Will Not Be Served.

Secretary E. N. Allen and Treasurer Edgar D. Wood of the Barber Sunday Closing Association and F. A. Bauland of the American Barbers' Brotherhood, swore out warrants yesterday for the arrest of Manager James P. Whedon of the Virginia Hotel and M. D. Norton, who has a barber shop in the house. Both are accused of violating the State law and a city ordinance requiring all barber shops shall be closed Sunday. By the consent of Robert C. Hoy, President of the Barbers' Sunday Closing Association, the warrants will not be served, as Mr. Whedon agreed not to open his shop until Sack's case is settled in the courts.

Sues a Railroad for Damages.

Mrs. Sarah Cohen, who lives at No. 3539 Cottage Grove avenue, is plaintiff in a suit for damages against the Pennsylvania railroad company in Judge Chetlain's court. Mrs. Cohen seeks to recover the value of property lost out of her trunk while on a journey from Washington, D. C., to Detroit in the spring of 1889. When her trunk reached Detroit it was broken and in bad condition, and from its contents there were missing a silk dress which the plaintiff says cost $115, a lace dress worth $125, and a lace wrap worth $50. The company's defense is the trunk only passed over its lines a part of the way, and was in good condition when delivered to another road at Toledo.

Colored Republicans Form a Club.

At Justice Clark's office, No. 109 Sixty-third street, last night an organization was formed to be known as the Colored Men's Republican club of Hyde Park. The officers elected were: President, Leslie C. Edwards; Recording Secretary, J. L. Hunter; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Short; Treasurer, A. W. Scaler. William C. Amos made an address, in which he set forth the advantages to be gained by thorough organization.

Judge Adams Called Away.

Judge Francis Adams of the Circuit Court was called away from the city yesterday by the illness of his wife. Mrs. Adams is at Pittsfield, N. Y., and the Judge received a telegram informing him she was ill.

Items.

A concert was given last night at the Waifs' Mission, No. 196 East Washington street, for the benefit of the boys of the home. It was largely attended.

The Scottish Cadets will tender a reception to the Third Presbyterian boys Friday, the 20th inst., in America Hall, No. 205 East Madison street, at 7:30 p. m.

After spending nearly five months sailing on the lakes in his yacht Justice Bradwell yesterday appeared in his office, No. 151 Clark street, and prepared to resume his work for the winter.

Prior to his departure for the East Mayor Swift declared a holiday for all Jewish city employés today and the two following days, the Jewish New-Year's, and Sept. 28 also, the Day of Atonement.

A. Bauman of No. 333 Blue Island avenue was riding on one of the Washington Ice company's wagons at Washington street and Fifth avenue, yesterday, when the wagon was struck by a Division street cable train. He was thrown down and internally injured.

Three companies of the Scottish Cadets will be organized Friday, Sept. 20, at America Hall, No. 205 East Madison street, at 7:30 p. m., thus making a regiment. The companies will be known as Clans Gordon, Rob Roy, Royal Stuarts, Campbells, Ross, and Grant.

The Board of Election Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and considered the matter of filling the existing vacancies of judges and clerks of election. Altogether there are 1,200 vacancies out of the 4,500 appointments. The work will be taken up again today.

During a disturbance made by striking tailors yesterday in front of No. 183 Brown street, a shot was fired and Benny Rosen of No. 174 Brown street, who was looking on, fell to the sidewalk saying he was shot. Investigation revealed his side was bruised by the wad from a blank cartridge.

The will of William H. Colehour, who died at Detroit, Minn., June 30, was also admitted to record. The testator appoints his widow, Carrie M. Colehour, as executrix without bond. The estate is estimated at $75,000 and is left absolutely to the widow, who, with Edith and Carrie, daughters, are sole heirs.

Judge Neely yesterday granted William, alias "Mutton," Johnson, colored, convicted of murder, a new trial. Johnson then entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to the Joliet penitentiary for life. Johnson stabbed Louis Klang, an aged fisherman, in the neck and heart on the North Pier the night of May 24.

H. Bier of No. 3300 South Western avenue has asked the police to aid him in a search of the city for his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rosina Giersch. She is 59 years old, and after disposing of her property in Germany started for Chicago. She was due to arrive last Saturday, but has not appeared. She had considerable money with her.

Henry A. Foster, administrator of the estate of Bertha M. Boyd, yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court to recover $5,000 against the Skiles Sanitarium and Dr. Hugh P. Skiles, charging that defendants were liable for the death of Mrs. Boyd. It is alleged that while in a helpless condition Mrs. Boyd was left in her room in bed, when a quantity of steam escaped, which resulted in the death of the patient.

The will of Cyrus F. Smith, who died Aug. 17, was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. Mr. Smith was connected with the claim department of the Rock Island railroad for a number of years. The estate is estimated at $14,000. The widow, Abbie H. Smith, has a life interest in the property, which is left in equal shares afterwards to the children, Marcella E. Leavitt, Elgin C. and Edwin W. Smith.

M. A. Bradley and other owners of the schooner Bradley filed a libel in the United States District Court yesterday against a cargo of block stone belonging to the L'Anse Brown Stone company. Libelants allege they entered into a contract to transport 873 tons of block stone from the port of L'Anse, Mich.; that delay in loading and stranding in attempting to make a shallow dock resulted in damage to the extent of $1,177.

George Gleades and William Simpson, colored, quarreled in the former's room at No. 446 State street yesterday morning. Earlier in the night Gleades stabbed Simpson in the small of the back, inflicting a slight wound. Simpson at 3 o'clock yesterday morning forced his way into Gleades' room on the second floor. Gleades was asleep. Simpson fired five shots, four taking effect. Simpson was locked up and the wounded man removed to the County Hospital, where it is said he would not recover.

HAS A LIVELY FIGHT.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE UNABLE TO AGREE.

Make-Up of the Organization Causes a Big Disturbance, Which Is Finally Quieted by the Advice of the Cooler Members—Trouble Is Left for Settlement to a Conference, Which, Failing to Reach a Result, Will Meet Again Today.

[Continued from first page.]

ceeded to make a speech, however, and raised the question of John M. Smyth's right to serve on the committee.

Attacks John M. Smyth.

"The Executive committee, which has been so zealous in determining who shall sit on this committee, has not raised any question as to Mr. Smyth," he said. "I understand he has never qualified as a member of the Library Board and that he has declined to accept; but I have the proceedings of the Council which show his appointment three years ago and that he did sit on this committee while occupying that position.

Mr. Smyth stated he was not a member of the Library Board—had tendered his resignation and refused to act. Then he denounced Perry Hull's motion for the previous question as "gag rule."

Mr. Hull followed, and pressed the question as to whether his motion had been carried, and the Chair decided it had. Congressman Lorimer was recognized, and read the article from the Constitution, providing no person holding an appointive office shall be eligible to act as a member of the Central committee. He then read from the by-laws the section providing that it shall be the duty of the Executive committee at all times between the meetings of the General committee to take full charge. Mr. Gibbs argued the section did not mean three men on the Executive committee could control the seats of thirty-seven men on the County committee. He stated he had seen the roll as prepared by the Executive committee, and it showed the name of a new member representing the Twenty-third Ward.

"I have seen a proxy from Mr. Anderson of the Twenty-third Ward," he continued. It was given to Albert Olson by Mr. Anderson himself. I also hold a telegram from Mr. Anderson, who states that if any proxy other than the one which he gave to Mr. Olsen has been presented to the committee it is a forgery. He also states that if any resignation has been presented to the ward club to which his name is signed, it is also a forgery."

Mr. Mamer then discussed the position taken by Congressman Lorimer, and a running argument occurred between Congressman Lorimer, Mr. Gibbs, Congressman Woodman, and others. And after a great deal of discussion and the claim on the part of Ald. Madden that the Hull resolution was virtually an amendment to the constitution a roll-call was demanded on the main question.

John M. Smyth demanded the certification of the last roll and this move the county people seemed to think was a good tact and followed it up. Then a lively scene followed. After a good deal of sparring and parleying the Chairman allowed the verification.

Results in a Wild Scene.

But this was the straw that broke the camel's back. The Chairman led off by calling the names of the original committee as it was made up by the convention last fall. He received numerous suggestions, and finally called the wards by number in place of the name of the committeeman. The First Ward was called and no answer. On the Second Ward Gibbs stated he voted "yea," and Hull stated he voted "yea" for the Third Ward.

Then Glennon's name was called for the Fourth Ward. This precipitated the wildest kind of a disgraceful controversy. Ald. Madden insisted on being recognized for the Fourth Ward. He maintained the Chairman, in the proceedings of the meeting, had recognized him as the Fourth Ward representative and took from his pocket a typewritten notice of the meeting, signed by Mr. Smith, and demanded of him if it was not his signature. Other committeemen rushed up with these notices and finally the Chairman acknowledged the signature, but stated he simply had signed them in order to have all parties present.

When the Eighth Ward was reached Henry Wulff, who seemed to be keeping record for Smith, announced an affirmative vote. Dexter Burke jumped up and wildly proclaimed that he had not voted on the original roll-call. Woodman's vote was verified, and so was Doremus', as were those of Mamer of the Nineteenth, McDonald of the Twenty-first, Rhode of the Twenty-fourth, Smith of the Twenty-fifth, and McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth.

Nearly Had a Riot.

Then it was all over, so far as the verification of the roll-call was concerned. The committee practically got into a riot. A Central Station detective tried to mix with Van Cleave, and "Big Joe" Lammers, white with rage, wanted to attack Lloyd Smith. Henry Hertz mounted a chair and proclaimed he had a proxy and demanded by what right Commissioner of Public Works Keat was in the room. Fred Erickson jumped on the table and declared there were only sixteen affirmative votes and Senator John Morrison and Buck McCarthy pushed Chairman Smith on to the table.

The County Building people took up the cry raised by Hertz and demanded that Kent be put out. Mr. Kent, however, did not wait for the application of any force and the crowd turned to the detective, who was being kept back from Van Cleave, and forced him out of the room with a rush. Joe Lammers was pushed away from Smith, and the excitement quieted enough for some of the more considerate to get a little control over the meeting.

Appoint a Conference Committee.

All this time half a dozen county men were trying to persuade Lloyd Smith that he was wrong. After order had been partially restored it was decided to appoint a conference committee. This committee was named, and it was agreed the committeemen on both sides would remain in the room until the conferrees should report. This committee was composed of Congressman Lorimer and John M. Smyth on behalf of the county and Lloyd J. Smith and George A. Gibbs on behalf of the city.

The conference committee went up to the rooms of the State Central committee and discussed the situation for several hours. Various propositions were made. Gibbs and Smith proposed in the four wards in which there were contests — the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first—new committeemen be selected at the primaries, but this was rejected. Then they offered to select a new committee this fall and allow the Presidents of the ward clubs to name the judges and clerks for the primaries, but this was rejected. Lorimer and Smyth argued the original point that the clerk should be allowed to call the roll.

The difference in the positions of the two factions is this: The city people claim twenty-two of the members of the committee as it was named by the convention last fall; the county people claim twenty-four members, according to the roll made up by the Executive committee. If the Hull resolution had been adopted the city people would have it in their power to make up the roll and pass on the contest. The county people, who control the Executive committee, have already disposed of these questions and fixed the roll up according to their own ideas.

There was a great throng of the adherents of both factions in the corridors of the hotel and more or less disturbance was going on on the outside while the committee was in session. Numerous detectives from Central Station and any number of Deputy Sheriffs were on hand.

The Rival Committees.

If the Hull resolution had passed the City Hall wing would have fixed up the roll about this way:

Ward.	Ward.
1. J. R. B. Van Cleave.	21. Charles Andrews.
2. G. A. Gibbs.	22. Paul Reidiski.
3. P. A. Hull.	23. Andrew Anderson.
4. M. B. Madden.	24. George S. Willits.
5. E. J. Magerstadt.	25. Lloyd J. Smith.
6. J. A. Hogan.	26. George W. Rogers.
7. John A. Cooke.	27. Henry Wulff.
8. Patrick Burke.	28. Thomas Sayle.
9. C. W. Woodman.	29. J. J. McCarthy.
10. William Lorimer.	30. Frank Ketcham.
11. A. F. Doremus.	31. M. A. Garrett.
12. William Giffert.	32. J. C. Broden.
13. Adam Wolf.	33. F. F. Fair.
14. Fred Wilk.	34. J. C. Irwin.
15. Joseph F. Haas.	Country towns—
16. Phil Knopf.	John Humphrey.
17. F. E. Erickson.	Fred Kallum.
18. J. M. Smyth.	David Oliphant.
19. Chris Mamer.	Thomas Keats.
20. Eugen Neufer.	Milo Reynolds.
	M. R. Powers.

This is the way the Executive committee fixed up its roll:

Ward.	Ward.
1. J. R. Blanchard.	21. D. McDonald.
2. G. A. Gibbs.	22. Paul Reidiski.
3. P. A. Hull.	23. R. Clettenberg.
4. M. B. Madden.	24. George S. Willits.
5. E. J. Magerstadt.	25. Lloyd J. Smith.
6. J. A. Hogan.	26. George W. Rogers.
7. J. A. Cooke.	27. Henry Wulff.
8. Patrick Burke.	28. John A. Noonan.
9. C. W. Woodman.	29. J. J. McCarthy.
10. William Lorimer.	30. Charles S. Deneen.
11. A. F. Doremus.	31. M. A. Garrett.
12. William Giffert.	32. J. C. Broden.
13. Adam Wolf.	33. F. F. Fair.
14. Fred Wilks.	34. J. C. Irwin.
15. J. F. Haas.	Country Towns—
16. Philip Knopf.	John Humphrey.
17. Fred Erickson.	Fred Kallum.
18. J. M. Smyth.	David Oliphant.
19. R. D. Peacock.	Thomas Keats.
20. William Pfister.	Milo Reynolds.
	M. R. Powers.

ILLINOIS ARBITRATION BOARD AT WORK.

Differences Between Employers and Employed in Process of Adjustment.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Charles J. Riefler, resident member of the State Board of Arbitration, and James Malcolm, Secretary of the board, are sending circular letters throughout the State in which the duties of the board as a mediator are fully explained. Under the new law only firms employing twenty-five men and over are entitled to the services of the board.

The board has been in communication with the Moline Plow company in reference to a strike among its plow-grinders, and with the strikers, and has been assured that the trouble will soon be amicably settled.

The strike of the garment cutters of F. Siegel & Co. of Chicago has also had attention and notice given the board that an agreeable settlement would be had this week.

The board is now endeavoring to bring the strikers at the Rockford furniture works and their employers together for a settlement, with prospects of success. The attention of the board has been drawn to an attempted strike among coal miners, which will be taken up by it as soon as practicable.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 17.—The National Association of Labor Statisticians began its eleventh annual convention this morning with President Carroll D. Wright, National Commissioner of Labor, in the chair. Welcoming addresses were made by Gov. D. M. Clough, Mayor Robert Pratt, and J. F. Calderwood, President of the Commercial club. President Wright responded. Reports were read by Carroll D. Wright, H. G. Wadlin of Massachusetts, James M. Clark of Pennsylvania, Lee Merriwether of Missouri, Charles H. Summerman of New Jersey, Charles H. Morse of Michigan, B. B. Lacy of North Carolina, and L. G. Powers of Minnesota. These reports embody the work of the various State bureaus.

No Compromise at the Michigan Mines.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The compromise committee submitted its report today. A new schedule of wages was prepared and this afternoon the different mine officials were presented with copies of the same. The scale provides a general reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent on the union's former schedule. The average for miners was placed on a basis of $1.90. The officials state they will not give the new proposition any consideration whatever. The strikers say they will call out the local shovel men who began work last night.

Trouble Feared at Mingo Junction.

Steubenville, O., Sept. 17.—The strike at Mingo Junction is getting serious and trouble is expected if the new men continue at work. Between midnight and 2 o'clock last night a crowd of mill workers and several strikers visited the men who have gone in at their houses and gave them notice to desist. This morning three men failed to return to work. The strikers have persuaded several men from other places to leave.

Notes in the World of Labor.

All the paper mills at Appleton, Wis., have started up.

Coal operators in the Silver Creek district, Ohio, have agreed to raise the wages of the 2,500 miners employed from 50 to 60 cents, beginning Oct. 1.

Helpers of nail machine operators in the Lambert Barb Wire company's mill at Joliet, Ill., 120 in number, ask a raise from 11 to 12½ cents an hour. No strike is expected.

The men in the Oliver works at Scottsdale, Pa., have struck and the leaders claim the Lemont and Morrell plants will shut down with the others before the end of the week.

The Consolidated Barb Wire company of Lawrence, Kan., employing 200 men, has been bought by the Laidlow Bale Tie company of Kansas City, Mo. A $5,000 addition to the factory is building.

"SENSITIVE TEMPERATURE" AT WORK

While It Is Warm in Chicago It Is Hot in Other Cities.

"We have a new and fashionable name for the New York kind of weather commonly called humidity," said Prof. Garriott's assistant last night. "It is now called the sensible temperature. It is the height of the sensible temperature today that has caused the seeming heat and uncomfortable feeling. But Chicago is relatively well off compared with Nebraska and South Dakota, where they have the hottest weather of the season. Sioux City, Ia., experienced 104°, as compared with 86° at Chicago, Milwaukee 72°, St. Louis and Springfield 94°. I can't promise much relief for the next twenty-four hours. It will be fair, with stationary temperature."

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The temperature in this city reached 102 in the shade this afternoon. A strong hot wind is blowing. In some places school was dismissed because of the weather. The Topeka Homeopathic Medical College will not open until next Monday on account of the heat, and the judicial convention that was to have met at Hutchinson tomorrow has been postponed until Sept. 25. The only damage to crops is to late broom-corn and forage.

Ottumwa, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The thermometer registered 97°. Six of the last seven day the heat has averaged 95°.

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 17.—Thermometer 103° in shade. Breaks heat record for September.

Boone, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The hot spell reached its climax today, the thermometer indicating 94° in the shade with a hot wind from the south.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 17.—The mercury lingers near the 100° mark and the air is dry and parched. Both branches of the Circuit Court adjourned till next month. Many people have been overcome by the heat, but no fatal cases have been reported.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The thermometer reached 95°, and the humidity of the air added to the discomfort.

Yankton, S. D., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Today the temperature at the government signal office was 103°, and on the streets 107°. A hot wind blew from the southwest. For ten days the temperature has ranged near 100°.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—At 3 p. m. it was 104° in the shade and 125° in the sun. At Carthage it was 112° in the shade and 140° in the sun. All business was suspended.

HATTIE RICHMOND TOLD TO LEAVE TOWN

Once Prominent Actress Banished from the City by Judge Payne.

Hattie Richmond, once a prominent and capable actress, now an unfortunate creature, who gets wildly drunk and fights policemen, has been ordered to leave the city.

She was before Judge Payne yesterday, charged with smashing bar fixtures in a saloon at No. 1238 Indiana avenue. On condition that she leave town she was allowed to go on her own recognizance.

Hattie Richmond's career in Chicago has been a varied one. She came here as an actress, liked and respected. She finally became a lover of strong drink and was taken in hand by some women who "reformed" her, but she broke out again and now is practically banished from the city.

TO COIN EAGLES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mint Will Convert the Millions of Gold Bullion Into Coins.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17.—Supt. Kretz will commence tomorrow the coining of the double eagles from the millions of dollars in gold bullion now stored in the vaults of the mint in this city. The press has a capacity of 18,000 pieces a day, amounting to $360,000, which by working to its full capacity will give an output of over $10,000,000 a month. This course will be pursued by the Superintendent, as the reserve gold fund in the institution is now quite low and because of the weekly shipments to New York and other cities, it is desired to replenish it.

MAKES A FLAT DENIAL

C. P. HUNTINGTON SAYS NO TRAINS WILL BE TAKEN OFF.

President of the Southern Pacific Says the Train Service Will Remain as It Is—Nevertheless Official Notification of Discontinuances Between Ogden and the Pacific Coast Was Sent the Denver and Rio Grande and Union Pacific Roads.

President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific has evidently come to the conclusion that the abandonment of the principal connecting trains on the Central Pacific with the Union Pacific and Rio Grande roads at Ogden would be a dangerous and hazardous undertaking. In an interview yesterday he denied the statement that the Central Pacific railroad company had given notice to the Union Pacific railway company that Nov. 1 it would abandon its principal trains which connected with those of the Central Pacific at Ogden. Mr. Huntington said:

"I have been telling our people for the last thirty years that we had nothing to gain by any such or similar action, and we would, at the best, get only a small part of the traffic. Our relations with the Union Pacific have been friendly and remain so. There is no truth whatever in the report."

Notwithstanding this positive denial of the truth of the report on the part of Mr. Huntington The Tribune is able to state positively that both President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande and General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific have received official notification to the effect that Nov. 1 next Central Pacific trains Nos. 1 and 2 between Ogden and Reno would be withdrawn. This would leave but one through train from Ogden—the fast express. The trains Nos. 1 and 2, which were to have been withdrawn, were the ones which furnished direct connection to the Rio Grande and its eastern connections, the Burlington, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific. Passengers over these lines would be compelled to lay over at Ogden for nearly a whole day and be subjected to much inconvenience.

All Tourist and Immigrant Business.

The trains named carried all through immigrant and tourist business, and none of the immigrant and tourist business would be able to go via Chicago and Denver to the Pacific coast, but would be compelled to take the new Southern railroad and Southern Pacific route via New Orleans.

To accomplish this was no doubt the principal object of the Southern Pacific people in desiring to withdraw the through trains from Ogden and place them on the New Orleans line.

It is hard to believe Mr. Huntington knew nothing of the notices regarding the contemplated change in the Southern Pacific's train service. It is known here that Vice-President Stubbs, the principal traffic official of the Southern Pacific, has been in consultation with Mr. Huntington in New York for more than a month, and only left New York yesterday on his way back to San Francisco. No such change in train service could have been contemplated or arranged without Mr. Stubbs' sanction and it is not likely that he would take a step so momentous without the approval or knowledge of Mr. Huntington. Mr. Stubbs is evidently hurrying back to San Francisco to stop the arrangements made for the abandonment of the Ogden through trains.

While it does look as if the matter had been temporarily postponed there is no doubt in the minds of railroad officials here that as soon as the storm has blown over and the danger of Congressional interference passed the trains at Ogden will be abandoned and all business forced around by way of New Orleans.

Rivalry from the Santa Fe.

So confident are the managers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé that the Southern Pacific people mean to force the bulk of the transcontinental through business by way of New Orleans and offer special inducements in the way of fast trains, that they have been at work for several weeks past perfecting arrangements of running a fast limited express train from Chicago through to Los Angeles in opposition to the Southern Pacific's "Sunset Special." This train, it is calculated, will make the trip from Chicago to Los Angeles in a little over three days, a saving of nearly two days over present time. Thus in connection with the limited trains from New York to Chicago the Santa Fé will be able to beat the Sunset special all hollow on through transcontinental business in the East.

The evident desire of the Southern Pacific is to cripple the Central Pacific as much as possible and then force the government either to buy the road and pay off the first mortgages, which are ahead of the government debt, or relinquish its claim on the road.

A prominent railroad official said yesterday it would not be a bad plan for the government and the Union Pacific to join hands and buy in the Central Pacific if the Southern Pacific refuses to settle with the government and then place the Central Pacific in control of the Union Pacific, thus forming one government line from the Missouri River through to the Pacific coast.

There can be no doubt Congress at its next session will take decisive action regarding the Central Pacific manipulation by the Southern Pacific.

MAY NOT TAKE OFF THE TRAINS.

General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Says Business Is Dull.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—"No thought was given to the diversion of business to the New Orleans line in the changes which we contemplate making in the Ogden train service," said H. E. Huntington today. "The business of that road always falls off in winter and we do not care to run empty trains."

"About a year ago," said General Superintendent J. A. Fillmore of the Southern Pacific, "the Union Pacific railroad people notified us that there had been a falling off in the passenger traffic and asked us to take off one of our daily trains to Ogden."

This was said apropos of the story that the Southern Pacific was engaged in an attempt to divert travel from the Central route to the profit of its own through line via New Orleans.

"At that time," Mr. Fillmore went on, "we made an investigation of the situation and found that four-fifths of the passengers carried by us to and from Ogden were carried to us and forwarded over the Denver and Rio Grande road by the way of Salt Lake and Denver. We did not take off the train as requested by the Union Pacific. We needed that train to handle our business.

"Now there has been a falling off and to meet it, if we deem it necessary, which is by no means sure, though we fear it soon may be, we will probably take off one train a day from the Ogden route. If we can carry our business on one train, and that not full, we shall certainly not run two."

"Is it a fact," he was asked, that the Southern Pacific is to put on an additional through special a week to New Orleans?"

"That is a fact. Beginning Nov. 2 we will run two trains each way over that road a day instead of one as now."

"And is that a diversion of traffic?"

"Not at all. The route is a favorite in winter, that is all. When spring tourist business opens we will put double daily service to Ogden on again if business warrants it, which we hope it will."

"You notified your Eastern connections that double service would be discontinued?"

"We always notify these roads of contemplated changes. We still hope the move may not be necessary, but it probably will be. The change will go into effect Nov. 1, if at all."

Allen-Pierson Libel Case Dismissed.

In Justice Everett's court yesterday the libel case of Dr. H. C. Allen of Hyde Park against Dr. H. W. Pierson was called. The article on which the charge of libel was based was an editorial headed in Latin "Beware of Him." After many witnesses had been examined Attorney Lyon moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the ownership of the paper had not been proven. The motion was sustained.

Fined $10 Each for Tickling a Man.

John Russell was balancing a heavy sewing machine on his shoulder on Wentworth avenue when Charles Schenck, Barney Barnard, and John Smith in a spirit of fun tickled him in the side. The machine fell and was shattered. Justice Hennessy fined them $10 each for their fun.

Dr. Thomas Will Preach Again Sept. 29.

A telegram from the Rev. Dr. Thomas to his son says he will return home the latter part of this week and will resume his regular Sunday services in the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, Sunday, Sept. 29.

FIND A "DEAD" MAIN.

[Continued from first page.]

The committee was appointed without consultation with State's-Attorney Kern or any of his representatives, it is said, and the Assistant State's-Attorneys nearest the grand jury profess ignorance of the names of the men who make up the committee.

State's-Attorney Kern yesterday declared that nothing had been said to him about a committee either by the grand jury or any of his assistants. Yet one of these assistants asserted later that he knew a committee had been appointed and would begin work today. The task the committee has set itself is to investigate the alleged water thefts, and report back to the grand jury. The information obtained will be submitted to State's-Attorney Kern, and if he thinks it sufficient for further investigation witnesses will be subpœnaed.

DE PAUW GLASS WORKS ARE BURNED.

Sixty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Damage Done Through a Gas Leak.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—At 8 o'clock tonight fire broke out in the De Pauw plate glass works at Alexandria and at midnight, when the fire was under control, there was a total loss of a large portion of the plant. A force of men was at work in the casting hall, where a great amount of natural gas was used. A large gas main burst and a sheet of flame filled the hall. Being quite dry all the timbers were soon ablaze. The works are about a mile out of Alexandria and some delay was had in getting the Alexandria firemen into coöperation with the factory fire department. Fire gained on both departments and at 10 o'clock one of the companies of the Anderson Fire Department was called. The loss in the casting department is rated at $60,000 by President C. J. Doxey. There was no insurance on the entire plant. The De Pauw plate glass works, as it is yet known, recently passed into the control of the American plate glass company, with Maj. C. J. Doxey of this city as President. The company is incorporated at $1,000,000.

Operations had just begun to put 700 men to work and the American company intended to fight the plate glass trust. The destroyed portion of the plant will be rebuilt at once.

Fremont, Neb., Sept. 17. — [Special.]—Dodge, a village near here, is burning. A brief dispatch states property worth fully $100,000 has been consumed. Fremont hose teams have responded to a call for help. A strong wind prevails and it is reported the village is doomed.

Beatrice, Neb., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Village of Filley was visited by a fire early this morning which destroyed nearly all of the main business houses. The principal losses amount to $13,000.

Woonsocket, R. I., Sept. 17.—The Silver Lake worsted mills in the Village of Pascoag were totally destroyed by fire early this morning, the loss being about $90,000, with an insurance of $75,000. The fire started in the engine-room.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The four-story building at Nos. 124, 126, and 128 Broadway, owned by Benjamin Hay, manufacturer of shoddies, was partly destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is $40,000, with insurance of about $15,000.

BILLY MASON'S WAY OF CATCHING TROUT

A. S. Trude Tells Some Funny Stories on the Ex-Congressman.

A. S. Trude returned yesterday from his summer home in the wilds of Idaho and in the shadow of the Titan Mountain. Mr. Trude was more than willing to tell how ex-Congressman William E. Mason caught his first fish and shot his first duck.

"Billy Mason spent a part of my vacation with me," said he. "He had never fished, and we tried to teach him how to throw a fly. He stood waist deep in the river one day, and, after circling the line about his head three or four times and catching the hook once in the lobe of his left ear, he managed, by the aid of the wind, to cast the fly down-stream. No sooner had it touched the water than a big trout snapped it. Billy dropped the pole and my $25 Moss reel into the water and grabbed the line, and began pulling in hand over hand. The fish made a fight and swam round the ex-Congressman's legs, wrapping them up in the line. Billy's hauling and the trout's swimming finally brought the fish to the angler's knees, and he made one lunge and, seizing the fish in both hands, made for the shore as fast as his fat and tangled legs would let him. Once on dry land he fell on the trout and yelled for help. We reached him and untwisted him. The fall had settled the trout. It was the biggest one caught by the party during the summer. It weighed three and a half pounds.

"We went shooting ducks together one day. It was Mr. Mason's first shoot. I told him to lie down in the grass. After awhile, and after getting a few shots myself, I wondered why no ducks went Billy's way. I soon learned the reason. He stands higher when he is lying down than when he is on his feet, and the ducks saw him afar off. I found him a hole to lie in, and then he killed some big mallards.

"Yes, I am pleased to have my name mentioned in such good company as Morrison and Altgeld. I have not thought much about Mr. Morrison's candidacy, but I am for Altgeld for a second term if he wants it. I have not told my friends I was a candidate for the office of Mayor, nor have I asked support to assist me in getting such a nomination. The campaign is far off yet."

THREE LITTLE GIRLS LOSE THEIR WAY

Try to Walk Home and Travel in the Wrong Direction.

Three small girls, who had walked all the way from Chicago to Niles Center, a distance of twelve miles, were given shelter last night at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station. They are Anna and Mary Hebbard, aged 13 and 12 years, and Anna Ruily, aged 10 years. They said their home was in Lemont, and they had started out to walk home from Chicago, and becoming confused walked along the railroad tracks in the wrong direction.

The three girls were brought to the city last night about 9 o'clock by John Droesel, a mason contractor at No. 261 Larrabee street. He happened to see the girls and questioned them. When he heard their story he took them in his buggy and brought them to the Larrabee Street Police Station.

To the matron Anna Hebbard said they came to Chicago from Lemont yesterday morning with her father, and went to visit a friend at No. 193 West Thirteenth street while Mr. Hebbard transacted some business. They went out in the street to play, and on returning to the house found it locked. They waited around awhile, and when Mr. Hebbard did not come they started to walk to Lemont.

They will be held at the station until their story can be investigated.

THEY ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD

Addison H. Siegfried.

Waltham, Mass., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Manager Addison H. Siegfried of the Ladies' Home Journal died here this evening at the residence of Col. C. F. Spaulding. Mr. Siegfried came from Philadelphia last Friday morning and remained until Saturday morning when he went to Boston to transact business. He returned in the afternoon and a little later was taken ill with peritonitis. Dr. Worcester called in Dr. Cabot of the Massachusetts General Hospital, but medical aid was of no avail and the end came at 6:45 this evening. The remains will be taken at once to Philadelphia.

Funeral of James Otis.

Funeral services of James Otis were held at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 1732 Michigan avenue. Dr. J. H. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church officiated, assisted by the Rev. Charles M. Morton of the same church. After the services at the house carriages were taken for Graceland Cemetery, where interment took place.

Mrs. G. E. Sweeney.

Newman, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. G. E. Sweeney died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Bennet, in this city this morning at the age of 88 years. She was the wife of G. E. Sweeney, now living with his son, Elder J. S., in Paris, Ky., and who for sixty years has been a minister.

John B. Reddick.

San Andreas, Cal., Sept. 17.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. John B. Reddick died today, aged 51. He was a prominent attorney and was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket in 1890.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Garland" stoves and ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

RAILROAD MEN MEET.

WESTERN CLUB DISCUSSES MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Third Annual Banquet at the Auditorium Hotel Is Attended by 150 Persons—Electricity as a Motive Power Is Discussed by Able Men Who Are Authorities on the Subject—L. B. Stillwell of Pittsburg, Pa., Makes a Telling Address—George H. Heafford Talks.

The Western Railway club gave its third annual banquet last night at the Auditorium Hotel. The tables were set for 150 covers and were handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers. The Committee of Arrangements was Merle Middleton and G. W. P. Atkinson. Those who sat at the speakers' table were:

W. H. Lewis,
William Forsyth,
George Giffs,
H. P. Robinson,
V. P. Harrahan,
G. L. Potter,
Willard Smith,
C. T. Street,
G. W. Rhodes,
I. N. Barr,
J. B. McConnell,
Prof. W. T. M. Goss,
P. J. Hartigan,
Prof. George Warren,
W. F. Merrill,
A. M. Waitt,
H. S. Haines,
G. H. Heafford,
Prof. Storm Bull,
L. B. Stillwell,
J. K. Sullivan.

The President of the club, G. L. Potter, called for order at the close of the banquet and introduced as toastmaster the retiring President, A. M. Waitt, who introduced to respond to the first toast, on "The International Railway Congress of 1895," H. S. Haines of New York, President of the American Railway Association. Mr. Haines, after speaking of the organization of the congress and of the wonderful hospitality extended to it by the people of London from the Prince of Wales down, said:

But there is one point upon which I wish to lay particular stress, and that is the evident lack of appreciation among European railway officials of the merits of American methods. This was brought out forcibly in the discussions in the section termed "Light Railways." They feel over there that even in those thickly-populated countries there were still extensive areas insufficiently provided with railroad facilities, because the present traffic will not justify the cost of construction and operation in accordance with their recognized standards, and it was evident that those interested looked to the congress for an expression of opinion as to the feasibility of relaxing those restrictions for the encouragement of such projects. Here seemed to be the opportunity for the application of American experience. Yet while the information offered by the American delegation was received with respect, it made no impression as bearing on their own necessities.

Mr. Harris said the next regular meeting of the congress was set for Paris in 1890, but he hoped for an intermediate session in this country and thought Chicago was the city that should take the initiative. At the close of Mr. Harris' address the Chairman introduced W. F. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who responded to the toast "Transportation," and spoke of the influence of cheap transportation on civilization.

Mr. Stillwell's Speech.

The next speaker was L. B. Stillwell of Pittsburg, Pa., an official of the Westinghouse Electric company, who responded to the toast "Electricity as a Motive Power for Surface Railways." Mr. Stillwell concluded his address as follows:

Electricity never stretches, never breaks, weighs nothing, can be subdivided indefinitely with great ease, can turn corners without loss. It can transmit large amounts of energy at pressures easily controlled along wires of moderate size, and it never freezes. Its loss by friction is comparatively insignificant, and its other losses in comparison with every other known agent are almost negligible.

It is interesting to note that in employing electricity we are using not a solid, not a liquid, not a gas, but other—that mysterious something which as modern science teaches penetrates all matter and fills all space. We cannot accurately define electricity, but this much at least is known. Electricity has to do the same medium that transmits light; it is as swift as light and as strong as steel; it weighs nothing, and yet if it is compressible at all it is certainly less compressible than any known material. Let us say a push applied to one end of a circuit in Chicago is instantly felt at the other end in New York. We have within a few years come to recognize electricity as the nerve system of civilization. We are just beginning to realize that it is also muscle. We may hope that at no distant day great systems of electric conductors, noiseless, motionless, giving no sign of the work they are doing, radiating from central stations suitably located, will propel every car and train and every wheel of industry in our cities.

Power can be far more economically developed in large quantities than in small, even where coal is the source from which it is derived, and making all allowances for losses in transmission through conductors and conversions in motors. It is cheaper today, so far as the cost of power is concerned, to propel suburban trains by electric motors than by steam locomotives; and where a transmission system is adopted it becomes possible to utilize any cheap power which may be found within reasonable distances—say twenty-five, or even fifty, miles. It is entirely within the limits of the possibilities of electric traction as now developed to operate trains within the city limits of Chicago by power transmitted from the drainage canal near Joliet.

Electric Traction to Come.

In view of the facts to which I have briefly referred we are, I think, justified in concluding that a broad view of the situation indicates that electric traction is destined to generally supersede all other systems of traction in our large cities and their suburbs. To what extent electric traction will, in time, compete with steam in cross-country service it is yet too early to say, but if I may be allowed to express my personal opinion, I should say that where distances are great and traffic comparatively light it will be a long time before steam locomotives are superseded. For the cities, however, the change cannot well come too soon. It is true that the best means of transmitting power from the central station to the moving car has not been conclusively fixed upon. The overhead trolley, the conduit, and the systems in which contact points under the moving car are charged as the car passes and discharged when the car has passed—these, and perhaps others, are today in practical operation, and in no small degree successful, but they have not been in use for a sufficient length of time to make it clear that any one is superior to its competitor—in fact, it is altogether probable that here, as well as elsewhere, we shall find that no one system is best for all cases; that various methods must be employed to meet different conditions.

The next speaker was G. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, who responded to the toast, "The Passenger Agent in Railway Service," and spoke in part as follows:

I have permitted myself to wait until now to say something in reference to the local passenger traffic—by that I mean the class of patrons consisting of farmers, small merchants, mechanics, and others who get on and off trains at way stations, riding perhaps from ten to forty miles to reach their destination, who seldom complain of the established local rate per mile, and who do not demand that the coaches they ride in shall be newly varnished at the end of each run, and who have to be satisfied with faded seat cushions and oil lamps, the same being considered more congenial to their environment than the extravagantly decorated, electric lighted, steam heated, high-back seated coaches which the passenger between important competitive points does mostly require, and raises a prolonged unearthly howl if his desires are not complied with.

It is for the welfare of the cash-paying, noncomplaining local wayfarer that the passenger department raises its voice on this occasion and urges more favorable consideration at such times, present or future, as circumstances may warrant, in regard to the furnishing of more frequent, better, and faster trains and better accommodations at stations. The local passenger traffic needs more cultivation by all railway officials. It is a paying business.

The last address of the evening was made by Harry P. Robinson, who reponded to the toast "The Press."

EVANSTON TO HAVE A NEW HOLLY PUMP.

Council Decides to Increase the Capacity of the Water Works.

Evanston's Council decided last night to increase the capacity of the city water works by the addition of a new Holly pump to cost $32,500.

Some time ago bids were asked for and the Holly company and the Worthington company responded, the latter's bid being [illegible],000. Last night Ald. Grey and McMillan, who had been appointed to investigate, reported in favor of the Worthington bid, but the Council refused to adopt the report and decided to take the Holly pump.

It was said in support of the action that evidence from pump houses in Chicago and other cities was in favor of the Holly system.

$12.35—Chicago to Chattanooga and Return—$12.35.

The Monon Route will sell round trip tickets to Chattanooga Sept. 15 to 19 inclusive, good returning until Oct. 5, at the rate of $12.35. A round trip ticket from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be sold at the time for $3.75, thus giving the tourist an opportunity of attending the Cotton States International Exposition. City ticket office 232 Clark street. 'Phone Main [illegible]

N MEET.

SSES MAT- EST.

e Auditorium 150 Persons— Power Is Dis- Are Author- B. Stillwell of Telling Ad- Talks.

gave its third the Auditorium for 150 covers ted with ever- mmittees of Ar- eton and G. W. t the speakers'

T. M. Goss,
rtigan,
orge Warren,
errill,
aitt,
aines,
eafford,
orm Bull,
illwell,
llivan.

. G. L. Potter, of the banquet er the retiring ntroduced to re- he International H. S. Haines of American Rail- , after speaking gress and of the ed to it by the Prince of Wales

hich I wish to lay e evident lack of railway officials thods. This was iscussions in the ays." They feel thickly-populated sive areas insuffi- facilities, because ustify the cost of accordance with it was evident the congress for he feasibility of r the encourage- seemed to be the a of American ex- nation offered by received with re- s bearing on their

gular meeting of in 1890, but session in this o was the city At the close Chairman intro- Manager of the Quincy, who Transportation," of cheap trans-

peech.

B. Stillwell of of the Westing- o responded to Motive Power for llwell concluded

es, never breaks, vided indefinitely ners without loss. of energy at pres- wires of moderate loss by friction is r its other losses r known agent are

in employing elec- d, not a liquid, not terious something hes penetrates all cannot accurately much at least is the same medium wift as light and thing, and yet if ny loss compressi- Let us say a push t in Chicago is in- n New York. We to recognize elec- civilization. We e that it is also at no distant day nductors, noiseless, the work they are stations suitably ar and train and r cities. omically developed small, even where h it is derived, and ses in transmission versions in motors. the cost of power suburban trains by steam locomo- mission system is ble to utilize any und within reason- ive, or even fifty, limits of the pos- s now developed to limits of Chicago the drainage canal

to Come.

h I have briefly re- ified in concluding ation indicates that to generally super- raction in our large what extent elec- compete with steam it is yet too may be allowed opinion, I should e great and traffic e a long time before erseded. For the annot well come too means of transmit- tation to the moving ly fixed upon. The it, and the systems der the moving car ses and discharged these, and perhaps l operation, and in but they have not nt length of time to superior to its com- ther probable that shall find that no l cases; that various l to meet different

H. Heafford, Gen- the Chicago, Mil- who responded to Agent in Railway t as follows:

wait until now to o the local passen- he class of patrons merchants, mechan- nd off trains at way- m ten to forty miles ho seldom complain l rate per mile, demand that the all be newly var- ach run, and who led seat cushions and onsidered more com- than the extrava- ghted, steam heated, which the passenger tive points does most- prolonged unearthly complied with. he cash-paying, non- that the passenger on this occasion and deration at such time, stances may warrant, ng of more frequent, better accommoda- ger passenger traffic l railway officials.

evening was made ho reponded to the

NEW HOLLY PUMP.

rease the Capacity Works.

cided last night to the city water works Holly pump to cost

re asked for and the Worthington com- r's bid being $28,- Grey and McMillan, to investigate, re- Worthington bid, but dopt the report and pump. t of the action that uses in Chicago and of the Holly system.

tanooga and Return— 35.

sell round trip tickets to 19 inclusive, good the rate of $12.85. A Chattanooga to Atlanta for $2.75, thus giving of attending the Co- xposition. City ticket Phone Main 274.

MELLO IS ON THE WAY

BRAZILIAN ADMIRAL SAID TO BE COMING TO CUBA.

Has a Man-of-War and 500 Men as Reinforcements for the Insurgents—Patriots Encouraged and Royalists Correspondingly Depressed—Banes Falls an Easy Prey to the Revolutionists—Rich Planters Combine with the Lovers of Liberty and All Are Fighting Spain.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The British steamer Taff, arrived here today from Cuba, brings the report of the evacuation by the Spaniards of Banes, the most important fruit port on the northern coast, and also reports a most serious state of affairs in that part of the island. The officers of the Taff say the whole country is up in arms and that everybody favors the rebels. So true is this that only boys are left in the Port of Banes to load and unload the vessels, the bulk of the male population having joined the rebel ranks. It is also stated that all the rich planters are in sympathy with the rebels.

It was said at Banes and Gibara when the Taff left that the Brazilian rebel Admiral Mello was expected any day with a war vessel and 500 men to aid the insurgents, and one of the officers of the Taff who saw Mello bombard Rio says that there is evidently some good ground for the rumor, and he further says that Mello can beat the Spanish gunboats with even a single man-of-war.

GEN. BARTOLOME MASSO.

[Provisionally recognized as Chief of the Cuban rebellion pending the revolutionary Congress' decision.]

Spanish officers are reported as much depressed over affairs in the island, and declare that Spain stands no show in Cuba and that she will be beaten in the present conflict. The rebels are too many for them, and the soldiers which Spain was sending to the island are mere boys, who can neither withstand the climate nor the terrible marches.

The officers of the Taff also say the rebels have organized a provisional government, and that recruits are coming every day from Hayti and the neighboring islands. They laid particular stress on the fact that Admiral Mello was about to join the insurgents, and the feeling on the island is that if Mello takes up the rebel cause the Spaniards will surely be defeated on the sea. The sea is the weak point at present with the insurgents, although vessels land every day with men and munitions of war for them.

MAY ACCORD BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

Treatment of Mora Claim Taken to Imply Speedy Action.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—In discussing the protest filed by Nathaniel Page, a former attorney in the case, against the settlement of the Mora claim with the interest waived, the statement was made at the State Department today that the interest was not insisted upon because it would delay the settlement of the claim, and if the Cuban rebels were successful Spain would undoubtedly go back on the whole arrangement.

This is taken to mean that the department is clearing the decks preparatory to some action favorable to the patriots, which may possibly be the recognition of their rights as belligerents.

So far as known the rebels have as yet no regular seat of government, and this seems to be an insuperable barrier to their securing recognition.

The insurgents, according to private letters received by Spanish Americans here, have adopted the wise plan of dividing their forces as far as possible. They know that the Spanish Government can easily crush them by mere force of numbers if they attempt to concentrate their forces. In fact, the government plan is to drive the rebels into the Eastern part of the island, throw a cordon of troops across from sea to sea and then grind them to powder. This is the thing the insurgents are attempting to avoid. They have split up their forces and even after the close of the rainy season next month will devote their attention to predatory raids, interference with the commerce of the island, and a general guerrilla warfare to tire out the government forces.

With this plan of campaign the establishment of a permanent seat of government would not only be impossible but unwise, as it would give the royal army a center for attack.

It is this difficulty which prevents the administration from taking active steps for or against the patriots. The disposition to interfere is undoubted, and there is little question of the statements previously made that President Cleveland has been considering the question carefully and is prepared to act as soon as the patriots give him the necessary pretext for a proclamation.

CUTTER CAPTURES A SCHOONER.

United States Government Vessel Finds Forty Cubans on Board.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—For several days the city has been greatly excited over reports that a filibustering expedition was preparing to depart from one of the Keys near here for Cuba. Yesterday the United States authorities were informed that the filibusters would rendezvous at Pine Key and the revenue cutter Winona was ordered there to capture the party.

The Winona arrived about noon today and found the schooner Lark prepared to sail. The schooner tried to escape, but seeing it was impossible, hove to. When first sighted there were but two persons seen on deck, but Capt. Abbey of the Winona, believing he had struck the right vessel, sent on board Lieut. Sill, who, upon opening the schooner's hatches, found forty Cubans secreted in the hold. The Captain, whose name appears on the license of the Lark, was not on board. One Cuban named Reyas was acting as master. Reyas not being able to give a satisfactory explanation why the unusually large number of persons were on his vessel the Lark was taken in tow by the Winona, brought to this port, and turned over to the customs authorities.

No arms were found on the schooner save those worn by the men, but it is supposed the Lark would have gotten munitions at some other Key.

The Cubans were brought before United States Commissioner Otto this afternoon and released on bond to answer for violating the neutrality laws. The capture has greatly excited Cuban sympathizers here.

INSURGENTS DERAIL A COACH.

Official Advices Report a Number of Minor Royalist Victories.

Havana, Sept. 17.—The insurgents derailed the coach of a train at Baga, near Nuevitas, and killed five soldiers and captured seven prisoners, who were afterward set at liberty.

Seven men imprisoned at Santi Spiritu have escaped from jail.

It is rumored that the insurgents have been fired upon by the band of negro desperadoes called "Plateados" near Remedios.

It was rumored that Jose Maceo had died of sickness near San Ramon de Las Yaguas in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, but this is found to be untrue.

Andres Perez, boatman, and Jose Lopez Fernandez, fireman, of the steamer Mascotte, were arrested last Wednesday and were court-martialed today, charged with smuggling ammunition for the insurgents. The Mascotte runs between the Ports of Havana, Key West, and Tampa.

It is reported officially that three bands of insurgents last night attacked Vueltas, in the District of Remedios. The forts fired upon the insurgents to repel them, and they retired, leaving three killed and carrying their wounded, after having burned a tobacco warehouse.

Official dispatches report the defeat of 800 insurgents under command of a Cuban named Gil at Piedra, near Guantanamo. The camp of the insurgents was captured after a sharp fight, in which eight Cubans were killed and three Spaniards wounded. Among the captured material were a quantity of dynamite shells and a number of rifles.

SEEKING BUCK TAYLOR AS AN ALLY.

Asked to Equip a Troop of Rangers to Help the Cubans.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—For more than a week a Cuban, giving the name of Enrique Morena, has been in this city ostensibly as a sightseer at the exposition and other places of public interest, but really, it is said, for the purpose of enlisting men for service in the Cuban rebellion. Señor Morena is accompanied by one of his countrymen, and together they are said to have approached a number of men who might be likely to enlist in the Junta's cause. Friday evening they went to Buck Taylor, the Western scout and ranger whose band of Indian braves and their squaws and papooses are encamped in the exposition building and made a cash offer to him if he would equip a band of rangers to go to Cuba and fight against the Spaniards there. Taylor was taken by surprise and was too wary to discuss the matter with the Cubans until he had time to learn whether they are in position to make a bona fide offer. He made an appointment with them for Sunday and they failed to put in an appearance, but Monday night the strangers walked into Westeman's cafe across the street from the exposition building while Taylor was eating.

To all intents and purposes it was a chance meeting, but there is little doubt that the Cubans had kept their eye on Taylor and made it convenient to stroll in just after he seated himself at the table. Apparently they meant business, and they made not the slightest effort to conceal their plans. They wanted Taylor to enter into an agreement then and there to arm and equip a force of men to be commanded by himself, and to sail for Cuba from some Atlantic or Gulf port at the earliest opportunity. The number of men was not specified beyond the assertion that it must be as large as possible.

It is claimed that the strangers agreed to furnish Taylor with $5,000 cash, with which to purchase horses and arms and equip his men for service.

Arrangements to get the little army safely out of this country, it was claimed, would be made by Cubans now engaged in active service on the island.

When questioned Buck Taylor was guarded in his replies. He evidently fears arrest if his plans become known. He admitted that Señor Morena had approached him on the subject of enlisting men for the Cuban rebellion, but denied that any agreement had been entered into. He said he would like to go to Cuba with a well equipped band of rangers, such as he was a member of during the Texas revolution and expressed confidence that 200 men under a good leader could do a great deal toward insuring Cuban independence.

HATCHING UP ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Gen. Ezeta Is Going to San Salvador to Overthrow Gutierrez.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17.—Gen. Antonio Ezeta, ex-President of San Salvador, will sail for his native country tomorrow. In discussing his plans for overthrowing the Government of President Gutierrez he said:

"I shall go first to Acapulco to meet Gens. Colocho and Cienfuegos. We shall then proceed by separate routes on the three ports—Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Union. It is our purpose to arrive at these three ports simultaneously. We shall be assisted by Gen. Casin. Colocho and Cienfuegos will land at Acajutla. I shall land at La Libertad in order to be at the terminus of the cable. Gen. Casin will land at La Union. We shall take absolute possession of these three ports. Sufficient rifles are already there to meet all our demands. We shall then move together on the City of San Salvador.

WALLER'S CASE IS NOT HOPELESS.

Statements of a Parisian Newspaper Discredited in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Mr. Langston of counsel for ex-Consul Walker and Paul Bray, stepson of the latter, were at the State Department today. They have received letters from Waller showing that his health is improving slightly. As the advices received here are to the effect that the record of the court martial in this case cannot possibly reach Paris before Sept. 22 the statement of a French newspaper showing that Waller's case is hopeless is entirely discredited here.

An important witness in Waller's behalf, and one who, it is alleged, can be relied upon to prevent any "doctoring" of the court-martial record, will start for the United States in a few days from London. This is Mr. E. G. Woodford, a civil engineer and an American citizen, who was in Madagascar at the time of the Waller trial, and is fully conversant with all of the facts. Mr. Woodford has made a concise report already to Secretary Olney of all the facts as they fell under his observation, and while his statement does not acquit Waller of errors of judgment, it is said that it does show that he was innocent of any crime and that he has been outrageously treated.

Because Mr. Woodford is a disinterested witness his evidence has great weight legally, and since he has been in Europe he has been in communication with Ambassador Eustis and has given him such aid in the prosecution of the case as it lay in his power to afford.

CHINESE MURDERERS ARE EXECUTED.

Seven Implicated in the Massacre of Missionaries Lose Their Lives.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Foo Chow, Sept. 17.—[Copyrighted, 1895, Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Seven men implicated in the murder of missionaries were executed yesterday morning at Kucheng. The Consuls of the commission of investigation were present.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—This foreign dispatch indicates that the Chinese have been promptly informed of the indignation aroused in this country and in England at their decision, as published Monday, not to execute any of the accused men unless all further demands should be waived. Their proposition was understood to be "a life for a life," or a sacrifice of one Chinaman implicated in the riots for every European missionary killed. The investigation of the massacres brought about by the United States and Great Britain resulted in the direct implication of more than fifty men before the decision arrived at by the Chinese brought the work of the commission to an abrupt termination.

MEXICAN DEBT MAY BE REFUNDED.

Bankers Pleased with the Exhibit of the National Finances.

City of Mexico, Sept. 17.—The leading bankers express themselves pleased with the exhibit of the national finances made by President Diaz in his message to Congress. It is now believed that within two years the entire national debt may be funded at 5 per cent, a measure towards which the European bankers are favorable.

At Pachucha, State of Hidalgo, last night five bandits, who a few days ago made an attack on a mine at San Isodore for the purpose of robbery, were shot.

Minister Ransom, who has returned to Mexico, laughs at the reports regarding the illegality of his appointment. He speaks cordially of the Mexican people and refuses to discuss his action as arbitrator in the Mexico-Guatemala claim matter.

Two men were killed and five injured at a bull fight in Sawangel yesterday by the platform's giving way. Sawangel is a pretty suburban town and a favorite rainy season resort of the aristocracy of the city.

Yellow fever in a virulent form has appeared at Cordova.

DISEASE AT HAWAII NOT CHOLERA

Inhabitants Say It Is Caused by Eating [Poisonous Fish.]

Honolulu, Sept. 8.—[By steamer Rio de Janeiro to San Francisco, Sept. 17.]—There have been fifty-nine cases of cholera up to date, with forty-six deaths since the scourge broke out. Two white persons were attacked yesterday and have since died. C. L. Dodge, business manager of the Hawaiian Star and formerly of San Diego, Cal., was one of the victims; Mrs. Carroll, a nurse, the other.

The city is in a state of alarm, and business will be suspended for one week. A house-to-house inspection will be made. Radical measures will be adopted to stamp out the disease. In nearly every case the cause of death has been traced to poisonous fish. The scourge is not believed to be Asiatic cholera. No Chinese or Japanese has been attacked, although there are thousands in Honolulu. The steamship Rio de Janeiro was not allowed to land her Japanese freight and will take it to San Francisco.

The Bennington and Olympia have gone to La Heina, on one of the neighboring islands, as the Captains of the vessels are afraid to remain in port. Residents of the island positively refuse to allow passengers or freight from Honolulu to be landed.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17.—Three vessels are being disinfected at the quarantine station at Angel Island—the Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, the Honolulu packet S. C. Allen, and the British ship Merioneth, from Rio de Janiero. When the Rio de Janeiro left Nagasaki there had been seventy-one cases and fifty-one deaths from cholera in a fortnight. It was stated that no whites had taken the cholera. At Yokohama in two weeks there had been forty-seven cases and thirty-five deaths. No whites had suffered. At Honolulu there were fifty-eight cases and forty-four deaths.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17.—A letter from a national guard in Honolulu says the cholera situation is not as bad as represented, the trouble being confined almost wholly to the natives.

BRITAIN MAY PROTECT ARMENIA.

British Minister's Yacht Ready to Convey Orders to the Fleet.

London, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Constantinople says that the British Minister's yacht has been under steam for the last twenty-four hours awaiting dispatches for the fleet.

Great apprehension is felt among the Turks.

Fighting in the Congo Free State.

London, Sept. 17.—Private letters from the Congo Free State say affairs there verge upon anarchy. Encounters between Belgian forces and natives, represented officially as Belgian victories, are said to be serious reverses. Two Englishmen have been murdered and eaten by the natives. A Belgian expedition under Lieut Franquir was attacked by natives Feb. 11. They rushed with such overwhelming force that the Belgians were routed within ten minutes. Soon after it became known that Ndoruma, a native chief, had massacred Capt. Hansen and his escort numbering sixty people.

Sensation in the Peruvian Congress.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 17.—A sensation was caused in the Chamber of Deputies today by Señor Basadre, who denounced "the scandalous sale" of Coya by the firm of Grace to the Caceres Government for £40,000 ($200,000), when Señor Basadre alleged it had previously been offered to others for £18,000 ($90,000).

Cable Flashes.

Peru forbids the recruiting of Cuban insurgents.

An examination at Madrid proves the outbreak at Tangiers to be Asiatic cholera.

The report that a North German Lloyd steamship has foundered is unfounded.

An infernal machine has been found in the window of a private house in the Rue St. Denis, Paris.

Advices from the German trading station of Angmagsalik, Greenland, say a ship supposed to be Dr. Nansen's was sighted in July fast in the ice.

The report that Orbegoso, Vice-President of the Peruvian Senate, is to go to Europe as the bearer of a special financial commission from the government is officially denied.

Jamaica advices to Panama show the government and press strongly oppose labor emigration for the isthmus. The laborers seem willing to emigrate, but the enactments hamper them.

The report is officially denied in London that the Porte has accepted the plan of reform in the administration of affairs in Armenia submitted by the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Baron von Hammerstein, recently the editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin, charged with forgeries to the amount of 200,000 marks ($100,000) in the name of Herr Finckenstein.

PROF. WIGGINS PREDICTS OCEAN STORMS

Sun, Moon, Venus, and Mars Are in Line for the Event.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—Prof. Stone Wiggins, who recently prophesied great ocean storms between Sept. 18 and 21, says:

"The earth being at or near the autumnal equinox Sept. 18 the sun will be on the celestial equator, the moon being at the same point in the heavens. Venus and Mars will also be near the equator and almost in a straight line with the earth and sun. Venus will be at her inferior conjunction, or her nearest point to the earth. The moon will be at her perigee and will eclipse the sun at the moment when it is noonday over the Northern Pacific. This will produce a tempest in the earth's oceans, and dangerously high tides the afternoon of Sept. 21. The moon's conjunction with the sun at the autumnal equinox is a rare event, and still more rare when it happens at her perigee, but for these conditions to occur when Mars and Venus are so near their conjunctions is almost without precedent."

OWES 3,650 FINES OF $100 EACH.

This Is the Charge Made Against Lesser Friedberg.

Attorney C. Louis Amberg, who has an office in the Metropolitan Block, says Lesser Friedberg owes the city $365,000, that he is liable for a penalty of $100 a day for ten years for running a pawnbroking business without a license.

A warrant for Friedberg's arrest has been sworn out before Justice Eldred, No. 2242 Milwaukee avenue, charging him with this offense, and it will be served this morning.

The warrant is the result of a transaction said to have taken place between Friedberg and Jacob Goldstein, who has an office with the attorney, in May, 1893. At that time Goldstein says he borrowed $1,300 from Friedberg and gave as security $2,000 worth of diamonds and a chattel mortgage for $1,000.

PRISON CONGRESS WORK AT DENVER.

Interesting Papers on Penitentiary Discipline Occupy the Session.

Denver, Sept. 17.—The National Prison Association this morning heard the report of the Committee on Prison Discipline, which was handed in separately by the three members, William Jackson, Michigan; Henry George, Kentucky; B. W. Lynn, Virginia.

Mr. Jackson advocated good food and clean linen, with division into three grades, according to behavior in the matter of privileges. Mr. George told how successful had been the banishment of the strap from his institution.

The Rev. J. H. Crooker of Helena, Mont., spoke on "The Ethical Aspect of Crime," which aspect he contended was the only point to view it from. The criminal should be looked at as a man—not a monstrosity.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS GATHER.

Largest Convention in Twenty Years Begins at Mackinac Island—Papers Read.

Mackinac Island, Mich., Sept. 17.—The largest convention in twenty years of the Insurance Commissioners opened here today with a good representation of Eastern and Western States. Papers were read on interest rates and mortality by Commissioner Parks of Colorado, on uniform insurance laws by William A. Fricke of Wisconsin, on State supervision by Commissioner Harvey, actuary of the Missouri Department. Commissioner Giddings of Michigan tendered a lake excursion to the Commissioners, who tendered him formal thanks. The convention will continue tomorrow.

TWO MECHANICS HEIRS TO MILLIONS.

A. M. Starr and G. D. Starr of Wilmington, Del., Come into a Fortune.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Winfield M. Starr, George D. Starr, and Mrs. William M. Ennis of this city tonight received notice from Philadelphia that the estate of their uncle, Joseph B. Starr, valued at $58,000,000 has been settled and it will now be apportioned between them and three other heirs in the Quaker City. Besides a large amount of mining and cattle property the estate includes six costly properties on North Broad street and on Arch street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street. Both the Starrs are mechanics.

The Burnet House, Cincinnati
Will reopen Saturday, Sept. 14.

ROME NOT FOR SALE.

ITALIANS AND CATHOLICS LAUGH AT THE PURCHASE STORY.

Count Razwadowski, Italian Consul, Calls the Idea Disgusting, Brutal, and Ridiculous—Italians Would Prevent Such a Deal by Force of Arms—What Chancellor Muldoon, W. J. Onahan, and Other Catholics Say About the Purchase of the "Holy City."

The cablegram printed in The Tribune of yesterday has given new interest and prominence to the report that the Catholic world contemplates the purchase of the City of Rome from the Italian Government for the use of the Pope and for the restoration of his temporal power. The scheme was therefore the theme of almost universal conversation yesterday in Catholic and Italian circles. But there does not seem to be the least thing in Chicago to corroborate the story. To a reporter for The Tribune who applied to leading Italians and leading Catholics they seemed to vie with each other in disowning any knowledge of or belief in the proposed trade. All were disposed to treat the matter with ridicule. Count Razwadowski, the Italian Consul, who, the Chicago Italians say, is the most learned and popular Consul they have ever had, said:

"The proposition to buy Rome from Italy for the use of the Pope is simply laughable. It is absurd to suppose the Catholics could raise the $1,000,000,000 which is said to be the price offered. Since the Pope's temporal power came to an end the contribution of 'Peter's pence,' which was supposed to go to the maintenance of his court, has fallen off to a quarter of what it was, and there is no indication that the Catholics are anxious to reassume the burden. But neither $1,000,000,000, nor any other sum, would tempt the Italian Government to do such a shameful, dishonorable, and humiliating thing as to sell its capital. It would have the same feeling in regard to such a transaction that a man would have about selling his wife. Or, to bring it home to Americans, Italy would regard an offer to buy Rome exactly as the United States would regard an offer from England to buy the City of Washington.

Idea Disgusts Him.

"We would regard the relegation of the City of Rome to the Pope as an injury to the city itself. I saw Rome before the occupation in 1870, and no one would recognize the Rome of today as the same city. In the days of papal rule it was a filthy and neglected place, and today it is a bright and beautiful modern city, throbbing with nineteenth century enterprise. Rome has become to Italy almost what Paris is to France. To send it back to its old master would be treating it with injustice and cruelty.

"The Pope's alleged captivity is a mere sham. The Vatican is splendid enough for any man to pass his life in. But the Pope is not confined to it; he is at liberty to walk or drive anywhere he pleases. He plays that he is a captive just to excite sympathy and on the same principle that it is customary to sell for enormous figures in Belgium small bits of straw which are said to have been taken from the straw-bed on which the Pope sleeps.

"Although I speak as I do of Rome the Pope, and the temporal power, I am a devoted Catholic, as was Victor Emmanuel, who when he was dying sent for the Pope and received his blessing. But I assure you if Italy was in danger of losing Rome I and every other Italian in Chicago would shoulder his musket and go to Italy to prevent it."

G. S. de Stefano, who is to be the Grand Marshal of the Sunday parade, and who overheard and heartily approved all that Count Raswadowski said, added:

"The cablegram of Ballard Smith, which was published in The Tribune today and which has revived the rumor that the Catholics are to buy Rome for the Pope's use, is a canard. Among other mistakes and absurdities he gives a false idea of Italian finances. If Italy is selling bonds it is no more than the United States and many other countries are doing; and what is more, she is now selling them at par, whereas a few years ago they brought only 45, which shows that the credit of the country is improving. Italy is not nearly so much embarrassed as Mr. Smith would have people believe.

Calls for Blood.

"As to Italy selling Rome a French Catholic whom I met today asked me seriously how much money Italy would take for Rome, and I told him she would sell it for nothing less than the heart's blood of all her sons. We Chicago Italians would all go back to Italy today and die there rather than see it lose Rome; and we are all good Catholics too. We believe in the spiritual authority of the Pope, but Christ said 'my kingdom is not of this world,' and we do not believe the Pope has any use for a country and a civil government of his own."

The Catholics seem to take the same view of Ballard Smith's cablegram as the Italians. Chancellor Muldoon of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, said:

"This rumor of the purchase of the City of Rome by the Catholics is nothing new. It has been circulated and put to rest several times. The fact is it is all newspaper talk. The Catholic world might be able to raise $1,000,000,000, but it would never raise it for this purpose. We do not look upon the seizure of Rome by the King of Italy twenty-five years ago as a business transaction, to be set right by another business transaction. The City of Rome was stolen from the Pope by Victor Emmanuel, and we have no idea of paying him to surrender it again to the Pope. If we were to do so we have no security that it would not be stolen again and have to be ransomed a second time. So I think there is nothing in the rumor."

Mere Newspaper Talk.

W. J. Onahan said: "This cablegram is a piece of London newspaper enterprise, and is, I believe, entirely without foundation. I do not believe any one is dreaming of the purchase of Rome for the Pope's use, and I doubt whether such a sum as $1,000,000,000 could be raised among Catholics for such a purpose. Then, I agree with Father Muldoon when he says that Rome was stolen from the Holy Father, and that if the Catholics bought it back it might be stolen again and have to be redeemed, and so on indefinitely.

"I think the Catholics of this country all believe that the Pope needs political independence in order that he may exercise his great influence over human affairs aright. It does not answer at all for him to be a subject of any government. His political power is not at all what it was in the middle ages, when there was a universal sentiment which made him the arbiter in all national differences whatever, but there are cases still in which nations desire to submit matters of dispute to him, and therefore it is still necessary that he should be thoroughly independent. He has lately been called upon to arbitrate between San Domingo and Hayti. What is more, it is necessary that he should remain in Rome and not seek a sovereignty in some other part of the world.

"But the Catholic world is not dreaming of getting possession of Rome, either by arms or by purchase. It has rather adopted a waiting policy. Europe is in an unsettled condition, and Italy in particular is on its last legs. What we hope for is the readjustment of rights on the continent in such a way that the Pope will naturally and peacefully come again into possession of the states of the Church of which he was the undisputed sovereign for 1,000 years. Stranger things have happened in the history of the papacy. The Popes have more than once been exiled and had the seat of their power far away from Rome. But they returned again, and will return again to their own. The present condition of the Pope is one of imprisonment—not because he cannot walk or drive abroad at liberty, but because he could not do so without being insulted."

NO REASON FOR POPE TO BUY ROME.

Story Declared to Be Nonsensical by Eminent Roman Catholic Authority.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Consul-General of Italy stationed here, Giovanni P. Riva, and his Vice-Consuls, Cesare Poma and Girolamo Naselli, do not believe the purchase of the City of Rome is a feasible scheme. They declined, however, to express their views for publication on the ground that their positions are of a diplomatic character and to discuss affairs of state in the newspapers would be a violation of diplomatic rules.

Frederic R. Coudert Jr. is associated in the practice of law with his father, Frederic R. Coudert, who is a loyal Catholic and is at all times consulted by the church dignitaries here on matters of great importance. Mr. Coudert Jr. said his father had not heard of the alleged contemplated purchase of Rome and added:

The government of Italy has no more right to sell the City of Rome than the Legislature of New York would have to sell the City of New York. Such a transaction would require the vote of the people giving the government power to make the sale before it could be done. I regard the project as chimerical or a canard.

Archbishop Corrigan could not be seen, as he is out of town. His secretary, the Rev. J. S. Connolly, said tonight:

It is hardly in accordance with custom, to say nothing of equity, to purchase from a robber something which is already yours. Why should the Pope buy out an invader? I fully agree with Cardinal Vaughan that the story is ridiculous. We have not received even an intimation that such a circular was ever issued, and I do not believe that such a paper is in existence—that is, with official approval. In the first place the proposition that the Pope should buy Rome is illogical. For twenty years his Holiness has contended that the Italian Government has confiscated the property of the church in assuming control over Rome. Now, if such a tremendous amount of money could be raised, and I doubt the statements of such an undertaking, the faithful would be simply contributing money to the Pope to purchase his own property.

The proposition, you see, is ridiculous on its face. Pope Leo is not a man who will give away any of the rights of the church. Even when Emperor William of Germany wanted to have an audience with his Holiness he maintained the position, which he always held, that a foreign potentate must first come to the Vatican before an audience would be granted. King Humbert had to go to Muncie to receive the Emperor in order to satisfy the Italian Cabinet, but had the Emperor gone to the Quirinal and there met Humbert first, the Pope would have even refused to see the Emperor of Germany, great as is his power. I tell this to show the consistent independence of the Pope, and to prove from a logical standpoint that he would not consider the proposition to purchase Rome from the Italian Government, even if a billion dollars were raised. Such a course would be an admission that the Pope for twenty years was wrong in contending that the Italians had invaded and confiscated Rome.

You can set down the billion dollar story along with our American sea-serpent tales. It comes up each year with the approach of the celebration of the so-called overthrow of the Papacy, Sept. 20. Like the sea-serpent, the Roman question has many heads, and one is bound to pop up somewhere, no matter how many you cut off. Facts are stubborn, however, and the Pope will not buy his own property, and the impoverishment of Italy proves that the Pope has always been right, and that the time for doing justice to the church in restoring his property is not far off.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Archbishop Ireland was seen at the archiepiscopal residence this evening and was asked for an expression of opinion regarding the report that Catholics would buy Rome. He seemed to be greatly amused at the story and dismissed it with the ejaculation: "Nonsense, nonsense." He considered the report not worthy of an interview.

PROGRESS MADE BY ELECTRIC TRACTION

Combination of Two Great Companies to Advance Experiments.

Boston Transcript: There has been much speculation as to what the working agreement between the Westinghouse company and the Baldwin locomotive works will result in. It is confidently stated that an efficient electric locomotive will be forthcoming in the near future. A phase of the present situation which will go far toward determining the future proceedings of the Pittsburg-Philadelphia alliance is the interest which managers of existing railroads are manifesting in electric traction. Trolley competition has cut into the suburban business of many steam lines in a serious manner. Every few weeks now one hears of some fresh venture having a special bearing on this question of the adaptability of electricity to the work of steam roads. Within two months, for instance, the Baltimore and Ohio road has put in highly successful operation a ninety-six-ton electric engine for hauling through expresses and freight trains through its tunnel in Baltimore. Electricity has been substituted for steam for the excursion traffic on the Nantasket Beach branch of what was once the Old Colony road, and the Pennsylvania road has begun running a line from Mount Holly to Burlington by the same means. This last experiment, like that near Boston, is made with an overhead wire and trolley, and cars nearly the full size used as day coaches on steam roads. The Mount Holly feeder is equipped with three motor cars that resemble baggage cars, a small space at one end being partitioned off for the machinery, and each of these cars is capable of hauling one or two standard Pennsylvania cars at the speed of from forty-five to sixty miles an hour. This rolling stock is provided with Janney couplers, platforms and buffers, and with air-brakes, and the motor cars carry slender but stout iron cowcatchers under one platform. It was rumored that the New York Central road contemplated making a similar experiment from Niagara to Buffalo, but as yet this enterprise has not taken material shape. But when three such companies as the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, New Haven and Hartford go so far as they have already gone toward ascertaining the feasibility of substituting electricity for steam, it becomes apparent that a new era in railroading is close at hand.

Mr. Westinghouse himself will not talk about the extent of the revolution in railroading which has set in, but he strongly recommends a recent article of Frank R. Sprague in the Engineering Magazine in which Mr. Sprague took substantially this ground: For the trunk line freight service steam is at present decidedly more economical than electricity; for express trains, which are few and heavy, and have long runs, steam still has the advantage, perhaps; but for the suburban passenger service, where the distances are short, the service is frequent, or the trains light, electricity is the more economical. But "suburban" is a very elastic word; and while Mr. Westinghouse does not commit himself definitely to any particular scheme just now, he has spoken favorably of running either single cars or pairs at intervals of five or ten minutes from Jersey City to Philadelphia, and perhaps to Washington, at a ninety-mile or an even higher rate of speed. No doubt he has in mind in connection with this some such cars as those of the Mount Holly branch of the Pennsylvania road. But Albany is scarcely further away from New York than Philadelphia, and Boston is even nearer than Washington. Hence, if there is traffic enough to support a special electric road, giving service of almost street car frequency, from North River to the Potomac, this generation may see similar lines reaching up the Hudson and out through New England before the century closes.

SKILLED IN THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

Chinese Prepare Meat to Increase Their Assimilative Character.

Dr. Fales, an American physician who spent some time in China, found that the Chinese have a wide knowledge of what we call artificial digestion. "Whenever," he says, "meats of the indigestible class are to be used as food, the cook increases their assimilative character by the use of peptoniferous tripe and vinegar. I have often out of curiosity examined the numerous dishes of the Mongolian cuisine with a view to ascertaining their constitution. Whether it was soups or stews, ragouts or fricassees, pot roasts or boiled, I have found tripe finely shredded or thinly sliced in three dishes out of every five. The ration was largest in households of wealth, where well-paid cooks were the rule. As they discovered the peptic virtue of tripe in all animal foods, they likewise found the same quality in the gizzard of the bird kingdom."—New York Evening Post.

SUPREME LODGE, ODD-FELLOWS, MEETS.

Fargo Difficulty the Principal Matter Under Consideration in Committee.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., convened this morning.

Ohio, Tennessee, and Indiana attempted to get through an order for a universal password and grip for the initiatory degree in subordinate and Rebekah lodges. The matter was referred.

The Fargo (N. D.) difficulty, as it is called, was under consideration by special committee. The feeling tonight is that the Fargo Lodge will be ordered to return the money.

Arkansas is trying to get the next session of the Sovereign Lodge for Hot Springs.

A New Export.

Japan exports matches.

Children's pictures our specialty. 15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3.00. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Parker's Hair Balsam keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray.

Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

E. & W. A Deep-Banded Collar. Madawaska. E. & W.

DEATH ENDS HIS HOPE

J. ARNOLD BRECHER PASSES AWAY AS HE WAS TO MEET HIS WIFE.

Rendered Happy by the Cure of Mrs. Brecher, Who Had Suffered from Brain Trouble, He Is Preparing to Rejoin Her When He Is Stricken with Apoplexy—Friends Fear the Sudden Blow May Result Seriously for the Widow—Was a Well-Known Agent for Distilleries.

J. Arnold Brecher, Western agent of the Freiberg & Workum distillery, was to have gone to Milwaukee today to bring home his wife, who for nearly a year has been a patient in Dr. Dewey's sanitarium. Mrs. Brecher has been pronounced cured after twelve months' treatment for brain trouble. Happy with the promise of restored domestic life the couple had planned an early trip abroad.

Instead of realizing these hopes Mrs. Brecher was yesterday led to the bier of her husband at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Steiner, No. 154 Juneau avenue, Milwaukee. In place of returning to her Chicago home today the widow, if her strength permits, will follow her husband's body to the grave.

Mr. Brecher was found dead in his bed Monday morning at the Groveland apartments, Thirty-first street and Groveland avenue. He died of apoplexy, having been a sufferer for several years from heart ailments and kidney troubles. The death was discovered at 9 o'clock by his 16-year-old son, Herman, who had spent the night in an adjoining room. Dr. F. Kreissl, No. 2929 Groveland avenue, the family physician, was summoned. Not having treated Mr. Brecher for some months, though well acquainted with his maladies, the physician called in Dr. M. Goodkind, No. 2948 Indiana avenue, to assist in an examination. There was no suspicious evidence about the case and Dr. Kreissl issued a burial permit. The remains were at once prepared for conveyance to Milwaukee. Herman Brecher and Max Krause, a nephew, accompanied the casket, leaving on the 7 p. m. train. Today the interment will be made.

It is feared by the friends of the family the shock will affect the widow seriously.

As representative of the big Cincinnati distillery for fifteen years Mr. Brecher was one of the best known whisky men of the United States. His Chicago friends say he was the most successful agent in the trade. His office was in Room 803 the Ashland Block. He carried life insurance to the amount of $50,000.

A strange coincidence in the family history is told by friends. The widowed mother of Mr. Brecher still lives in Vienna. Except on short visits she has seen nothing of her son, from whom she was parted when he went to England as a boy. Emanuel Brecher, one of his sons, has been traveling in Europe for his health for two years. By letters received last week it was learned the morning of his father's death the young man was to reach the home of his aged grandmother, being the first of her grandchildren she has ever seen.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For Illinois, generally fair and continued warm, southwesterly winds.

For Indiana, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer in central portion.

For Lower Michigan, local showers, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion.

For Upper Michigan, showers, variable winds, slightly warmer.

For Wisconsin, local rains, followed by fair in east, fair in west portion, variable winds, warmer in eastern and cooler in western portions.

For Iowa, fair, westerly winds, cooler in western portion.

For Ohio, increasing cloudiness and probably local showers during the afternoon or night, winds shifting to southerly.

For Nebraska, fair, westerly winds, cooler.

For Minnesota, local showers in east, fair in west portion, northerly winds, becoming variable, cooler in southern portion.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Therm'meter	Maximum temperat'e.	Direction of wind....	State of weather....	Precipitation 12 hours....
Abilene	29.96	86	90	S. E.	Clear..	......
Bismarck, N. D.	29.74	70	80	N. W.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.92	66	72	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Boston, Mass.	29.80	68	80	W	Clear..	......
Cairo, Ill	29.90	84	92	S. W.	Clear..	......
Charleston, S.C.	30.10	74	86	S.	Clear..	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.80	80	88	S.	Fair..	......
Chicago	29.94	82	88	S.	Clear..	......
Cincinnati, O.	29.94	84	88	S. W.	Clear..	......
Cleveland, O.	29.86	70	76	E.	Clear..	......
Davenport, Ia.	29.74	84	90	S. W.	Clear..	......
Denver, Colo.	29.78	84	94	E.	Clear..	......
Des Moines, Ia.	29.72	86	94	S. W.	Clear..	......
Detroit, Mich.	29.88	66	82	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Dodge City, Kas	29.80	84	94	S.	Clear..	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.64	52	58	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
El Paso, Tex.	29.54	88	90	S. E.	Clear..	......
Erie, Pa.	29.92	66	74	W.	Cl'udy	......
Galveston, Tex.	30.08	82	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Grand Haven	29.78	72	80	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	29.66	66	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	.04
Helena, Mont.	29.88	68	72	S. W.	Fair..	......
Huron, S. D.	29.68	80	102	N. W.	Fair..	......
Indianapolis	29.96	76	90	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Jacksonville	30.08	74	86	S.	Clear..	......
Kansas City, Mo	29.88	86	96	S.	Clear..	......
Knoxville	30.04	74	86	S. W	Clear..	......
La Crosse, Wis	29.60	86	86	S.	Clear	......
Little Rock, Ark	30.00	86	94	S.	Clear..	......
Louisville	29.94	84	92	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Los Angeles	29.84	68	78	W.	Clear..	......
Marquette, Mch	29.68	56	58	S. E.	Rain..	.16
Memphis, Tenn	30.02	86	92	S.	Clear..	......
Miles City	29.70	78	80	S.	Clear..	......
Milwaukee	29.72	62	72	E.	Clear..	.02
Minnedosa	29.64	62	72	W.	Fair..	......
Montreal	29.88	52	66	N.	Clear..	......
Moorhead	29.64	72	82	N. W.	Clear..	......
New Orleans, La	30.08	80	88	S. E.	Clear..	......
New York City	29.84	74	78	S. W.	Clear..	......
Omaha	29.72	92	102	S. W.	Clear..	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.88	64	72	N. W.	Clear..	......
Palestine	30.04	86	94	S.	Clear..	......
Pierre, S. D.	29.72	80	90	N. W.	Fair..	......
Pittsburg	29.94	76	80	W	Clear..	.04
Port Huron	29.92	62	72	E.	Cl'udy	......
Pueblo	29.82	86	96	S. E.	Clear..	......
Rapid City	29.76	72	82	......	Fair..	......
Sacramento	29.86	70	72	S. W.	Clear..	......
San Francisco	29.94	56	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
St. Louis	29.92	88	94	S. W.	Clear..	......
St. Paul	29.48	88	96	N. W.	Fair..	......
Salt Lake City	29.86	74	86	E.	Cl'udy	.02
Santa Fe	29.88	76	82	S. W.	Clear..	......
Sioux City	29.60	92	104	S. W.	Clear..	......
Springfield, Ill.	29.86	82	94	S. W.	Clear..	......
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	82	90	S.	Clear..	......
Toledo	29.86	74	84	S. E.	Clear..	......
Washington	29.92	74	85	N.	Fair..	Trace

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 75°; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 76; 11 a. m., 75; 12 m., 74; 1 p. m., 75; 3 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 85. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.30.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Westernland, Antwerp.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Lahn, New York.
BOULOGNE—Arrived—Veendam, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived—Saale, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived—Mohawk, London; Roterdam, Rotterdam.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Nels Madsen, Mary Rasmussen	24—19
John Wolf, Louise Kolb	24—21
John Ewert, Annie Meyer	24—18
Charles Mayfield, Maggie Noonan	25—22
Charles Jacobs, Adelaide Peacock	23—20
Matej Klouzal, Bozena Vanovza	28—25
Charles Chapman, Mary Long	29—19
David Grimm, Mollie Lichtmess	24—22
John Francis, Cora Lockhart	24—22
Konstantin Turski, Charlotte Hull	24—21
John Dietel, Wilhelmine Wirth	28—21
Edward Van Bramir, Mayme O'Beirne	23—22
William Gallus, Kate Matt	26—18
Louis Gray, Evva Molator	23—18
Peter O'Leary, Amy Rauth	26—23
Henry Little, Mishawaka, Ind., Isabella Gause	28—22
Dominik Krier, Ella Baker	37—35
Richard Seidel, Elsbeth Karls	20—18
George Williams, Dorothy O'Connor	33—21
Rudolph Reif, Ida Kuhlmann	36—31
Frank Williams, Maude Rhoads	30—28
Nicholas Ratty, Elizabeth Hickey	21—18
George Rankin, Charlotte Belknap	41—30
Maxmillian Becker, Martha Hultgren	22—21
John Nelson, Sophie Spang	34—27
Carl Ostberg, Anna Anderson	25—22
Johan Konieczka, Praksyda Wietszykoska	21—20
William Jenkins, Lizzie White	23—22
Thomas Terney, Karen Ambrecht	26—28
George Adams, Catherine Travis	28—23
Mitchell Grimm, Delia McCurdy	29—21
Howard White, Mabel Cameron	25—21
John Dempsey, Mary Horan	25—22
William Thill, Katherine Jacoby	23—19
John Toner, Mary Creaney	26—19
Fred Taylor, Kittie Cass	35—35
Gustav Von Doehren, Mary Wieland	26—26
Kazimierz Oziemkowski, Franciska Wandeska	22—19
Peter Ford, Mary Goeppner	27—24
Louis Piehler, Bertha Luetke	24—20
Johan Petterson, Ebba Landberg	22—21
John Scanlan, Hannah Houlihan	27—30
Edward Penner, Marie Petermichel	22—19
Frank Pruett, Delia Burnell	23—23
Frank Francher, Veronica Schmitt	32—28
Edward Gilsdorff, Louise Braun	28—20
Frank Johnson, Eagle Grove, Ia., Harriet Cunningham	20—19
Joseph Bessette, Gertrude Manheimer	38—19
Christ Smith, Rosie Hastings	22—18
Edward Ligare, Edith Hovey	29—26

DEATHS.

BROWN—Jane Brown, wife of Walter Brown, aged 82 years. Funeral from her late residence, 610 Carroll-av., Thursday, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock. Burial at Rosehill.

BRECHER—Arnold Brecher, Aug. 16. Funeral Wednesday at 1 o'clock in Milwaukee, Wis.

BROENNEKE—The funeral of Joseph C. Broenneke will be held Wednesday at 2 p. m. from Speaver's undertaking rooms, 234 Division-st.

CARVER—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Taylor, 237 Clifton-av., on the morning of Sept. 17, 1895, William Carver, aged 70 years and 8 months. Funeral from the residence Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

FEELY—Sept. 17, 1895, Mrs. Mary Feely, mother of the Rev. P. B. Feely of the Visitation Church, Chicago. Funeral Thursday, 10:30 a. m., from residence in Joliet to Church of St. Patrick, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Morning trains reach Joliet in time for funeral.

FITZGERALD—Catherine, wife of John and mother of Daniel E., Edward J., and John A. Funeral from her son's residence, No. 109 Powell-av., Thursday, Sept. 19, to St. Sylvester's Church, where high mass will be said, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HARDING—Sept. 17, 1895, Josie Jeannette, beloved daughter of John H. and Mary A. Harding, aged 20 years and 8 months. Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 48 N. May-st., Thursday, Sept. 19, 1 p. m., by carriages to Forest Home.

HILDRETH—At Los Angeles, Cal., Monday night, Sept. 16, Sarah G., beloved wife of the Rev. Edward Hildreth and daughter of the late Philo Carpenter.

MARKY—Jane Marky, wife of the late Philip Marky, mother of Nicholas Marky. Funeral from her late residence, 290 Hudson-av., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McCLURE—Dr. V. C. McClure, at his residence Sept. 16. Funeral services will be held in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner Washington-blvd. and Robey-st., Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock a. m. Burial at Elgin, Ill. Rochester and New York papers please copy.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
GEO. A. FAIR ... Manager
Observatory Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Tickets, 25c.
EVERY ONE Puzzled—Astounded—Mystified—at KENNEDY and LORENZ In Their European Novelty, The Modern Sphinx. ADMISSION, 50c.
Tom & Lilly English. Les Remondes. Stinson and Merton. Cunningham Quartette.

TRACK AT ROBY, IND.
RACING.
LAKESIDE JOCKEY CLUB. FALL MEETING.
Commencing Sept. 17, to continue 18 days. Five or More Races Each Day—Rain or Shine.
ADMISSION ... 50 CENTS
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal-st., at 12:30, 12:50, 12:50, and 1:05 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood. Regular train leaves at 2 p. m.
Lake Shore Road—Special trains leave depot, Van Buren-st., at 12:30 and 12:05 p. m., stopping at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Englewood. Regular train leaves at 12:05 p. m.
Trains leave track at 4:30 p. m. and after the last race.
Fare on Specials, 25c Round Trip.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
From 12 O'Clock Noon - - - Till 11 P. M.
SAM AND KITTY MORTON, LOUISE DEMPSEY, BARTLETT & MAY, SANKEY BROS., DU BELL BROS., BERTHA WAGNER, BARNEY & RUSSELL, PATTON & WEAVER.
GYORE JULIAN, GOLDEN, CHALFANT & GOLDEN, SAPPHIRA, HARRY HASTINGS, M'CLOUD & MELVILLE, GILMORE & ROSSELL, WILBUR & MONROE, ALBERT MORGAN.
Prices—10, 20, 30 Cents.

South Side—HOPKINS—West Side.
HOPKINS
SOUTH SIDE MARLO & DUNHAM, Filson & Errol, Kokin, Gilbert Sarony, etc., etc.
Hopkins | MICHAEL STROGOFF | Stock Co.
WEST SIDE MIMIC FOUR, Mlle. Rialta, 3 Racketts, The Healys, etc., etc.
THE WAGES OF SIN | Most Successful of Heart-Stirring Dramas.
This Beats All 10, 20, 30 Cents

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
TONY PASTOR
MATINEE TODAY. Next Sunday—"SHENANDOAH."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
A BOWERY GIRL
MATINEE TODAY. Next Sunday—"THE NEW BOY."

LYCEUM.
LYCEUM
Desplaines & Madison-sts., 5 minutes from City Hall. ONLY EUROPEAN MUSIC HALL IN CITY.
TROJA. The Bland Sisters, Ida Howell, Smith and Cook, A Night On Time, and The Probate Judge.
PRICES 10, 25, 30 Cents

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—H. L. HAMLIN, Manager.
THE ORIGINAL FAMOUS BOSTONIANS
ONLY MATINEE TODAY. Last time tonight of ROBIN HOOD.
Thursday, Friday, Sat. Mat. and Evening, PRINCE ANANIAS.
Next Sunday—HOYT'S A MILK WHITE FLAG.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Tonight and all the Week. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Last nights of Chas. Frohman's EMPIRE THEATER CO and first week in Chicago of JOHN-A-DREAMS New play by Haddon Chambers.
Next Sunday Night—DE WOLF HOPPER and his Comic Opera Co. in DOCTOR SYNTAX. Advance sale of seats begins Thursday (Tomorrow) morning.

HOOLEY'S—THIS WEEK ONLY.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LAST TIMES OF CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.
SEPT. 23 ADA REHAN SEAT SALE OPEN.
Supported by Mr. Augustin Daly's Company. Mon. and Tues. Eve. "RAILROAD OF LOVE"; Wed., Thurs., Fri. Eves. and Sat. Mat., "Two Gentlemen of Verona"; Sat. Night, "School for Scandal."

M'VICKER'S THEATER—Every Night.
WM. H. CRANE...
"A really clever, well-constructed, and entirely coherent comedy."—Times-Herald.
...HIS WIFE'S FATHER
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

THE SCHILLER—Tel. Main Express 395.
MATINEE TODAY— 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
MAGIC UP TO DATE. KELLAR

Wm. Hoey ("Old Hoss") "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE, DAVID HENDERSON, Mgr.
Edward E. Rice's Comedians in The Globe Trotter.
Matinee Today. 50c Best Seats.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. 25c and 50c. MATINEES Today and Saturday.
The Sweetest Singer, Chas. A. Gardner in THE PRIZE WINNER.
Sunday Night—Conroy and Fox.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE; Madison-st., near State.
AN ADAMLESS EDEN.

THE LINCOLN—Matinees Sunday, Thursday and Saturday.
Conroy and Fox "O'Flarity's Vacation."
Next Sunday Matinee—PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

MILWAUKEE AND RETURN DAILY ON THE GOODRICH LINE. $1
FAST TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMSHIP "VIRGINIA"
Leaves CHICAGO at 9 a. m.

ANSON DRAWS A PAIR.

HIS COLTS TAKE BOTH GAMES FROM THE PITTSBURGS.

Double Victory Breaks the Tie for Fourth Place, Which the Chicagos Fall Into—"Old Man" Even Aspires for a Higher Place in the League—Colts Win the First Game from Four Piratical Pitchers Stacked Against Them—Reduce the Size of Hawley's Head in the Second.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	79	40	.664	Pittsburg	65	57	.533
Cleveland	79	45	.637	New York	64	57	.529
Phil'd'lp'a	74	48	.607	Cincinn'ti	60	58	.508
Chicago	67	55	.549	W'shingt'n	38	80	.322
Brooklyn	66	55	.545	St. Louis	36	83	.303
Boston	65	56	.537	Louisville	31	90	.256

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicagos, 10—7; Pittsburgs, 7—1.
Baltimores, 6—3; Bostons, 5—5.
Clevelands, 7; Cincinnatis, 0.
New Yorks, 8; Philadelphias, 7.
Brooklyns, 12; Washingtons, 5.
Louisvilles, 5; St. Louis, 0.

Games Today.

Chicagos at Pittsburg.
Cincinnatis at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Louisville.
Baltimores at Boston.
Brooklyns at Washington.
Philadelphias at New York.

CHICAGO TAKES TWO AT PITTSBURG.

Reduce the Size of Hawley's Head and Stay in Fourth Place.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Double games seem to be Uncle Anson's hold lately. He nipped another today and leaped forward in his fight for fourth place. Anson told the Pittsburg people he wanted third place, but he must be joking. The Colts were the gayest people in the town tonight—not even trolley parties outshining them. The double win was a little surprise, for one game looked so doubtful from a Chicago standpoint that the Colts had almost given up. However, they kept at work and beat the four pitchers the Pirates put in to hold the game. The Pittsburgs' poor fielding came in handy and virtually gave the game. Not an earned run out of ten will give an idea. Griffith didn't seem to be benefited to a great extent by the long rest, for the Pittsburgs made free with his delivery and earned four runs. Big Beckley was especially familiar with his pitching. Little Foreman put up a nice game until he injured his arm, and then came the fun.

The Pirates began the first battle as if they wanted to win by a big score. Lange had got first on a base on balls. He tried to steal second, but Corcoran, Pittsburgs' new short, stood right up and put Merritt's throw on Billy. Pittsburg tallied. Merritt's single bounded over Dahlen's head. Beckley smashed a triple to the right center fence, scoring Merritt.

In the second inning Pittsburg got one more on a single, Lange's wild throw trying for a double play, an infield single, and Dahlen's wild throw.

The Colts got started in the third, and Decker's one-baser, a passed ball, and "Little Eva's" drive gave a run. It was nip and tuck now until the fifth, when Donovan's bunt, a clean steal, and Beckley's drive over Decker's head gave the third run.

The seventh put the Colts one ahead, but only for an instant. Griffith singled, Everitt reached first on Foreman's bad throw, Decker sacrificed, Foreman to Beckley; Corcoran fumbled, Griffith scored and Lange reached first. Everitt scored on Anson's sacrifice, Foreman to Beckley. Foreman claimed to have hurt his hand in fielding one of the bunts. He was told to stay in, but when he gave Dahlen a walk Gardner, the young law student who only pitches home games, went in and got the side out. Pittsburg took the lead again on hits by Gardner and Donovan, a steal and drives by Beckley and Stenzel.

Mack thought he would play cute now and put in Hawley, who recently wanted to bet $500 he could beat the Chicagos. He went up into the air. With two out Griffith walked, Everitt singled, and Clingman made a wild throw, Griffith scoring. Everitt reached third. Decker bunted to Hawley. The young man has a habit of throwing the ball with all his strength at an infield. He wanted to burn Beckley. The ball hit him square in the hands, went through them, and more runs were home.

In the ninth Truby's hit by pitcher, a steal, and two outs gave the tenth run. Pittsburg made two on drives by Beckley and Stenzel.

Because he had made such a bad break in the first game Hawley asked to pitch the second game just to square himself. Mack consented, unmindful of the fact that Hawley is never successful against the Colts. Terry came on from Brooklyn in fine fettle. He told the Captain he felt sure he could do well. Adonis told the truth, though the Pittsburgs' start looked dubious. Wild Bill Everitt began this battle with a bunt, and at once stole second. Decker put him on third with a sacrifice, and he scored when Corcoran threw Lange out at first. Clingman made a good stop and threw Anson out. Patsey Donovan rolled a double over third and ran home when Beckley made his fifth hit out of six chances. Pittsburgs' fans didn't think their pets had shot their bolt, but they had. Only two hits were secured. Hawley was swelled up because of his pitching in the third. Bridget Donahue, Terry, and Everitt fanned in succession, retiring the side. Opening the fourth Decker also hit wind, giving Hawley a record of four strike-outs off the reel. Bill Lange wasn't to be fooled that way. He varied the monotony by lining a double to center, and at once stealing third. Uncle singled him home. The scores:

PITTSBURG.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Don'v'n, rf	5	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Merritt, c	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Beckl'y, 1b	5	1	4	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Stenzel, cf	5	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Smith, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
C'rc'r'n, ss	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stuart, 2b	4	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
C'g'm'n, 3b	4	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Forem'n, p	2	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hawley, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gardner, p	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Moran, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	7	12	27	15	7	5	3	2	0	6

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ev'ritt, 3b	6	2	1	2	4	1	0	2	0	1	0
Decker, lf	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Lange, cf	5	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Anson, 1b	2	2	1	15	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	3
Ryan, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truby, 2b	3	1	0	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	1
Kit'r'ge, c	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Griffith, p	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	34	10	7	27	13	4	1	3	6	4	8

Chicagos.........0 0 1 0 0 1 2 5 1—10
Pittsburg........1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 2— 7

Exact attendance—1,490. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Beckley, Stenzel. Three-base hits—Beckley [2]. Sacrifice hits—Decker, Anson, Ryan, Kittredge. Passed balls—Merritt, Kittredge. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen, Truby. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Emslie.

Second game:

PITTSBURGS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Don'v'n, rf	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Merritt, c	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beckl'y, 1b	4	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stenzel, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cor'ran, ss	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stuart, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cross, 2b	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cl'g'm'n 3b	3	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hawley, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	4	27	14	1	1	1	3	0	5

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Decker, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lange, cf	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	3	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss	4	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ryan, rf	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grif'th, rf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truby, 2b	2	1	0	2	7	0	1	0	1	0	0
Donahue, c	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Terry, p	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	32	7	10	27	10	0	2	5	4	0	5

Pittsburgs...........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicagos.............1 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Pittsburgs, 1; Chicagos, 5. Home run—Lange. Two-base hits—Donovan, Lange. Sacrifice hits—Decker, Terry. Double play—Truby-Anson. Wild pitches—Moran [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Truby. Time—2:00. Umpire—Emslie. Exact attendance—1,940.

Notes of the Game.

Decker's drive in the third was smoking hot.

Truby gets in front of pitched balls in good style.

Ryan went to stealing second and was caught off first.

Ryan secured a lucky bounding single in the second inning.

Corcoran, the new shortstop, gave the Colts several hits by slowness.

Lange lost a triple because Beckley made a great one-hand catch of his line fly.

Both Everitt and Smith struck out after three balls and no strikes had been called.

Just before the first game papers were served on Anson in a new suit by A. C. Gumbert against the Chicago League Baseball club for $10,000 damages on a contract. This suit is in the Common Pleas Court.

Stenzel made a hit in the fourth and stole second, but Terry fooled the next man.

Griffith had Stenzel on his staff, the first two times he was up fanning on a slow ball.

Stuart was robbed of a base hit by Everitt, who made a one-hand stop and a good throw to first.

Stuart was called out of the second game after the side had taken the field. He wasn't hitting.

The Colts played the bunt game in the sixth. Four men dumped the ball. Foreman scowled because he had to handle them all.

Smith was much in evidence in the field in the second. He robbed Everitt of a long hit near the fence. Anson and Dahlen also suffered.

A shower came up just at the time the first game should have started, and, while it did not last long, it cleared the field. A few hailstones came down.

Bridget Donahue robbed on a play in the sixth of the second game. On Merritt's catch of a foul near the stand Bridget ran to second. He beat Merritt's nice throw, so Emslie said.

The crowd had been calling Lange "Little Eva," and he got even when he punched a crackerjack clear to the 25-cent seats for three sacks, scoring two men ahead of him. Hawley quit. He walked to the bench, and the crowd signified its approval by cheering.

Bostons, 5—5; Baltimores, 6—3.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Boston and Baltimore teams battled for nearly four hours this afternoon, dividing honors at the close of the play. The first game was close and 8,000 people were kept in suspense until the last man was out. Both Sullivan and Clarkson were effective, but Boston would have won had it not been for inexcusable errors by Harrington and other infielders, which let in runs when the side should have been retired. The home team found McMahon with little difficulty and was able to bunch hits at the right time. The second game was called at the end of Baltimore's half of the fifth. At the conclusion of the first game Manager Hanlon's admirers presented him with a perambulator and flowers. The scores:

Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E	Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E
Gleason, 2b	2	1	2	3	1	Bannon, rf	2	3	4	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Long, ss	0	2	4	4	1
Jennings, ss	0	2	4	5	0	Duffy, cf	0	2	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	1	1	2	0	0	McC'rthy, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Brodie, cf	1	3	1	0	0	Nash, 3b	0	0	2	4	1
Reitz, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Carey, 1b	1	1	10	0	1	Har'gton, 2b	1	0	5	4	1
Clarke, c	0	0	4	1	0	Tenney, c	2	1	2	2	0
Clarkson, p	1	0	0	4	0	Sullivan, p	0	0	0	5	1
Totals	6	11	27	14	2	Totals	5	9	27	19	4

Baltimores...........3 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—6
Bostons..............0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Bostons, 3. Two-base hits—Bannon, Tenney, Brodie. Stolen bases—Duffy, Brodie. First base on balls—Long [2], McCarthy, Nash [2], Tucker, Kenney, Gleason [2], Kelley. Struck out—Duffy [2], Clarkson. Passed ball—Tenney. Time—2:40. Umpire—Murray.

Second game:

Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E
Bannon, rf	0	0	1	0	1	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Long, ss	1	1	0	1	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Duffy, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Jennings, ss	1	1	0	2	0
McC'thy, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	2	1	0	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Tucker, 1b	1	1	4	0	0	Reitz, 3b	1	3	1	1	0
Harr'gt'n, 2b	0	1	1	0	0	Carey, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Ganzel, c	0	1	5	0	0	Robinson, c	0	1	0	0	0
Nichols, p	0	0	0	0	0	McMahon, p	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	5	5	15	2	1	Totals	3	8	12	6	0

Bostons..............0 2 3 0 *—5
Baltimores...........1 1 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Tucker, Carey. First base on balls—Nash, Tucker, Gleason. Struck out—Nichols, Carey [2], McMahon. Time—1:10. Umpire—Murray.

Clevelands, 7; Cincinnatis, 0.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 17.—Young proved invincible to the Reds today and the shutout of yesterday was repeated by exactly the same score. Attendance, 3,000. The score:

Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	4	0	0	Burke, lf	0	0	0	0	0
McKean, ss	1	2	0	3	0	Hoy, cf	0	0	3	1	0
Childs, 2b	1	1	3	1	0	McPhee, 2b	0	0	2	5	1
McAleer, cf	1	1	8	0	0	Ewing, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
O.Teb'au, 1b	1	2	5	0	0	Miller, rf	0	1	1	0	1
McGarr, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Latham, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
G.Tebeau, rf	1	1	2	1	0	Smith, ss	0	0	3	1	1
Zimmer, c	1	1	3	0	0	Vaughn, c	0	1	1	2	0
Young, p	1	2	0	1	0	Foreman, p	0	1	1	2	1
Totals	7	9	27	5	0	Totals	0	3	24	15	3

Clevelands...........0 0 0 1 2 0 1 3 *—7
Cincinnatis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base by errors—Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Cincinnati, 3. First base on balls—Off Foreman, 5. Struck out—By Young, 2; by Foreman, 4. Three-base hit—McKean. Two-base hits—O. Tebeau, Zimmer. Sacrifice hits—McAleer, Vaughn. Stolen base—O. Tebeau. Double plays—Ewing-Foreman; Hoy-McPhee. Hit by pitched ball—McAleer. Passed ball—Vaughn. Time—1:50. Umpire—O'Day.

New Yorks, 8; Philadelphias, 7.

New York, Sept. 17.—The Quakers made as many hits as the Giants today and fielded better, but they failed to win because the hits did not come when they were most needed. Rusie sent eight men to bases on balls. Nevertheless he had good control of the ball when the Phillies had men on bases. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphi's.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	3	1	0	Hamilton, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	3	4	1	0	0	Deleh'nty, lf	2	1	1	0	0
V'nH'lt'n, cf	2	2	4	0	0	Cross, 3b	0	2	3	0	0
Davis, 2b	0	3	4	6	2	Thomps'n, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Stafford, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Sullivan, ss	2	2	2	2	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	7	1	0	Clements, c	0	3	2	0	0
Gorman, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Hallman, 2b	1	0	1	5	0
Wilson, c	0	0	5	2	0	Boyle, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Rusie, p	0	0	1	0	0	Taylor, p	0	1	0	4	1
Totals	8	12	27	11	2	Totals	7	12	24	8	1

New Yorks............0 2 2 0 2 2 0 0 *—8
Philadelphias........1 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 1—7

Earned runs—New Yorks, 3; Philadelphias, 4. Left on bases—New Yorks, 7; Philadelphias, 12. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 8; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 4; by Taylor, 2. Two-base hits—Cross, Sullivan, Taylor, Van Haltran. Three-base hit—Hamilton. Stolen base—Hallman. Hit by ball—Stafford. Time—2:09. Umpire—Hurst.

Louisvilles, 5; St. Louis, 0.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17.—McCreary pitched his first full game of the season today and not a Brown Stocking reached third base until the ninth inning, when two bases on balls and an out at first put a man on third. A one-handed catch of a line hit by O'Brien was the feature. Attendance, 500. The score:

Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Brien, 2b	1	2	5	6	0	Breten'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Holmes, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Cooley, lf	0	1	4	0	1
Clarke, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	4	1
McGann, 3b	1	2	0	4	0	Connor, 1b	0	0	13	1	0
Hassam'r, 1b	1	0	9	1	0	Miller, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Shugart, ss	0	0	3	6	0	Sheehan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	4	2	0	Samuels, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Gettinger, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Otten, c	0	0	5	1	0
McCreary, p	1	1	1	2	0	McDougal, p	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	5	9	27	21	0	Totals	0	4	27	15	2

Louisvilles..........0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—5
St. Louis............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Louisvilles, 5. First base on errors—Louisvilles, 1. Left on bases—Louisvilles, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off McCreary, 5; off McDougall, 3. Struck out—By McCreary, 2; by McDougall, 1. Two-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Warner. Stolen bases—Holmes, Clarke [2], Gettinger, Samuels. Double plays—Hassamaer-Shugart-McCreary. Wild pitch—McCreary. Time—2:26. Umpire—McDonald.

Brooklyns, 12; Washingtons, 5.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—The visitors found Anderson's delivery much to their liking and in the first two innings rapped out ten hits for a total of fourteen bases. Gilroy then took his place. The game was called at the end of the first half of the eighth on account of darkness. Attendance, 1,250. The score:

Washingtons.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyns.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf	1	1	1	0	1	Griffin, cf	3	2	4	1	0
Joyce, 3b	1	2	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b	3	3	1	2	0
Abbey, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Corcoran, ss	2	2	2	1	0
McGuire, c	0	1	1	2	0	LaCh'nce, 1b	2	2	11	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Anderson, lf	1	1	1	5	0
Cartwr't, 1b	0	0	9	2	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Crooks, 2b	1	1	3	2	2	Foutz, rf	0	0	0	0	0
M'nt'ville, ss	0	1	3	4	0	Grim, c	1	1	2	0	0
Anderson, p	0	0	1	0	0	Stein, p	0	1	0	2	0
Gilroy, p	0	0	1	1	0	Dailey, c	0	1	3	0	0
Totals	5	9	21	12	3	Totals	12	13	24	11	0

Washingtons..........1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—5
Brooklyns............4 5 0 1 0 2 0 *—12

Earned runs—Washingtons, 4; Brooklyns, 8. Two-base hits—Griffin, Brown, Joyce. Three-base hits—Shindle, Selbach. Home run—La Chance. Stolen base—Abbey. Double play—Corcoran-La Chance. First base on balls—Off Gilroy, 3; off Stein, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Shindle. Left on bases—Washingtons, 3; Brooklyns, 3. Struck out—By Stein, 3. Passed ball—Grim. Time—1:45. Umpire—Keefe.

RESULTS IN THE MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

Fight for the Pennant Is Virtually Settled by Jackson Beating Adrian.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Jacksons	18	11	.620	Lansings	14	15	.482
Adrians	15	10	.600	Kala'azoos	12	16	.428

Games Scheduled for Today.

Jacksons at Lansing.

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Adrian was clearly outplayed in today's game, which practically settles the pennant question. The score:

Jacksons...0 1 5 0 2 1 3 0 0—12 13 6
Adrians....0 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 0— 6 8 3

Batteries—Ballard and Ganns; Lintz and Binga.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Lansing lost today's game to Kalamazoo by the wonderful hitting lately developed by the home team. The score:

Kalamazoo..1 2 4 6 0 2 0 0 4—19 24 3
Lansing....2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0— 5 8 1

Batteries—Van Geisen and Criger; Long and Sholto.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION PERCENTAGES

St. Joseph Again Beats Des Moines and Peoria Divides with Quincy.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Lincolns	69	44	.611	Rockfords	60	57	.513
Peorias	70	48	.589	Dubuques	52	59	.468
Des Moines	66	49	.573	St. Josephs	41	75	.353
Quincys	63	54	.537	Burlingtons	38	73	.342

Games Scheduled for Today.

Dubuques at Lincoln.
St. Josephs at Des Moines.
Rockfords at Burlington.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 17.—Even on its home grounds Des Moines could not defeat St. Josephs today. The score:

Des Moines..2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 8 2
St. Josephs...0 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 *—5 9 4

Batteries—Figgemier and McFarland; Slagle and Lohman.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 17.—The home team and the Quincys divided today's games. The scores:

Peoria.....6 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—5 6 0
Quincy.....1 2 3 0 0 0 0 1 *—7 10 1

Batteries—Thomas and Collins; Parvin and Boland.

Second game:

Peoria....0 4 1 0 1 1 0 2 1—10 12 1
Quincy....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0— 4 10 3

Batteries—Hansen and Dugdale; McGreevy and Boland.

Burlington, Ia., Sept. 17.—The local team won today by good batting. The score:

Burl'tons...1 0 0 0 4 4 0 2 1—12 18 5
Rockfords...0 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 0— 6 8 6

Batteries—Weimer and Lynch, Underwood and Kling.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—The errors of Dubuque allowed Lincoln to win today's game. The score:

Lincoln....1 0 1 0 2 0 0 4 1—9 10 2
Dubuque....2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—6 12 7

Batteries—Dillon and Greever; Barnes and Speers.

STANDING OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis the Winners.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indi'nap'lis	71	41	.633	Milwaukees	57	66	.463
Kansas City	70	50	.583	Detroits	55	65	.462
St. Pauls	68	50	.576	Ter'e Ha'te	52	68	.433
Minnea'p'lis	63	58	.520	Gr. Rapids	38	84	.311

Games Scheduled for Today.

Indianapolis at Minneapolis.
Grand Rapids at St. Paul.
Detroits at Kansas City.
Terre Hautes at Milwaukee.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 17.—The Saints could not make hits when they were needed today. The score:

St. Pauls..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1—5 10 2
Indianapolis.......3 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 *—10 10 1

Batteries—Pepper and Boyle; Fisher and McFarland.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 17.—The visitors had an easy time with Detroit today. The score:

Kansas City.3 0 9 0 0 4 0 0 4—11 13 5
Detroit......1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—6 15 5

Batteries—Daniels and Bergen; Whitehill and Twineham.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 17.—It took ten innings to decide today's game, the Brewers managing to win out. The score:

Mi'w'ke's 3 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 1—11 19 4
T'reH'ute1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—10 17 2

Batteries—Stephens and La Fleur; Goar and Outcalt.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 17.—The Millers made thirteen runs in one of the innings today and twenty-five in the nine. The score:

Minneapolis.4 0 2 2 1 2 13 1 0—25 28 2
Grand R'pids0 2 0 1 5 1 2 4 0—15 16 1

Batteries—Blackburn and Wilson; Riley and Campbell.

Games Elsewhere.

At Waterman, Ill.—De Kalbs, 8; Chicago Unions, 7.

At Clinton, Ill.—Clintons, 10; Tremonts, 5.

Dunovon and Morris Run a Dead Heat.

Lawrence, Mass, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The professional sprinting competitions attracted fully 15,000 people today. "Piper" Donovan and Morris ran a dead heat in the 100-yard scratch race. Christie was third. It was not run off. The 135-yard-yard open handicap was won by Mack, Crocker, second; Dorsey, third, and Christie, fourth.

Connors-Small Fight Is Off.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17—The fight between Johnnie Connors of this city and Mike Small of London, the English bantamweight, is off, owing to threatened interference of the authorities.

CALLED "ENGLAND'S ONLY GENERAL."

Victoria's New Commander-in-Chief Is an Irishman by Birth.

New York World: Lord Wolseley was once referred to by some one who spoke in jest as "England's only General." Some one else then took it into his head to make an inventory of Britain's military talent, and it began to be seen that there was a good deal of truth in the witticism. The title has stuck to Gen. Wolseley ever since, though it carries with it a confession that Britons hardly relish.

Garnet Joseph Wolseley was born in Dublin June 4, 1833. His father was Maj. G. J. Wolseley of the Twenty-fifth Foot Regiment. The son went into the army as an ensign when only 19 years old, and that same year fought in the Burmese war, receiving a medal for gallantry. Two years after he fought in the Crimea. At Sebastopol he lost an eye and received a wound on his right cheek, the scar of which is visible to this day. He was in the trenches and a round shot struck a gabion filled with stones. A piece of flint two inches and a half long was driven into his cheek. He came out of the war a Captain.

In 1857 he was ordered to China, but his ship was wrecked near Singapore. He next fought in the Indian mutiny, and came out of it a Lieutenant-Colonel, wearing the Victoria Cross, the decoration for personal valor most prized by the British soldier. Then in the Chinese war he served as Quartermaster-General, winning a medal and two clasps. In Canada in 1867 he was promoted to be Deputy Quartermaster-General and had command of the Red River expedition. For this he was made Knight of the Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

In 1871 he served as Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office. His fame as a brave man and an able commander was widespread and when in 1873 the Ashantee war broke out he was given command of the troops on the Gold coast. His brilliant conduct of the war earned him a Major-Generalship and his K. C. B. Parliament gave him a grant of $120,000 for his services and he became the hero of the day.

He served in 1874 as Inspector-General of auxiliary forces, in 1875 as Governor of Natal, and in 1878 as Governor of Cyprus, then just acquired by the masterstroke of Beaconsfield. In 1879 he was sent to put an end to the Zulu war, the previous commanders having bungled it.

Then in 1892 he conducted the Egyptian campaign with signal ability and on his return a grateful country made him a peer. He had been Sir Garnet Wolseley, but now his title was Gen. Viscount Wolseley.

In 1884 he had charge of the Soudan campaign, in 1885 was Adjutant-General at the War Office, and in 1890 was made Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland. Now he is Commander-in-Chief of the army. He married in 1867 Louisa, daughter of Alexander Erskine, Esq., and has one child, Frances Garnet, born in 1872.

RESPECTABLE PEOPLE LEAVING LEMONT

Robberies and Hold-Ups Frequent and Business at a Standstill.

Respectable people in Lemont express a desire to get out at once; consequently property is selling cheap. The condition of affairs there is ten times worse than ever before. The Mayor's orders to turn everything loose have been obeyed to the letter and crime of every description reigns supreme. Holdups and robberies are everyday occurrences.

Tuesday a man from Joliet was held up and robbed of his money and gold watch a few rods from the Santa Fé depot in broad daylight. The police were notified, but the guilty man could not be found. Another man, a citizen of Lemont, was held up on Smoky row and forced to give up his money at the muzzle of a pistol. No interference was made and the thief is now running at large on the streets of Lemont. A colored man was robbed of $16 by an unknown man who made his escape by way of a Santa Fé freight train.

Evidence has been obtained that Mayor McCarthy has plenty of financial backing from his friends in his present trouble.

Owners of buildings rented for immoral purposes were notified yesterday to see that such were vacated or expect full penalty of the law.

The body of the workman for whom search was being made in the old canal was taken out at Romeo yesterday afternoon and carried to Joliet for an inquest.

An officer came out to arrest Mrs. Burghardt of the American House, but was told she had been gone four days. She was in town at noon yesterday, and it without doubt still there.

Attorney Welk and Mr. Peterson called on the Times-Herald and demanded a settlement for damages to the latter's character, but being met with a refusal decided to bring suit at once.

Pete Shay's place, a disorderly house, was closed yesterday because of no business and a failure to pay his license.

Famous Hogarth's Gate Destroyed.

Hogarth's gate has been demolished at Calais. The story is cherished of how Hogarth went over to enjoy a holiday, and full of British pride comported himself in a manner not pleasing to the French. While sketching he was arrested. He revenged himself by making a painting of the entrance gate to the town into which he introduced some uncomplimentary French figures. It is a strange coincidence that at the time the gate was destroyed the original painting was being presented to the National Art Gallery by the Duke of Westminster.

Tobacco Growing Fields.

Tobacco occupies 700,000 acres in America.

FAINTS AT THE FINISH

SENSATIONAL ENDING TO THE WINDERMERE TOURNEY.

Miss Sadie Hudson, After Playing Out the Final Match, Which Miss Grace Cloes Wins, Drops Exhausted from the Extraordinary Exertions She Puts Forth to Avert Defeat—Complains of Being Sick but Pluckily Continues the Battle in the Hot Sun—The Tourney Winners.

The woman's tennis tournament at the Windermere Tennis club's grounds at Seventieth street and Wentworth avenue in Englewood had a sensational ending. After the single set played yesterday was decided the defeated contestant, Miss Sadie Hudson of Riverside, fainted away. Dr. John S. Beaudry of No. 7047 Princeton avenue was called immediately and succeeded in bringing Miss Hudson to consciousness in a few minutes. Later in the day she left for her home at Riverside, and it is thought she is none the worse for the episode.

Miss Hudson throughout the tournament has made for herself a great reputation for coolness and grit. In nearly every match she played the least amount of nervousness or discouragement would have lost her the contest, but invariably she won out on her remarkable perseverance. Yesterday, before playing the deciding set of the final round, she complained of being sick, and was urged by her friends to default. But she insisted on playing, and after an extremely game struggle in the hot sun was beaten. Her will power did not relax until the last point was over, when she walked unsteadily to her seat and fainted.

Miss Hudson has been woman's tennis champion of Riverside for the last two seasons. Finding no players worthy of her skill in that suburb this season she entered the Oak Park tennis tournament and surprised the experts by winning two remarkable uphill contests and the tournament. She is small in stature, but is extremely active, and covers court better than any woman player in the West.

Illness Was a Handicap.

Had it not been for her illness a great many spectators who watched the games Monday thought she would surely have won the Windermere club tournament also. She is regarded as the player most likely to win the city tennis championship in the tournament beginning today at the Kenwood Country club.

The match that resulted so disastrously for Miss Hudson yesterday was the continuation of the final round of the tournament, postponed Monday night on account of darkness. When Miss Coles and Miss Hudson came on the courts yesterday morning to finish the final set it was decided not to begin where the old score was left off, but to play the last set over from the beginning. This did not change the final result, as Miss Cloes would have won in either event. The sun was hot and oppressive, but a large crowd was assembled to watch the final games.

Miss Cloes played the style of game that had brought her so near to victory the day before. At every possible opportunity she ran to the net and when there volleyed with great ability. Her service was also of a high order, being swift and placed to within a few inches. Miss Hudson also played the same style of game as the previous day. She staid on the back line and contented herself with returning everything well back into her opponent's court until she got an easy chance, when she almost invariably killed the ball with a well-placed underhand drive.

Games Are Nip and Tuck.

The first game went rather easily to Miss Cloes, but she obtained the second only by the greatest efforts. The third game Miss Hudson would not be denied and won it after a pretty exhibition of back line play. The fourth game went to Miss Cloes, but the fifth went to Miss Hudson in turn. Here Miss Cloes won a deciding lead by taking the sixth and seventh games. Miss Hudson made one of her famous uphill wins in the eighth game, and many thought she would pull out the set, as she had done twice before, but Miss Cloes took the ninth game in handy style and with it the set and match. The detailed score of games:

Miss Cloes.............1 2 0 4 0 6 7 0 9—6
Miss Hudson............0 0 3 0 5 0 0 8 0—3

By this victory Miss Cloes wins first prize in the tournament and a "Spalding special" racket. Miss Hudson's second prize is a gold buckle. Miss Young of Blue Island was the winner of the first consolation prize, a "Thorsen & Cassidy special" racket. Miss Steever of the Kenwood Country club won second consolation, a box of perfumery. The tournament was a marked success.

WOMEN'S BIG TOURNEY BEGINS TODAY

Championships of Chicago to Be Played at the Kenwood Club.

The last tennis event of importance in the West for this season begins today. It is the woman's tournament for the championship of the city and suburbs in singles and doubles and will be held on the grounds of the Kenwood Country club at Forty-eighth street and Drexel boulevard. All the local woman players of distinction are entered, and the winners will be styled champions of Chicago. Play will begin this morning at 10:30 o'clock and will continue mornings and afternoons through the week. The final round in doubles will be played Friday afternoon and the final single contest Saturday afternoon.

This tournament will be a contest of champions. Almost every club in Chicago has held women's tournaments this summer and the various champions created by those tournaments have, with few exceptions, entered the present contest. Miss Gertrude Hilton, champion of Oak Park; Miss Sadie Hudson, champion of Riverside; Miss Grace Cloes, champion of Lake Bluff; Miss Marian Capwell, champion of Englewood; Miss Harriet Rew, champion of the Kenwood Country club, and Miss Auta Smith, champion of the St. George's Cricket club, are a few of the more noted players. Yesterday evening the drawings in singles and doubles were made by James P. Gardner and John C. Neeley of the Kenwood Country club, who have the tournament in charge. There are thirty entries in singles and thirteen teams in doubles. The following are the entries and drawings:

Singles—Miss Ida Morley, bye; Miss Hallie Champlain vs. Miss Harriet Collom, Miss Daisy Hubbard vs. Miss Evelyn Calkins, Miss Susie Faulkner vs. Miss Mariana Capwell, Miss Maud Pennington vs. Miss Georgene Faulkner, Miss Auta Smith vs. Miss Winnie McNeil, Miss Bessie Buchanan vs. Miss Kate Pridmore, Miss Anna Wilmot vs. Miss Grace Cloes, Mrs. John Higinbotham vs. Miss Carrie Neeley, Miss Mabel Wager vs. Miss Marguerite Otis, Miss Anna Faulkner vs. Miss Miriam Steever, Miss Anna Champlain vs. Miss Margaret Jennison, Miss Harriet Rew vs. Miss Nettie Champlain, Miss Gertrude Hilton vs. Miss Charlotte Reynell, Miss Annie Reed vs. Miss Ella Waidner, Miss Sadie Hudson, bye.

Doubles—Mrs. Orr and Miss Waidner, bye; Misses Cloes and Morley vs. Misses Hubbard and McNeil, Miss Edwards and Mrs. Higinbotham vs. Misses A. Faulkner and Hudson, Misses Rew and E. Neel vs. Misses Pridmore and McLane, Misses Willett and L. Neel vs. Misses A. and H. Champlain, Misses Pennington and Wager vs. Misses Capwell and Neeley, Misses G. Faulkner and Hilton, bye, vs. Misses Wilmot and Buchanan, bye.

The Kenwood Country club proposes to make this tournament an annual event. The winner in singles will receive a handsome prize. Next year she will be barred from the regular tournament, but will be called on to defend her title of champion against the winner. The same program will be followed in the doubles. The losers in the final round in both tournaments will receive second prizes. Consolation prizes will also be given in both doubles and singles. All matches will be best two in three sets, with vantage games, except the final round, which will be best three in five sets, with vantage games. Play will begin each day at 10:30 and 3:00 o'clock.

The change from the clay courts on which the greater part of the young women have been practicing to the turf courts of the Country club will likely prove an important factor in the decision of the championships. This change should operate rather in favor of the contestants who play a net game, and prove a drawback to those relying on catching the ball from the bound in the back court. For this reason Miss Cloes seems the most probable winner of the first honors in singles.

New England States Which Do Not Grow.

Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire of the New England group of States, according to the Boston Herald, have not been growing in population. With 48,000 square miles of territory, against 14,000 in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, the northern States have only 29 per cent of the population, while the southern group have 71 per cent. The State of Vermont has only 2,000 more people now than twenty-five years ago. The Herald thinks that the people of the three northern States have been lacking in the nervous energy and ceaseless industry which have characterized the people of the southern States of the New England group. It is not that. Concentration is the law of modern life, and the population of the Eastern States concentrates about Boston and New York and cities near to those great centers.

Hostile to Foreigners.

There is a society in Egypt whose object is to drive foreigners out of the country.

The Captain's Story.

THE boat was skimming over the water; we were sailing up the broad inlet, and the wind blew in puffs from the salt marshes. The day was overcast, and the sea, toward which we were making our way, looked grim and relentless, as it does oftentimes when the sun is not shining. The Captain stood with his hand on the tiller, and stooped now and then to look under the sail, lest we get too near the reedy shore. The inlet is a broad arm of the sea, and it winds in and out and around about the salt meadows like a wide river.

The Captain interested us. He was gray, weather-beaten, and picturesque; he looked as if he might have a history; the artist from Boston was slyly sketching him.

"No, mum, I have no son that could give me a helping hand," he said in response to a question. "I never married until two years or so ago, although I am wellnigh on to 50 years old. I have lived most of my life on the sea, and a man who loves the sea should have no other love; he has no right to marry and leave his wife home to fret and worry. I was born over yonder," and he pointed away over to the right in the gray distance. "I ran away from home when I was 9 years old, and all on account of a pair of nankeen breeches which mother made for me and wanted me to wear, although I was set agin them. I ran down to the wharf and hid in a ship which was about to sail, and when the Captain found me we were miles out at sea.

"Mother felt terrible when she found it out, so they told me afterwards, and used to sit and watch the sea for hours, praying for me to come back. But we were gone a long, long time, and when the ship got into port I did not intend going to see the folks at all—boys are that set and stubborn—but when I was on the mizzen top one day tying up a bit of canvas that had blown loose my sister came aboard looking for me, and, although I ducked my head behind the mast, she knew me all right. She made me promise to go up to the house that night. And mother never said a cross word to me when I got there, but broke down and cried when she saw me. The girls said the nankeen breeches were folded away in her top drawer along with the silk dress she got when she was married, and she often looked at them and said she was sorry she asked me to wear them, for they were no kind of a fit, and I was terribly proud spirited. They all tried to make me promise to stay at home. Mother said she was getting old and wanted me with her, but I was determined to go to sea again. I used to fancy at night I heard it calling me, and when the ship started out I was aboard her. We were gone several years that time, and when I got home great changes had taken place. The home was broken up, and mother—she was dead."

Here the Captain stopped speaking and drew his faded coat sleeve across his eyes. "I am such a fool," he said apologetically after a short time. "I can't speak of her without breaking down—after all these years. Well, no one cared where I went after that. My sisters were married and had families of their own, so I made up my mind that a ship would be the only home I should ever know, and that I should live and die on the sea. However, here about three years ago I concluded to marry and settle down, so I bought a little place not far from the churchyard where they buried mother. I thought if the dead do know what is going on here it might be a comfort to her to have me give up the sea—she never had no use for it—and to live near her. A year ago my little Susan was born, and when I held that little thing in my arms and felt my heart well-nigh bursting with love, I knew then, for the first time, how much my mother loved me, and how much I had made her suffer, and all on account of those derned nankeen breeches. Sometimes now, when little Sue and I go off together to look after the flowers which I planted on mother's grave I have a real good cry thinking of her—after all these years."

We had reached the open sea and the Captain looked at the sullen water and the threatening sky, shook his head wisely, turned his boat about, and we sailed back through the inlet and the wind blew in from the salt marshes. We tried to cheer him on our way home, but his face looked hard and set. Our idle questions had opened the flood gates and the past was rushing back upon him. In spirit he was in the old home again with his mother, and, thank God, he knew how much she had loved him—after all these years.

CONFERENCE OPENS AT PEORIA TODAY.

City Filled with Methodist Ministers Who Will Take Part.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The city is filled with Methodist ministers and lay delegates here to attend the annual conference, which will be formally opened by Bishop Goodsell of San Francisco, who arrived this morning.

The delegates are considering the woman question and the itineracy of ministers, there being a pronounced feeling in favor of the women and against the frequent changes of pastors.

Sheldon, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Bloomington Presbytery convened here today, with Dr. J. W. Pugh of Philo, Ill., as Moderator.

Metropolis, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The forty-fourth annual session of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in a six-day session in this city today with about 400 delegates in attendance. Today was devoted to examination of classes of probationers and the annual convention of the Epworth League. Bishop Joyce of Chattanooga is the presiding officer.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Sixth District convention of the Illinois Christian Missionary Association, representing ten counties in the central part of the State, 130 churches, 15,000 members, and 50,000 members of the Woman's Missionary Society, began here today. Topics affecting various branches of the church work will be discussed. The Rev. J. G. Waggoner of Eureka gave the address tonight.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—This afternoon at the meeting of the Illinois Eldership Church of God W. B. Allen, D. H. Rupp, J. Bernard, and W. I. Berkstresser were elected delegates to the General Eldership to be held in May at Harrisburg, Pa. The next Eldership will be held at Mount Carroll.

Christian Endeavor Answers.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The remarks made by the Rev. W. I. Haven in the Methodist ministers' meeting Monday have caused comment. William Shaw, Treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, said today: "If there is a real desire for fellowship on the part of the leaders in the Epworth League, why not stop their misrepresentations and false statements concerning the Christian Endeavor Society? I do hope that some way may be found by which these two great armies of young people may work together without any criticism or misrepresentation."

PARALYSIS CURED BY A SUNSTROKE.

Shock Probably Produces a Change of Nerve Centers.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph: A curious case of the sudden cure of paralysis by a shock to the nervous system is reported from Chicago. About two years ago Mr. H. C. Deacon, now of Englewood, resided in this city, being agent for the White Sewing Machine company. He was entirely paralyzed on the left side of his body, having suffered two strokes of paralysis. Two weeks ago Mr. Deacon was prostrated by sunstroke, and upon recovering from its effects found that his paralysis was entirely cured. He communicated to a friend in this city the news of his remarkable cure, of which few parallel cases are on record, although instances of mental or bodily accident or shock are common in which paralyzed parts have been restored.

Drs. J. S. and E. R. Walters, when seen by a reporter, said that the occurrence was a rare one, although the effects are various when resulting from apoplexy or other causes. In the case of apoplexy a blood clot may form between two vessels of the brain, and the passage of the clot rendered impossible. The sunstroke would cause a flow of blood to the brain, and a necessary dilation of these vessels, enabling the clotted blood to pass. Without the facts of the case no doctor can give an opinion on the reasons for such an occurrence as the one noticed. The shock, however, may produce a change in the nerve centers, and this fact might account for the case. A reversal of the facts occurred in the experience of Dr. Walters yesterday, when a man received a sunstroke which paralyzed his left arm and a part of the side, an effect which subsequently passed away. Several doctors report the case a rare one.

Honor a Martyr.

Two hundred French cities are going to erect statues in honor of the late President Carnot.

AFTER THE HUNTERS.

STATE GAME WARDENS CONTINUE THEIR CRUSADE AT FOX LAKE.

Capture Gus Carlson of Aurora and George Keller of Chicago While After Ducks at 4 O'Clock in the Morning—Held for Trial at Antioch Next Thursday—Several Other Men Are Caught—George Mason, Arrested with His Niece, Will Make a Test of the Law.

Hunters who frequent the region around Fox Lake will have to carry an almanac as well as a gun and ammunition, for the game wardens are keeping up their crusade against the men who violate the game law by shooting ducks before sunrise and after sunset. Gus Carlson of Aurora and George Keller of Chicago were captured yesterday by Warden C. H. Blow. They were shooting duck at 4 a. m., when, according to the almanac, the sun did not rise until 5:32 o'clock. The sun was still slower in getting around today, and will be later each day for some time. Consequently hunters will have to keep a close watch on the almanac. Carlson and Keller were taken before Judge Burke at Antioch and gave surety for their appearance Thursday.

Besides these a number of other arrests, to which no publicity has been given, have been made. Assistant Game Warden S. L. Hough arrested F. W. Wagner, No. 673 Wells street, Chicago, for shooting after sunset in the Fox Lake region Monday night. Yesterday Wagner was tried before Justice Burke at Antioch and was fined $10.

Arrested with His Niece.

George Mason, No. 100 North Clinton street, President of the Excelsior Iron Works company, had an experience with Assistant Warden Hough to relate.

"About 11 a. m. Saturday I took my 17-year old niece for a row on Fox Lake," he said. "She had a toy gun and shot eight water rail and some blackbirds. Presently a man rowed up to us and asked what sport we had had. I told him and he then seized the birds and the gun. Today he served me with a summons to appear before Judge Burke, at Antioch, Ill., Thursday next. I shall go and take a lawyer, and, in the event of an adverse decision, mean to appeal the case to the Circuit Court at Waukegan. I have consulted books on natural history and they tell me a rail is not a waterfowl, so my niece had a right to shoot the birds."

By error on the part of a telegrapher R. A. Dandliker, manager for Van Houten & Loon, was described as offending against the hunting law and being fined therefor. Mr. Dandliker said yesterday:

"I was neither arrested nor fined. My son Rudolph, aged 12, and a 13-year-old friend, Edward Reber, left my residence on Crab Apple Island, Fox Lake, in a boat Saturday morning to shoot rail. The Game Warden caught them and took their guns. I went over to the Columbia club and paid $10 for each boy. They had killed two rail. Warden Blow said he would straighten out the matter and there was no need for us to go to court."

Warden Blow, when seen at his house, said: "I shall continue the arrests. I notice several protests from those arrested. These are only natural on their part but are without foundation. Some of those arrested complain no notices of the game laws have been posted. This is not so. I have had 1,000 notices posted in Lake County. They are in all the club-houses and around all the lakes. Some of the defendants complain as to the warden's taking their guns and argue our so doing is illegal. Well, they can have things the other way if they want. We catch these men and can, if we please, at once hire a rig and drive the prisoner to court or prison. The cost of doing this would fall on the defendant when convicted.

Legal View of the Matter.

"These lakes were pot hunters' paradise a few weeks ago. But not only have steamboats and sailboats been used illegally to hunt duck but huge blinds have been built in the open water so no duck could sleep on the lake out of range of a gun. The shooting was as continuous as on a battlefield. I notice it is claimed either the game law is unconstitutional or there is no law now. These facts are for the proper courts to determine."

An attorney who had made a study of the matter said:

"Prior to 1889 the law in this State fixed the open season for duck and prairie chicken as commencing Aug. 15 in each year. March 7, 1889, a bill was introduced in the Assembly and read. This bill made the season open Sept. 15. The Senate amended it so the season opened Sept. 1. In this shape it was passed by both Houses. The engrossing clerk made a mistake and overlooked the Senate amendment, and made the season open Sept. 15. The result is that the bill as signed by the Governor was never passed by the Senate, as the Constitution requires. It is therefore void. This reasoning also knocks out the prohibition of night hunting."

TOO SOLICITOUS OF THEIR CHILDREN.

One of the Besetting Faults of New England Mothers.

Boston Transcript: The typical New England woman is the most devoted of mothers, but in that, as in everything else, she is a Martha. The typical American child is very bad, and it is a wonder that so many of them escape hanging before they are 21. The New England child is not bad, though, in the commonly accepted sense, but he is extremely apt to be so preternaturally good that he deserves hanging. He is read to and talked with and prayed over until all the latent priggishness in him is developed, and he becomes a little monster of virtue. The conscientious mother explains everything to him as far as she can and the child naturally thinks he knows it all. He reasons solemnly between right and wrong and has convictions on all subjects before he is in his teens. Of course the great majority get over this in time, but that does not make the system right. There is an unruly age in a boy which is no more wickedness than the sprouting of his mustache. But one often hears the conscience-ridden New England mother mourning over these lads as if they were all started on their way to State's prison. Anything will serve a really good, pious, upright, self-sacrificing New England woman to borrow trouble on, especially if she is well-to-do in the world. If she has a carriage she can contrive to get more trouble out of that carriage than any other woman could get out of a fire, an epidemic, and an execution in the house, all at the same time. What with the physical condition of the horses and the spiritual condition of the coachman, and the awful doubt whether she has taken her poor relatives driving as often as she ought, she can have a regular orgy of doubts and reproaches and questionings over what never was meant to be a trouble at all. Her failings lean to virtue's side—but she will certainly inherit some of the judgments foretold by Dante in regard to those who "willfully dwell in sadness." If a whole generation of New England women could be born without consciences it would be a blessing—and it would certainly improve their looks immensely.

LONDON'S NEW WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Will Be the Greatest Project of the Kind Yet Undertaken.

Boston Transcript: The scheme propounded by Mr. Binnie, the engineer of the County Council, for the new water supply for London may be properly termed colossal, both in design and cost. Two of the reservoirs will be the largest ever constructed in the country. The works would possess a dual character, including two aqueducts, the largest in the world, one 150 miles in length and the other 176 miles. The former would be the first to be constructed, the latter awaiting commencement at a subsequent date. Each is to convey 200,000,000 gallons per day, and both are to be entirely covered over for their entire length. The northern or midland counties aqueduct will start from Hay, in the Wye Valley, and discharge into a service reservoir a little to the north of the Elstree Hills. The southern aqueduct would also pass from the Wye Valley, and would run parallel with the first as far as Chedworth, after which it would proceed by way of Hungerford, Basingstoke, and Guildford, to Banstad.

The proposed sources of supply are situated at altitudes ranging from 600 feet to 2,800 feet above the sea level, at the headwaters of the Rivers Usk, Wye, and Towy, in the Counties of Cardigan, Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery. The water will flow by gravitation into the service reservoirs; and the only pumping required will be for the small areas on the summits of Hampstead, Highgate, Shooter's Hill, and the Sydenham hills. As for the cost of the proposed change, it is obvious that the estimate of the engineer (£30,000,000) does not include all the charges that will have to be borne.—Engineers.

The fitting thing just now in men's apparel—a Rogers, Peet & Co. light weight Overcoat or Fall Suit.

If it doesn't fit at sight—generally does—we make it fit.

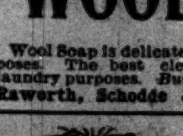
Isn't it more sensible to pay us $15 to $30 for a Fall Suit or $12 to $30 for a Rogers, Peet & Co. Light Overcoat than to pay elsewhere double our prices for no better clothes to order?

Where's the tailor that says as we do constantly—"Your money back if you want it?"

F. M. ATWOOD
N.W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.
Entrance 135 and 137 Madison-st. until Oct. 1st, when we add our new corner store.

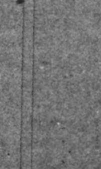
Make Your Feet Glad.
Foot-gladness comes from foot-ease. Make your feet glad by wearing
Selz Royal Blue $4 Shoes
Comfortable, stylish and durable.
SOLD BY STREETER,
134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

(My mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)
WOOLENS will not shrink if
WOOL SOAP
is used in the laundry.
Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bathing purposes. The best cleanser for household and laundry purposes. Buy a bar at your dealers.
Raworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicago.



Enervated Men
DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS
vitalize the blood, tone up the system, fortify the nerves, and put new life into the body. Electricity reaches the very fountain of life, and the constant current generated by these belts flows directly through the affected parts with magical results.
These belts will instantly produce an immediate effect upon weakened organs.
The cost is trifling and you can cure yourself without the aid of doctors or medicines.
A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work, "Three Classes of Men," is sent free securely sealed.
Dr. A. T. SANDEN, 56 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
Office Hours, 8 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

The Sun Never Sets On Tribune readers.



LYON & HEALY
Wabash Ave. & Adams St. Chicago.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE
COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 58 State St., Chicago.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

CANCER CURED
Chicagoans cured of Cancer.

Gunther's

IS STILL THE KING.

NAVARRE'S WHITE PLUME AGAIN SHOWS IN FRONT.

Belmont's Crack Leaves All the Rest Behind in the First Special at Sheepshead Bay—Clifford Finishes in Second Place and Domino Among the Also Rans—Sir Walter Runs a Good Race and Rey El Santa Anita His Usual Bad One—Results Elsewhere.

New York, Sept. 17.—This was a great day at the Gravesend track, for it was the opening of the fall season, with the greatest race of the year as the feature. All during the year efforts have been made to bring the five best handicap horses in training together, and finally, without any agreement, the Brooklyn Jockey club had succeeded in getting them into their regular class with Henry of Navarre, Rey el Santa Anita, and Domino, at weights for age, Clifford with five pounds off and Sir Walter with twelve pounds allowance. Griffin instead of Perkins was given the mount on Navarre. By this change Reiff got Rey el Santa Anita and Simms was on Clifford, Taral on Domino, and Doggett on Sir Walter. When the betting opened there was no doubt of the favorite, for Henry of Navarre opened at 8 to 5, but did not get any lower. The reason for this was the betting on Clifford, for Rogers had declared that he would win. The opening price was 2½ and he was soon at 2. Domino receded to 4 from 2½, and Rey el Santa Anita from 8 to 12, while Sir Walter was steady at 3 to 1.

At the post Domino acted like a demon and refused to break. It was ten minutes before they came up to the starter in line and the flag dropped. Sir Walter was the first to show, and came into the stretch for the first time under a gentle pull, with Rey El Santa Anita second and Henry of Navarre third, Clifford fourth, and Domino last. They came slowly down in front of the grand stand at little more than an exercise gallop, nearly all of them buck-jumping. The first quarter took 26¼ seconds. Around the turn they increased a little, and at the three-eighths Sir Walter was a length and a half in front of Ray El Santa Anita and only a head in front of Navarre, while Domino was last, hanging close to Clifford. The half mile was run in :53, and the race had just begun. It took 12¼ seconds to run the next furlong, and Taral had begun to urge Domino and passed Clifford, on whom Simms was sitting easily. The three-quarters pole was reached in 1:17½. Sir Walter was leading without much urging, and Rey El Santa Anita had opened a bit of clear track from Henry of Navarre, who was two lengths in front of Domino, and all but the latter going easily. Then the horses bunched and it took 13 seconds for the racers to get around the bend, but without change of position. In the next 13 seconds came the critical point for Domino. Would he go beyond what was thought to be his distance? Taral was at work with spur and bit, and the black colt leaped ahead, but only for an instant. The others left him struggling in the rear, and at the mile post when the horses straightened out he was hopelessly beaten. At the head of the stretch Sir Walter was still in the lead, having run the mile in 1:43½, but he was in trouble. He was only a neck in front of Rey El Santa Anita. Henry of Navarre was coming and only a neck behind in third place. Clifford was fourth, but some distance behind, and Simms was riding hard. With only an eighth of a mile to go Rey El Santa Anita quit and joined Domino, although Reiff still tried to land him. Sir Walter was through, too, and the best he could do was third. Griffin on Navarre was through urging, for only an accident could prevent his winning, and in 2:09 he passed the finish line well in front. Clifford managed to get the place away from Sir Walter in the last sixteenth. It was a contest of the giants, in which Henry of Navarre was the best by long odds. The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Jack of Spades, 108 pounds [Ballard], 10 to 1, won; Rubicon, 113 [Midgley], 5 to 1, second; Lustre, 106 [Littlefield], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Flying Dutchman, Icie, Stonenellie, Wernberg, and Waltzer also ran.

Second race, 1 1-8 miles, selling—Patrician, 110 pounds [Simms], 1 to 2, won; Song and Dance, 104 [Griffin], 5 to 1, second; Bombazette, 87 [O'Leary], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:56¼. Cass also ran.

Third race, Holly Handicap, 5 furlongs—Ben Brush, 121 pounds [R. Williams], 4 to 1, won; Margrave, 115 [Griffin], 2 to 1, second; Crescendo, 12 [Reiff], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:01½. Floretta, Silver, Axiom, and Intermission also ran.

Fourth race, First Special, 1¼ miles—Henry of Navarre, 122 pounds [Griffin], 8 to 5, won by a length and a half; Clifford, 117 [Simms], 2 to 1, second by a neck; Sir Walter, 110 [Doggett], 7 to 2, third. Time, 2:09. Rey el Santa Anita and Domino also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Woodbine, 102 pounds [Griffin], 1 to 2, won; Frontier, 118 [Chorn], 6 to 1, second; Sweet Favordale, 115 [Doggett], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Carib, Falling Water, San Marco, Benamela, Tremargo, Sebastian, and Oak also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Lucania, 112 pounds [Reiff], 6 to 5, won; Brandywine, 115 [Griffin], 4 to 1, second; Kennel, 108 [Simms], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:43¾. Langdon, Sagilla, and The Bluffer also ran.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Francis, 113; Tom Harding, Marengo, 110; Eclipse, Old Dominion, 107; Halfling, 104; Philomena, 101; Richards, Long Dock, 98; Will Elliott, Ballinasloe, Edna May, 95; Cuckoo, Austin, 92; Wheeloski, Fannie B., Campania, 89.

Second race, 5 furlongs—King Hero, Ensign, Balmaghe, Sir Arlington, 108; Bodyguard, La Petite, Exilona, Moses, Sir Carleton, La Salle, Princess Jean, Ariine, Predicament, M. D. R., Glenoli, 115.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Jack the Jew, 107; Inquirendo, 106; Tom Moore, 105; Nicolini, Babe Murphy, 102; Kallirhoe, Juanita, 100.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Roller, 108; Arapahoe, 105; Marshall, Captain T., Best Brand, 102; Penway, Little Tom, 99.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Imperial, 108; King T., Brisk, 107; Prince Lief, 106; La Vienta, Dulcie, Larondie, 105; Yankee Doodle, 104; Whippany, 103; Helen H., 102; Article, Montezuma, 101; Wellman, 100; Sky Blue, 98; Tomoka, Laura Davis, 97; Rebea, 96.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Longbridge, Harry Alonzo, 110; Baroness, Clarus, Lady Adams, Florinda, Milan, Arapahoe, 107.

FAVORITES HAVE THEIR INNINGS.

They Capture Every Race but One at the St. Louis Track.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17.—A good track, fair weather, and full fields gave 3,000 people at the Fair grounds today fine sport. Five favorites and one second choice captured the events which were run in fair time. The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Coria, 109 pounds [E. Slaughter], 2 to 1, won; Nellie H., 109 [Morse], 7 to 2, second; Flush, 109 [Schorr], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:17¼. Scamp, Harriet H., Nectar, and Kathleen also ran.

Second race, purse, 6 furlongs—Kingstone, 95 pounds [A. Barrett], 12 to 1, won; Utopia, 115 [E. Carr], 8 to 5, second; Sumatra, 113 [Turner], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼. Midland, Surcingle, La Gallienne, Leaseman, King Dance, and Little Bramble also ran.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Bill Ellison, 104 pounds [T. Murphy], 9 to 5, won; Lottie Altar, 104 [Schorr], 7 to 1, second; Mamie S., 110 [Freeman], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:24½. Stella Williams, Maud Washburn, Fisherman, King Faro III., Miss Mamie, and Oak Forest also ran.

Fourth race, purse, 6 furlongs—Pelleas, 119 pounds [Turner], 6 to 5, won; Miniver, 112 [Slaughter], 8 to 5, second; Hessen, 112 [A. Covington], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼. Lily of the West, John McHale, and Garza also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Revenue, 110 pounds [Freeman], even, won; George W. Bailey, 12 [Mooney], 3 to 1, second; Southworth, 82 [J. Thornton], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:24. Fritzie, Loyal Princess, Jack Bradley, Storekeeper, and Glendaga also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile and 3 furlongs—Marcel, 102 pounds [Warren], 6 to 5, won; John Hickey, 98 [A. Barrett], 6 to 1, second; Vulture, [illegible] [Fox], 20 to 1, third. Time, 2:04.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Keno, 112 pounds; Hibernia Queen, Josie D., Satinet, Oakview, Dudley, Big John, Fair Knight, 109; Chicot, 106; Belle Wagner, 103; Aunt Susie, Isabella, 96.

Second race, 2-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs—Tassie Rowena, Mermaid, 106 pounds; Maxim, [illegible]; Carrie C., Becky Sharp, 103; Amelia Fonse, [illegible] Argelle, 97; Helena Belle, 99; Belle Meade, [illegible] Spinola, Tagliona, 97.

Third race, purse, 7½ furlongs—Waveland, [illegible], 115 pounds; Linda, Empera, 110; Capt. [illegible], Lollie Eastin, 99.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Booze, [illegible] pounds; Enthusiast, 105; Sullross, 104; Corker, Freddie L. T., Miss Galop, 102; Probasco, [illegible] Oak Forest, 98; Sallie Woodford, 96; Harold [illegible] Treasure, 95; Miss Norma, 91.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, selling, 4½ furlongs—[illegible], 100 pounds; Sir Archer, 106; Big Felix, 103; Broadside, Caufield, Southworth, 100; [illegible], Lucky B., 97.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Cervitor, Soundmore, [illegible] pounds; No Remarks, Eau Claire, Ellison, Robert Latta, 109; Sumo, Wells Street, [illegible], 103; Sundown, Tricky Jim, 96.

AMETHYST STAKES IS THE DRAGON'S.

Good 2-Year-Olds Face Each Other on the Oakley Track.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 17.—The attendance at the Oakley races today was very large and the racing of high class and exceptionally good. The best lot of 2-year-olds that has come together this season in the West started in the first race, won in a hot drive by Sherlock from Sallie Cliquot. The event of the day was the Amethyst Stakes for 2-year-olds. The Dragon, by imp. St. George, won on the post by a head from First Mate. The big field of thirteen was at the post thirty minutes, with frequent breakaways. The start was fairly good, except for Sir Vassar, who was left standing. The summaries:

First race, purse, 5 furlongs—Sherlock, 110 pounds [Thorpe], 7 to 2, won; Sallie Cliquot, 103 [Tuberville], 7 to 10, second; Mobalaska, 107 [Bergen], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼. Elusive, Lady Schiller, and Motilla also ran.

Second race, purse, 6 furlongs—Handsome, 111 pounds [Bergen], 4 to 1, won; Paul Pry, 111 [Thorpe], 15 to 1, second; Overella, 106 [Tuberville], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:13½. Whyota, Galon d'Or, Jamboree, Leaflet, Eva L., and Caldwell also ran. Buckwa finished first but was disqualified fouling Whyota.

Third race, purse, 1 mile—Imp. Star Ruby, 100 pounds [Tuberville], 4 to 5, won; Olive, 106 [Bergen], 7 to 2, second; Blasco, 102 [Thorpe], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:42. Lucy Lee and Nigralva also ran.

Fourth race, the Amethyst Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs, value to winner, $1,790—The Dragon, 111 pounds [R. Isom], 7 to 2, won; First Mate, 111 [Thorpe], 9 to 5, second; Kate Le Grand, 115 [Clayton], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Anna Garth, Robinson, Evanesca, Can't Dance, Amazement, Judge Denny, Theresa, Raymond, and Lufra also ran. Sir Vassar left at the post.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Grannon, 102 pounds [Thorpe], 4 to 1, won; George Beck, 104 [W. Jones], 6 to 1, second; Basso, 98 [W. Hicks], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¼. Sunset, Sigurd, The Ironmaster, and Bessie Bisland also ran.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Happy Hollow, Miss S., Pete, Prairie King, Leo Meddle, Discard, G. B. Shawhan, 97 pounds; Pardon, Commissioner Frank, Tartar, Martin, Tin Horn, imp. Sugar, 100; Warwick, Equinox, 103; Bolander, J. W. Levy, Heritage, 106.

Second race, selling, 7 furlongs—Black Tiger, 92 pounds; Elise, 95; Start, Master Fred, 95; Adah L., 101; Bob Martin, Issie O., Noah, 104; Little Walter Millard, 107.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Willie Shannon, Wagtail, Souffle, Marquise, 108 pounds; Ban Johnson, Otho, 111; Loki, 118; Ben Eder, 121.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Aimee Goodwin, The Preserver, Norman, 95 pounds; Mollie King, 98; Lakota, 101; Evanatus, Yellow Rose, Capt. Drane, Glad, 104; Strathrol, 110.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—King Elm, Bessie, 95 pounds; La Creole, 98; Alethia Allen, Fraulien, 99; Rasper, 102; Gascon, 105; Sigurd, 108.

Louisville Pooling on Oakley Races.

First race—No pooling.

Second race—Elise, $10; Millard, Master Fred, $5 each; Issie O., $4; Bob Martin, $3; Adah L., Start, $2 each; field, $3.

Third race—Ben Eder, $15; Loki, $10; Marquis, $8; Otho, Souffle, $4 each; field, $4.

Fourth race—Evanatus, $15; Capt. Drane, $1[illegible]; Strathrol, $8; Glad, Yellow Rose, $5 each; Lakota, $2; field, $4.

Fifth race—Rasper, $10; Gascon, $6; Fraulien, La Creole, $5 each; Alethia Allen, Bessie, field, $2 each.

CANADA'S GAMBLERS IN HARD LUCK.

After Trying Five Times They Pick One Winner at Windsor.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—But one favorite secured first money today. A well-played second choice and three long shots won the other purses. Bankrupt, who won the first race, has been driven to a buggy by his owner for the last three weeks. Col. L. S. Hatch of St. Louis succeeded Dick Dwyer as starter and did poor work, two horses being left at the post. Jockey Reams' remains were shipped to his home in Chicago tonight. The summaries:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Bankrupt, 89 pounds [Scherrer], 7 to 1, first; Edith, 113 [Flint], 2½ to 1, second; Derelict, 92 [McClain], 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾. Jubilee, Sir George, Dubious, Tenny Jr., and Rosewood also ran. Damask left at the post.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Laura C., 103 pounds [McGlone], 11 to 5, won; Galley West, 103 [Ross], 6 to 1, second; Kirk, 103 [Clark], 6 to 1, third. Time, :55¼. Muriel T., Princess Yama, Cochina, Don Odonnell, Louise Pitcher, and Van Schipp also ran. Sobriquet left at the post.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Jennie June, 104 pounds [Scherrer], 4 to 1, won; Mother of Pearl, 104 [Ross], 6 to 1, second; Metropole, 107 [McClain], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:07½. Susie B. and Text also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Tasso, 98 pounds [T. Burns], 4 to 1, won; Lady Rose, 98 [Sweeney], [illegible] to 1, second; Somersault, 107 [McGlone], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:42. Folly, Spendoline, Miss Clark, and Weaverman also ran.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Doubtful, 97 pounds [Sweeney], 20 to 1, first; Duchess of Montrose, 97 [Everett], 3 to 1, second; Onalaska, 103 [McClain], 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:15. Daisy Bolander, Sidkel, Inspector Hunt, and Mustard also ran.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 6½ furlongs—Begue, 93 pounds; Ruthven, 96; Chiquita, Mamie Sullivan, 98; Virginian, Gratz Hanley, Tuscarora, James V. Carter, Edith, 99; E. H. Sherley, Lotus, 102; Lamoore, 103; Dubious, 104; Bismarck, 107; Jubilee, 109.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Percita, Georgie Smith, 105 pounds; Sidkel, 108; Tarentum, 110.

Third race, 6 furlongs—My Hebe, 93 pounds; Layon, Weaverman, 99; Hailstone, Cæsar, Atelier, Bound Brook, 102; Hannon, 107; Cossack, 113.

Fourth race, 4½ furlongs, selling—Margaret Allen, Bombard, Minnie Clyde, 100 pounds; Alvarado, Cinders, Cathina, Epoyah, 103; Lady Doleful, Vice Regal, 106.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Toots, Lafiesta, Stark, Birdcatcher, 94 pounds; Arab, Ethel W., Zaldivar, 104; Kimberly, 107.

HAZEL BY A NOSE AT ALEXANDER.

Three Favorites Had a Shade the Best of the Gamblers.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Three favorites, two long shots, and a second choice divided the purses at Alexander Island this afternoon. The only sensational finish was in the second race, where Hazel, at 8 to 1, raced through the stretch with Lento and beat him a nose. The summaries:

First race, 3-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Eddie M., 102 pounds [Carson], 5 to 1, won by half a length; Dr. Parkhurst, 96 [H. Brown], 25 to 1, second by a neck; Classic, 104 [Narvaez], 3 to 1, third. Time, :57. Sharon, Jennie T., Argyle III., and Little Charlie also ran.

Second race, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Hazel, 102 pounds [Houlihan], 8 to 1, won driving by a nose; Lento, 105 [Taylor], 5 to 1, second by a length; Tedd Gegg, 105 [A. Moore], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:25. Columbus Jr., Prince Klamath, Fidget, Contest, Haytay, Tim Flynn, and Little Bravo also ran.

Third race, 2-year-olds, 6½ furlongs—Mid Rose, 105 pounds [Andrews], 2 to 1, won by three lengths; Murray, 105 [Pierce], 10 to 1, second by a head; Wistful, 105 [J. Murphy], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼. Young Griffo, Benning, and Willie Dexter also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Forest, 102 pounds [Parsons], 9 to 10, won handily by a length; Henry Keister, 99 [King], 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Jersey, 112 [Delehanty], 4 to 1, third. Time, :55½. Arda and Mohawk also ran.

Fifth race, all ages, selling, 5 furlongs—Foundling, 98 pounds [Gleason], 1 to 3, won by a length; Prince John, 107 [Parsons], 30 to 1, second by a neck; Grampian, 107 [King], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½. Craftsman, Prosper, and Anxiety also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 6¼ furlongs—C. O. D., 106 pounds [Parsons], 12 to 1, won cleverly by a length; Traitor, 102 [King], 3 to 5, second by a length; Joyeuse, 98 [Gleason], 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:21. Padre, Pickaway, and Paymaster also ran.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—May D., Dutch Lady, 114; Pope, 112; Criterion, 109; Dorcas L., 108; Sharon, 106; Silver Queen, 99; Duke of Gloucester, 99; Stanley M., 93.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Marguerite II., 119; Senator, 114; Tioga, Lady Lister, Nemo, Courtney, 109; Lady May, Zamacraw, 99.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Marie Lovell, 111; Tribute, 101; Renaissance, 100; Carnalite, 99; Flakewood, 90.

Fourth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Countess, Tanglefoot, Syde, Chink, Cashmere, Joyeuse, Savant, Somage, O'Hearn, Velvet Rose, 119.

Fifth race, all ages, ½ mile—Jack Lovell, Morrissey, Frank D., John McGarrigle, Eclipse Jr., Harry Warren, 112.

Sixth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Gray Forrest, Little Bravo, Eonda, 110; Cheddar, Selah, Red Jim, Jimie Powers, 107, Jimime James, 107.

INJUNCTION WAS UNDER THE ROSE.

It Effectually Stopped Racing at Roby, However, for the Present.

Crown Point, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Only the Sheriff and the attorneys were aware of the injunction case filed against the Lakeside Jockey club last night. No one outside of the few officials knew it. The supplemental information was filed last night or this morning—apparently no one knows. It is the old case, State of Indiana ex rel. Gov. Claude Matthews, vs. The Roby Breeders' Association, The Roby Fair Association, and the Hammond Fair Association, and others, showing to the court that a new racing association, under the name of the Lakeside Jockey club, a Chicago organization composed of William K. Patterson, George Hankins, William Martin, Clem Creveling, Martin Nathanson, M. J. Farley, Johnson J. Sheridan, W. McDaniels, John Brennock, Ruddy & Ruddy, Charles Carmichael, E. W. Leihy, Dan Honig, J. E. Cushing, M. L. Conroy, Daniel O'Leary, together with others whose names are to the relator unknown, were about to commence a new series of races at the old Roby track, which was enjoined from running last June, and praying for a new temporary injunction against the Lakeside Jockey club and members above named. It provides that no further racing shall be held on the old Roby track by any person or club until the 15th day of April, 1896. The Sheriff left this morning with the injunction to serve on the association. William K. Patterson of Chicago, President of the Lakeside Jockey club, appeared in court today and took a change of venue from Judge Gillette. The temporary hearing is set for Thursday morning before Judge Shirley of Kokomo. The Governor is represented by Attorney-General Ketchum of Indianapolis and Attorney Johannes Kopelke of this city, while the Lakeside Jockey club will hold the fort with E. C. Fields, attorney for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway, of Chicago, Judge William Johnston of Valparaiso, and Attorney John B. Peterson, the club's regular attorney, of this city. The general opinion of this city and county is that the case will be decided as the former was in June, in favor of the State. A big fight will be made by both sides Thursday. The Sheriff arrived home from Roby at 7:30 tonight and the injunction not served. Not even a dog could be found around the track. The injunction was left in the hands of the Captain of Police at Roby, who will serve it if racing is commenced.

May Run at Highland Park.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—A report is current in sporting circles here tonight that a sydicate of horsemen including St. Paul and Chicago parties have secured a lease of the Highland Park half-mile track in the suburbs of this city and will start a thirty days' running meeting there immediately on the close of the Windsor season which is now announced to end on Oct. 1. The Highland Park track is well equipped and is reached by an electric line in twenty minutes from the heart of the city.

The Burnet House, Cincinnati,
Will reopen Saturday, Sept. 14.

FILLY DID NOT STAY.

GORTON'S BAY B. BEATEN OUT IN A BRUISING RACE.

Lou Mitchell, a Daughter of Direct, Is Too Much for the Chicago Owned Filly—Tommy Brown, a Hoosier Horse, Surprises the Talent by Beating One of the Salisbury Cracks—In the Free-for-All One Heat Is Disposed of Against the Rules.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The usual large crowd was in attendance at the State Fair, and witnessed some good racing. Only two of the three races were completed. Five heats were required to decide the winner in the 3-year-old class trotting. Two youngsters in this class gained standard rank. Bay B., a filly owned by Frank Gorton of Chicago, won the two opening rounds, but was beaten out in the next three heats in a bruising race by Lou Mitchell, a daughter of Direct. Bay B. took a record of 2:24½ while Lou Mitchell took one of 2:22¼, this being her initial record. Eleven horses started in the 2:12 class pacing. Sable Gift, on the strength of his Louisville victory, where he secured a record of 2:10, was conceded the race, but was behind the money at the finish, although the time made was much slower than was expected. After six hard heats Tommy Brown, a gelding owned in this city, pulled off the race, and to say his victory was a popular one is putting it mild. Ella T., the Salisbury entry, won the first two heats and reduced her former record three-quarters of a second, after which she practically dropped out of the hunt. Tommy Brown, who had made no move for the first two heats, was cut loose and landed the money and cut a quarter of a second off his Terre Haute record, made last fall. Only two heats were disposed of in the free-for-all class trotting, and one of them was trotted contrary to all rules, as it was so dark that it was impossible to see the horses after word was given. David B. won the opening heat and Dandy Jim was first to the wire in the second heat. The summaries:

2:30 class, trotting, for 3-year-olds and under, purse $500:

Lou Michell, br. f., by Direct, dam by Antevolo [Lawrence]	4	4	1	1	1
Bay B., br. f. [West]	1	1	2	4	2
Charlie G., b. g. [Glidden]	2	3	3	2	4
Bell Esprit, b. c. [Fuller]	3	2	4	3	3
Columbia Maid, b. f. [Starr]	5	dis			

Time—2:24½; 2:25¼; 2:22¼; 2:26¾; 2:29.

2:12 class, pacing, purse $800:

Tommy Brown, b. g., by Scott's Hambrino, dam Twilight [F. Starr]	11	11	1	1	8	1
Ella T., gr. m. [Lawrence]	1	1	5	5	4	5
Little Joker, ch. g. [Markham]	4	3	8	6	1	7
Susie G., b. m. [Higbie]	5	2	2	3	3	4
Sable Gift, b. h. [Saunders]	10	5	10	2	2	3
Phenol, gr. m. [G. Starr]	9	9	6	9	9	2
Neis Randall, ch. h. [Foster]	6	7	3	4	5	6
Dr. Hallie, b. h. [Wilson]	2	8	7	7	6dis	
Viotta, b. m. [Zimmer]	3	4	4	8	7dr	
Jack Bowers, b. g. [Laird]	7	6	11	dis		
Harry Wood, b. h. [VonPaul]	8	10	9	dis		

Time—2:13¾; 2:11¾; 2:11¼; 2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:12¾.

Free-for-all class, trotting [unfinished], purse $900:

Dandy Jim, gr. h., by Young Jim [Slim]	3	1
David B., ch. g., by Young Jim [Curtis]	1	3
Alto, br. h. [Lawrence]	2	3

Time—2:12½; 2:13¼.

RESULTS AT NARRAGANSETT PARK.

Unfinished Races Leave the Drivers in Distress—Bumps Bumps In.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—About 12,000 attended the second day of the Tri-State Fair and some good racing was witnessed, although owing to a series of unnecessary delays two of the four events had to go unfinished. Last Request took a record of 2:12½ in the first heat of the 2:35 pace, which Bumps won in fast time. Gem D. and Fullerton each had two heats in the 2:30 class and Opulence one. In the 2:15 trot Bush, Gretchen, and Silverplate each had a heat, the latter getting a record of 2:13. The summaries:

2:40 class, trotting, for 3-year-olds, purse $1,000:

Fred Kohl, blk. c., by Guy Wilkes, dam Mystic, by Nutwood [Dickerson]	1	1	1
Bappy Jim, b. c. [Payne]	2	2dis	

Time—2:16½; 2:29¼; 2:18¼.

2:35 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, dam by Strathmore [D. Wilson]	8	1	1	1
Lost Race, b. m. [Rathbun]	1	6	9	5
Mascot Jr., b. g. [Elliott]	2	2	2	2
Billy, ch. g. [Middleby]	9	5	3	3
Evolutist, ch. h. [Nevins]	3	4	4	8
Ella C., gr. m. [Chickering]	5	3	8	6
Annie Shedd, b. m. [Sterling]	4	7	5	4
Gretchen, b. m. [McDonald]	7	8	6	7
Hollister, b. g. [Parker]	6	9	7	9

Time—2:12½; 2:13¼; 2:12¼; 2:11¼.

2:30 class, pacing, unfinished, purse $800:

Gem D., b. h. [Noble]	7	5	2	1	1
Fullerton Boy, b. h. [Wheeler]	4	1	1	4	6
Opulence, blk. h. [Langworthy]	1	9	7	6	7
Fair Lillian, ro. m. [McDonald]	6	6	5	2	2
Royal Victor, br. g. [Penman]	3	2	3	3	3
Keys, br. g. [Aldridge]	2	3	4	5	5
Ben Wilkes, b. h. [Fisher]	5	4	6	7	4
Rex Nutwood, b. h. [Nevins]	8	8	dr		
Delease, c. m. [Riley]	9	7	dis		

Time—2:17½; 2:19½; 2:18½; 2:20½; 2:20.

2:15 class, trotting, unfinished, purse $800:

Bush, b. m. [Burch]	1	3	2
Gretchen, c. m. [McCarth]	8	2	1
Silver Plate, gr. h. [Rathbun]	3	1	4
Celaya, ch. m. [Payne]	2	7	3
Nosegay, c. m. [O'Neil]	9	4	5
Margaret L., b. m. [Johnson]	4	11	9
Sabina, b. m. [Noble]	5	6	6
Nutshell, c. m. [Bowne]	6	5	10
Benton M., ch. h. [Marble]	7	8	7
Peveril, ch. h. [F. Doble]	13	10	8
Vina Bell, br m. [Page]	11	9	11
Sanpedro, blk. g. [Fleming]	10	12	12
Richmond Jr., b. g. [Riley]	12	13	13

Time—2:14; 2:13; 2:13½.

NOT TROTTING ON LEVEL AT ALTON.

It Looks Like the Game Was of the Brace Order.

Alton, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Just after the fourth heat of the 2:18 race was over there was a protest on awarding the heat to Tracy, as there were charges of collusion among the drivers to throw the race. One of the drivers charged that Thistlewood offered Nelson $10 to throw the race in Chestnut Burr's favor. The judges announced that the heat would be awarded to Luke Morgan, but later changed their decision and gave Tracy the race. The summaries:

2:50 trot, purse $200, mile heats, three in five:

Valencia	1	1	1
Deboise	3	2	2
Nordica	4	3	3
J. E. L.	2	dis	
Estelle	5	dis	
Katydid	dis		
Kilpatrick	dis		

Evelyn S. scratched.
Time—2:38½; 2:33½; 2:36.

2:18 pace, purse $400, mile heats, three in five:

Barney Tracy	1	1	2	1
Dale	2	5	5	4
Luke Morgan	3	2	3	2
Bell Bird	4	3	4	3
Chestnut Burr	5	4	1	5

Sister Maud scratched.
Time—2:29½; 2:27; 2:26½; 2:31.

2:24 trot, purse $400, mile heats, three in five [unfinished]:

Edith V.	1	5
Kitty Hudson	2	6
Landonia Wilkes	3	1
Duda	4	2
McKee	5	4
Herold Dumas	6	3

Time—2:24½; 2:25½.

VALENCIA AND MAMBRINO FIELD.

Joe Patchen and Gentry to "See What" at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The trotting races this afternoon were interfered with by rain, the 2:18 pace going over until tomorrow. The two events on the card were uninteresting.

Tomorrow Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry will pace. The summaries:

2:40 trotting class, purse $500:

Valencia, b. m., by Satinwood, dam by George Wilkes [R. Carnathan]	4	2	1	1	1
Trilby P. [F. Smith]	2	3	3	3	3
Duke Sprague, g. [John Johnston]	5	4	4	3	2
Martine, b. m. [J. E. Chapman]	1	1	2	4dis	
Sondell, b. g. [F. Keyt]	3	dr			

2:30 pacing class, purse $500:

Mambrino Field, b. h., by Mark Field—Foxie, by Graphic [F. Smith]	2	1	1	6	1
Belle W., b. m. [W. Armstrong]	1	3	3	2	4
Ramona, b. m. [George Brown]	6	5	5	1	6
Dandy J., b. g. [Thomas Finney]	5	2	2	4	3
Dashwood, b. g. [John Sumbron]	3	4	6	5	2
Bell Anderson, g. m. [H. J. Anderson]	4	6	4	3	2
Frankfort, b. g. [E. D. Morse]	dis				

THEY SPLIT THE HEATS AT SAGINAW.

Pallas, Maggie's Dream, Lady Hammer, and Long Lyon Win Purses.

Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 17.—The county fair races opened today, with fair weather and good sport. The summaries:

2:21 trotting—Pallas won third, fourth, and sixth heats. Time, 2:25½, 2:24½, 2:25. Louis Owosso won second and fifth heats in 2:26, 2:26½. Parme won first heat in 2:25½. Vella V. also started.

3:00 trot—Maggie's Dream won first and second heats in 3:22, 3:21½. Jeannette, Rockbridge, and George Almont also started.

2:35 pace—Lady Hammer won in straight heats. Time, 2:24, 2:23¾, 2:27¾. Capella, Claire Bell, Tony W., Elsa Nutwood, and Bayson Medium also started.

Runners, dash of 5 furlongs—Long Lyon won in 1:05. Twilight, Tom Finn, and Bob Lee also ran.

TRIXIE HAL FINISHES IN FRONT.

Red Pointer and Riverside Other Winners at Sturgis.

Sturgis, Mich., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—This was the first day of races and the attendance was good. Trixie Hal broke the track record for pacers. The summaries:

2:16 class, pacing, purse $500:

Trixie Hal, br. m. [Mellen]	1	1	1
Cuckoo, bl. h. [Nell]	2	2	2
Sutton Boy [Boyle]	3	4	3

Time—2:13¾; 2:11; 2:15½.

2:30 trot, $500:

Red Pointer	4	2	1	1	1
General	5	1	5	7	2
Aleidon Girl	1	4	4	3	6
Laundry Girl	3	3	2	6	3

Three other starters.
Time—2:18½; 2:18; 2:18¼; 2:23¼; 2:20¼.

2:25 pacing, $500 [unfinished]:

Riverside	1	1	2
Vernwood	9	7	1
Maple Leaf	3	2	5
Billy H.	2	4	4

Time—2:16¼; 2:17; 2:16¼.

Purse Winners at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The races at the tri-State Fair opened this afternoon with a small attendance. The track was in excellent condition. The summaries:

First race, 3-year-old 2:50 trot, purse $500—Emma Kate won, Mary Temple second, Candy third. Best time, 2:28¼.

Second race, 2:40 pace, purse $500—Connor won, Prince Stevens second, Dick third. Best time, 2:15.

Third race, 2-year-old 3-minute trot, purse $500—Silver Lake won, John P. Stewart second, Variel third. Best time, 2:35.

Logansport Driving Club's First Day.

Logansport, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—First day of the fall meeting of the Logansport Driving club was a fair success. The summaries:

G. J. Marsh's Hammerstein won the third, fourth, and fifth heats after Frank Padget's Prepay had won two straight heats. Best time, 2:25¼.

2:45 class pace [unfinished]—Warner Sprague took first two heats, Lenora won the third, and two heats went to Dick Tumbler. Two heats were gone in better than 2:25.

Postponed Race at Rochelle.

Rochelle, Ill., Sept. 17.—The first day's races of the fall meeting at this place occurred today; weather fair, but track somewhat slow. The summaries:

Foals of 1892, trotting—Myrtle, won; Copyright, second; Flora Princeton, third. Best time, 2:42.

2:28 class, trotting [unfinished]—Creston Chief won two heats, Gotha one, Bonnie B. one, and Nora Olsen none. Best time, 2:26½.

Willis P. Wins Again.

Hendricks, Ind., Sept. 17.—Two races were decided at the track here today. The summaries:

3:00 class, trotting, purse $100—Willis P., by Chester Chief, won; Ganzoo second, Ross third. Best time, 2:21.

2:40, pacing [unfinished], purse $1,000—Bully Boy won two heats, Joe Porter won two heats, Atmosphere won one heat. Best time, 2:14.

Kentucky Breeder Is Broke.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—James B. Clay, grandson of Henry Clay and of Fayette County, most prominent breeder of thoroughbred horses, has made an assignment to Banker J. Will Sayre. The extent of the liabilities or assets are not known. Mr. Clay owns the stallions Chance and Vocalic and a number of richly bred brood mares. His farm is known as the Iroquois stud.

Highly Bred Yearlings to Be Sold.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 17.—The yearlings from Belle Meade and East Meade farms will be sold at Oakley race track, Cincinnati, Oct. 1. Half of the crop from each of these farms was sold in the East early in the season. J. K. Megibben & Co.'s Edgewater stud crop will be sold at the same place the day following.

OFFERS DUNRAVEN HIS OWN TERMS.

Correspondence Between Mr. Iselin and the Earl Is Made Public.

New York, Sept. 17.—Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America Cup committee, gave the following correspondence to the press this forenoon, and in handing it over he said: "The letter first submitted from Mr. Iselin explains itself. I do not know where to apply to Lord Dunraven to get a copy of Mr. Iselin's letter offering to resail the protested race of Sept. 10, but the following correspondence shows the facts, as Mr. Iselin's letter of Sept. 10 also does. The fact of his desire to resail the last two races, or, failing in this, to sail the whole match over, was most magnanimous and liberal on Mr. Iselin's part, a fact which surely none can deny."

Following is a copy of the letter sent yesterday by Mr. Iselin to Mr. Smith:

Sept. 16.—Dear Mr. Smith: I inclose copies of Dunraven's two letters to me. Unfortunately I did not keep a copy of the short note I sent him about resailing Tuesday's race, but as he has my permission to publish it you can, of course, obtain a copy from him. I consider it most unfortunate that we could not have devised some way whereby the last two races could have been resailed.

I still hold that if Dunraven and myself had consented to have the races resailed the committee could have so ordered, and without in any way affecting its position. Now, of course, it is too late to do anything, and all I ask is that my offers be fully set forth in the report of your committee—namely, my hailing at the time of start and finish of the last race; my asking for a meeting of the Cup committee the next day; my offer to resail both races; and my willingness to begin the whole match over again, under any conditions and at any place and time agreeable to Dunraven. Very truly yours,
C. Oliver Iselin.

[Copy of Lord Dunraven's first letter to Iselin.]

No. 439 Fifth avenue, Sept. 11.—Dear Mr. Iselin: I have received your note in which you express a wish that yesterday's race should be resailed. This is a proposition to which, of course, I cannot agree. You would not have protested had you not believed Valkyrie had caused a foul by committing a breach of the rules. If it did it must take the consequences. The regular committee has decided, for reasons according to their best judgment, but which I confess are beyond my comprehension, that I did break the rules. I made no protest because I thought the foul was probably accidental, but I consider Defender caused it. You consider Valkyrie was to blame. The committee decides that you are right and I am wrong, and there the matter ends. Yours very truly,
Dunraven.

[Copy of Lord Dunraven's second letter.]

Bay Ridge, Thursday—Dear Mr. Iselin: I certainly could not entertain your suggestion. Had the committee ordered the race to be resailed that would have been a different matter, but how could I possibly agree to resail a race decided and given against me by the decision of the committee. I wrote you last night to this effect and am sorry you did not receive my letter. I had no opportunity of communicating with you this morning, but Mr. Duryea will, I dare say, have informed you as to my views. Thanking you for your suggestion, I remain, yours very truly.
Dunraven.

Fair Play for Dunraven.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an article in today's Tribune, entitled "Views of the Race," by George W. Smalley, a writer of world-wide reputation, there are statements made which are unfair to the New York Yacht club and the whole American Nation. There are no doubt many thousands of your readers who would like to hear The Tribune comment in detail on this unfair statement of facts—if convenient for you to do so.

All America wants fair play to Lord Dunraven and his yacht. In contests the injured party almost invariably protests first. Up went Defender's flag. Why didn't the Valkyrie's protest flag go up? Circumstances show the Valkyrie was in the wrong and the judges so decided. Now our British cousins were very quick to tell us what we should have done in the "Cornell race." Why did not Lord Dunraven, if he is the true sportsman our cousins across the sea say he is, sail the race to a finish? As to the excursion boats, Defender had no advantage in that respect. It is to be regretted they were a cause of trouble. How were the previous international races sailed? Were there no excursion boats? What would Dunraven and the British public have said if there had been no excursion boats and no interest taken at all? The crowding of the course was no excuse for Lord Dunraven to act in so unsportsmanlike a manner, Mr. George W. Smalley, to the contrary notwithstanding. And the American public will be forced to admit the ending of this affair is well illustrated in a popular song, "We won't play in your back yard." Fair Play.

[Our correspondent is right in most of his statements. According to the original agreement and by all the technicalities of yacht racing Defender won the three races. In the first race, when the overcrowding interfered with Defender more than with Valkyrie, and when the weather was exactly that which Valkyrie was built for, Defender beat her by eight minutes over a thirty-mile course. That race settled the superiority of Defender, and Dunraven subsequently admitted it. In the second race Valkyrie fouled Defender, and yet carrying less sail Defender overhauled Valkyrie so rapidly that she was beaten only by forty-seven seconds and if the race had been five miles longer Defender would have won it. Technically the race belonged to Defender and was given to it. It would have been better, however, had the Regatta committee stretched their rules and given the race to Valkyrie, for, barring accidents, Defender would have won two more of the three remaining ones. As to the third race, there is no excuse for Dunraven's action. He should have sailed over the course. He now says himself that it would have been better had he absolutely withdrawn. It does look as if he purposely made a hole out of which he could crawl. It would have been more to the satisfaction of Americans if the Regatta committee had conceded every point, had forced the mob of excursion boats out of the way, and gone in and beaten the Britisher on Defender's merits, thus leaving him no room for pretext or quibble of any kind. There is this much of consolation, however. There will be no more international races sailed on the Sandy Hook course.]

General Sporting Notes.

There is a letter at the sporting department of The Tribune for the Rangers football team.

Alix and Ascot will endeavor to lower the trotting record at the Illinois State Fair races at Springfield next week.

The annual tournament of the Peoria Bicycle club, which takes place today, promises to be the most successful held since early in the '80s. There are ten events with a number of entries in each. There are riders from all over the State, several of whom are going from Chicago.

TO FIGHT AT DALLAS.

JUDGE HURT DECIDES TEXAS HAS NO LAW AGAINST IT.

Test Case Develops Just What the Managers of the Fistic Carnival Hoped For—There Is No Law in the State, the Judge Says, Prohibiting Prize-Fighting—Florida Athletic Club Officials Jubilant—Erection of the Big Arena to Be Begun at Once.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—After listening to two days' argument in the habeas corpus case of Jess Clark, Judge Hurt this afternoon rendered an oral opinion that there is no law against prize fighting in Texas, and he discharged the prisoners. The decision was received with loud applause by a packed house, but the court restored order by threatening to send the whole crowd to jail. While the Florida Athletic club had nothing to do with pulling off the fight between Clark and Cavanaugh, still the decision has a direct and important bearing on the affairs of that club, as it removes the obstacle in the way of the big fight scheduled to take place between Corbett and Fitzsimmons Oct. 31.

Chief Justice Hurt in rendering his decision said:

"It was I who first suggested to make prize fighting a felony. I wanted the State of Texas to take an advanced stand on the subject, which I regarded as the most brutal of acts. But my private opinion has nothing to do with the law. I do not believe that under the provisions of our statutes or the well-settled rule of construction this man has violated a law that has been so plainly written, that he is responsible for it, and I shall discharge him. I will give my reasons hereafter in writing."

No Further Proceedings.

The State was represented by Attorney-General Crane, who said he has no further proceedings to take. The points of contention by the Attorney-General were:

1. That the criminal law making prize fighting a felony and punishing it as a misdemeanor had precedence over and repealed the civil law licensing prize fighting; and
2. That the law was introduced when the laws were codified and was reënacted and not a continued law.

Defendant's counsel contended that as the criminal law went into effect on the 2d of last August, and the license law on the 1st of this September, the criminal law was repealed, and they also contended and cited evidence to show that new laws had been added to the statutes by the codifiers, and approved by the Legislature.

President Stuart of the Florida Athletic club said tonight: "The decision, of course, makes us feel good, but it was not a surprise, as I had the assurance of my lawyers all along there was no law against prize-fighting, except the civil statute levying an occupation tax of $500 for each fight. It was never my intention to oppose the law or to defy the authorities. If it had been decided there was a law against fighting I was prepared to pull off the fight near Colbert's Ferry, in the Choctaw Nation. We will now double the forces on the building and endeavor to have it completed by Oct. 15, or the 20th at the latest."

Dallas Is Overjoyed.

The whole community is elated over the decision. For a week or ten days past there has been some misgiving as to the result of the Clark habeas corpus case, and a favorable opinion from the court made everybody jubilant. The proceedings of the trial were eagerly witnessed by representatives of all classes, there being many clergymen present. President Stuart said he had no criticism to make of the hand the Governor has taken in the matter, as he could not well do otherwise, but now the legal points are settled he expects no further interference from the Governor.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Tribune correspondent called on Gov. Culberson tonight to get his opinion on the decision of Judge Hurt at Dallas on the prize-fighting test case. The Governor said he had only received a brief telegram tonight announcing the case has gone against the State and he would not express an opinion in the matter until he had seen the opinion.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Geo. H. Walker received a telegram tonight from W. A. Brady saying Corbett would reach San Antonio by Oct. 6, accompanied by Brady, Steve O'Donnell, Joe Corbett, and twenty others composing his party. The champion will immediately go into active training at the quarters prepared for him on the grounds of the Jockey club. Brady's telegram to Walker added that Jim is a sure winner. Corbett will train here until the fight comes off, and now that Judge Hurt of the Court of Criminal Appeals has decided that there is no law in Texas against prize fighting stock on the big fight has jumped to par, and local sports are talking about nothing else.

DECISION PLEASES THE LOCAL SPORTS

Big Rush to Get Tickets to See the Fight at Dallas.

When Judge Hurt's decision at Dallas became known on the streets and in the various sporting resorts in the down-town district the lovers of pugilism became hilarious. Those who were in doubt as to whether they would go to Dallas to witness the fights began figuring at once as to how to get there. Messrs. Carroll and Kennedy, Hogan and Fallon, and Vere Davis, all of whom have made arrangements to run special trains to Dallas, were besieged by the "dead game 'uns" seeking information regarding their respective trains. Those that had the ready cash secured berths, while others that did not have the wherewithal promised to call again. Paddy Carroll said: "We were satisfied right along that everything would be all right. Dan Stuart, the President of the Florida Athletic club, wrote us some time ago to go ahead, that the fight would surely take place."

Vere Davis said: "I have booked over 100 passengers and have the promise of as many more who were holding back awaiting Judge Hurt's decision. I was always sure the contests would be pulled off as advertised, as Dan Stuart wrote me a short time ago the only thing that would prevent it would be the death of one of the principals."

P. J. Fallon and Malachy Hogan said Stuart had always given them all the assurance necessary that the battles would take place as advertised.

M. B. McLean, Dan Stuart's business partner, said: "We always thought we were right, but would not begin work on the big amphitheater until we made a test case of it. All the lumber necessary to build the arena was on the grounds on flat cars ready to haul to the Indian Territory in case the decision had been unfavorable. This will be unloaded at once, and the building, which we figure will cost about $15,000, will be erected immediately."

THEY WERE SWIMMING FOR PRIZES.

Winners of the Y. M. C. A. Contests at the Natatorium.

The inter-department swimming matches were held last evening in the natatorium in the Y. M. C. A. building, No. 153 La Salle street.

The different departments were represented by teams of three and four contestants. The feature of the evening was the underwater swim by Charles Sandner, Central Department. In a previous contest he broke the Y. M. C. A. record, which was then 111 feet, by swimming 145 feet, but last night he smashed both records, swimming 165 feet and two inches. A. Stein, West Side Department, was second, distance 132 feet. The forty-four yard dash was won by Shire, West Side Department, in thirty-one seconds. S. Stein, West Side Department, and Hill, Central Department, were tied for second place, time 33 seconds. Shire and S. Stein, both West Side, were tied for the first place in the 100-yard swim, time 1:28; second, Iverson, Central Department, time 1:29. The different events were swimming under water, 44 yards dash, diving, 100 yards swim, and hurdle races. The points scored by the different departments were:

Central Department	1,234
West Side Department	1,177
Ravenswood Department	784 3-5
German Department	425½
Millard Avenue Department	390½

VIC HARDING TO BE THEIR FULL BACK

Well-Known Athlete Becomes a Member of the Northwestern Eleven.

Northwestern University football has been immensely strengthened by the acquisition of one of the best football players in the country, Victor Harding. "Vic," as he is familiarly called, was a Harvard half back in 1891 and played on the Chicago Athletic Association team in 1893. He has entered the law school of the university for a two years' course, and yesterday put in his first day's practice with the team. He is in good condition and will play with the team in its match with Wisconsin University at Milwaukee Saturday. Eight candidates are now sure of their positions on the team, and Capt. J. P. Van Doozer will assign the remaining positions Saturday. E. T. Pendleton and Ben Thomas will play right and left guards respectively. Hoyne and E. R. Perry will hold the positions of half back. The position of center rush has been assigned to Pearce and Clay Allen, formerly of Baker University team, will play quarter back. Andrews will play right tackle. The candidates for the position of left tackle are Jeter and Mowry. The ends lie between Culver, Hudleson, Wilson, and Foell.

Capt. Van Doozer said yesterday the decision of the officials of the life saving service was final and he would not play. Manager Mitchell has arranged definitely for the following games:

Sept. 21—University of Wisconsin at State Fair, Milwaukee.
Sept. 28—Iowa Agricultural College at Evanston.
Oct. 5—Beloit College at Evanston.
Oct. 15—Upper Iowa University at Evanston.
Oct. 19—University of Chicago at Chicago.
Oct. 28—University of Minnesota at Evanston.
Nov. 16—University of Chicago at Evanston.
Nov. 23—University of Illinois at Champaign.

Have Arranged a Schedule.

Tomorrow morning the Armour Institute of Technology will be opened. Especial attention will be paid to the department of athletics, and a schedule of football games for the coming year has been arranged. Herbert Alward will coach the team. The grounds of the Chicago Athletic Association have again been secured. The first game of the year will be with the University of Wisconsin team at Madison, Oct. 5. Oct. 16 they play the Chicago Athletic Association team, and later games will be played with University of Chicago, Northwestern, Lake Forest, Beloit, and Rush Medical College. An entertainment will be given at the institute Sept. 27 for the benefit of the athletic department.

Princeton's First Game.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Treasurer Andrews of the football team today gave out the first definite information with relation to Princeton's schedule for the coming season. The first game will occur at Elizabeth with the eleven of the Elizabeth Athletic club, Oct. 2, and the first game to be played on the home grounds will take place Oct. 5 with the Rutgers College team.

CRUM IS NOT IN BEST OF SHAPE.

Orton Is O. K. and Will Try and Hold His Own.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The athletes who are preparing for the international contests which will take place at Manhattan Field at 2:30 p. m. next Saturday are making the most of their remaining days for practice. The New York Athletic club men who are quartered at Travers Island were unusually active today and trainer Mike Murphy was more than pleased with the work that he was able to get out of his men. Sands, the quarter-miler, ran in exceptionally good form, and, with Burnet to pace him, was able to finish a practice even in grand style. George Orton, the University of Pennsylvania distance runner, was able to do more than his usual amount of work. Orton is rapidly getting back into shape, and although he will hardly be in his former superb condition by Saturday, he should still be able to render a good account of himself. At one time Orton feared that he had gone so stale that he would never be in right form again. His fears in this direction have proved groundless. Orton said today that he would be O. K. again very shortly. If the games were scheduled for a fortnight later Orton would be in his old-time form. Sprinter Crum has not got along so well as has Orton. It was evident today in practice that Crum was greatly bothered by the strained tendon in his right leg. In the dressing-room after his practice it was noticed that Crum's right leg on the inside from the thigh to just below the knee was badly puffed up. A man can't run very fast with a leg in such condition.

IS SURE TO UPSET A PEDESTRIAN.

Striking Weight and Force of a Wheel as Carefully Figured Out.

The striking weight and force of the modern speed cycle, particularly as regards multicycles, is a matter of interest. A statistician has been working out the figures, and although he does not venture to give estimates for anything more terrible than singles the results he arrives at are sufficiently impressive. He says: "A man weighing 150 pounds and moving at the rate of ten feet per second (which is only about seven miles per hour) has a momentum of 1,500 pounds, leaving out of account the weight of the wheel. This is sufficient to upset any pedestrian with terrific force. It has been suggested that the pneumatic tire forms a sort of fender which would prevent serious concussion in case of collision. It would undoubtedly have a slightly modifying effect, but it would be of little account. A collision between two wheels, each with a 150-pound rider, spinning at the moderate rate of seven miles an hour would result in a smash-up with a force of 3,000 pounds. In view of these facts it is no wonder that bicycle accidents are often very serious. The tractive force required to propel a bicycle over a smooth level surface is estimated at .01 of the load; calling the load 150 pounds, a force of 1½ pounds would be required to move the wheel forward, and this calls for a pressure on the pedals of 6¾ pounds on a wheel geared in the usual manner. When, however, the road is rough or on an up-grade the case is different. On a grade of one in ten, for example, the rider, in addition to the tractive force, actually lifts one-tenth of his weight and that of the machine."

WILL HAVE THE BEST OF QUARTERS.

Illinois Cycling Club Expects to Be Elegantly Housed.

The Illinois Cycling club expects to enjoy one of the most complete and luxurious homes owned by any organization of wheelmen in the whole country very soon after the opening of the coming year. The plans will be ready in about one week and will be on exhibition in the stores down-town and will also be seen in The Tribune.

The building will be on the northeast corner of Francisco street and Washington boulevard. It will be forty-three feet wide by ninety-six feet deep and three stories high. It will have a basement story of stone. The superstructure will be faced with buff brick and terra cotta trimmings. The interior will be finished in oak. It will possess reading room, billiard room, buffet, bathrooms, meeting rooms, and other appointments of a high class wheelmen's club room.

The club expects to break ground about Oct. 10. Messrs. Morgan & Wright have loaned the club $26,000 for fifteen years and the club's own members have subscribed the balance—$6,000—nearly all of which is now available. The lots cost $11,000 and the building will require $21,000. The location is one of the most desirable on the West Side and the attractiveness of this home will be enhanced by elegant and spacious balconies facing both Washington boulevard and Francisco street.

Morse Club's Road Race.

The Morse Cycling club will hold its annual five-mile road race over the Garfield Park loop tomorrow afternoon, starting at 3 o'clock. The entries and handicaps:

Scratch—E. Peters, C. J. Anderson, Charles Mozam.
Thirty seconds—N. B. Booth, F. E. Watts, Ed Hearn, T. W. Thielen, W. B. Bracklin.
One minute—M. J. Mahon, George A. Mitchell, Charles Fuhrman, Donald Munro, W. T. McCormick, R. S. Gill.
1:30—H. A. Badger, Oscar Olsen, Tom Walsh, W. J. De Reimer, A. C. Gibbs, F. C. Tyler.
2:00—F. M. Turk.
2:30—A. Larson, Howard O'Neill.
3:00—E. D. Ward, C. L. Clevenbergm.
3:30—Fred Thomas.

TIE FOR ROOMKEEPERS' EMBLEM.

Superior and Helm's Room Will Have to Play It Off.

The final game for the emblem presented by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company for the fourteen-inch balk line roomkeepers' championship of Chicago was decided last night at Helm's room, No. 108 Randolph street, between Harry Rhines and Helm. The old veteran played excellent billiards, finally overcoming Helm's majority of 44, which the latter had secured from the previous game of Monday night. In the twenty-fifth inning Helm made a splendid run of half a century and was again in command. The score:

Helm—0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 9, 1, 7, 18, 2, 3, 10, 1, 0, 19, 0, 10, 16, 1, 1, 50, 1, 2, 20, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 38, 24, 2, 12, 4, 0, 3, 19—300. Average, 7 12-41; high run, 50; grand total, 600; grand average, 7 61-77.

Rhines—0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 19, 2, 1, 1, 4, 5, 0, 20, 1, 2, 33, 0, 10, 0, 22, 8, 21, 10, 0, 9, 5, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 4, 10, 5, 22, 2, 20, 0—257. Average, 6 17-40; high run, 33; grand total, 513; grand average, 6 57-76.

The result of the game last night gives Helm's room five games and the Superior Billiard Hall five games. The representatives of these rooms will now have to play off the tie in order to decide the possession of the emblem.

Yachting Encroaches on the Navy.

A singular reason is given by naval officers for the difficulty experienced in getting first-class seamen for our war vessels. They say the number of private yachts has increased so greatly as to employ all the men worth having, as they naturally prefer such service, with its better pay, to life on a steel war-ship.—Toledo Blade.

THE BIG WEEK.

There are about 500 handsome $25.00 Fall Suits for genteel men on sale today and all this week at

$12.50 for Choice of Suits.

They are splendid fabrics, fashionably made up, 1895 fall styles, in single and double breasted sacks and cutaways. Not a cheap-looking garment in the lot.

About 250 splendid Fall Overcoats, very desirable, variety of fabrics, all well made, and give good service, at

$10.00 for Choice of Overcoats.

There are some Genuine Imported Clay Worsteds in the lot, regular $20.00 value. Not last year's goods, but new, fresh stock, 1895 fall styles, just received from the factory, and made from selected fabrics especially for our trade.

All that we ask is that you come and see these splendid bargains. The Overcoats, as well as the Suits, talk for themselves; they sell themselves. They are genuine bargains worth investigating.

Choice of 500 Men's $3.00 Hats—fall styles, Derby and Fedora - - - - $2.00

Mail orders filled promptly. Write for our New Fall and Winter Catalogue.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

The Putnam
113-117 Madison-st. 131-133 Clark-st.

MUNYON'S
FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE

No Excuse For Poisonous Drugs and Barbarous Methods. Gentle and Harmless Remedies Make Positive Cures Where Dangerous Dosing Fails.

Mr. M. Whalen, 3837 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had catarrh for five years and suffered from all its disagreeable symptoms. I was greatly distressed by mucus dropping into the throat, causing continual hawking and spitting. I had ringing in the ears, deafness, heaviness across the upper part of the nose, difficulty in breathing, and felt generally miserable. I was told of the great success of Munyon's Remedies, and after consulting the company's Catarrh Specialist, I began using Munyon's Catarrh Remedies. In a short time I felt great relief, and now I am satisfied that my catarrhal troubles have been permanently eradicated from my system. I can cordially indorse Munyon's system of treatment for catarrh."

No Cutting. No Burning. No Caustics.

Prof. Munyon cures catarrh completely and promptly by simple cleansing solutions, applied without the least pain, and harmless internal remedies that build up the blood and nerves and permanently eradicate the disease from the system. There is no cutting or burning, no irritating washes, no painful and bloody operations; all the applications are soothing and healing and give immediate relief.

If you have catarrh or any throat or lung trouble call for free local trial treatment.

Why Pay Big Fees to Doctors?

When you can obtain a free copy of Munyon's Guide to Health from your druggist and cure yourself with a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Remedies? A separate specific for each disease; pleasant to take; absolutely harmless; positive and permanent cures. Sold by all druggists, mostly at 25 cents.

If you are in doubt what remedy to take, write for a symptom blank for mail treatment or call on Professor Munyon for a thorough medical examination. Absolutely no charge for examinations or advice. Open all day.

95 Washington-st, Chicago.
Munyon's Remedies at all Druggists.

I don't like Cotosuet.

One lady wrote us. The complaint was so unusual that we sent a man to find out why.
She used it just as she used lard—used just as much of it. The result was pie crust too flaky—food too rich.
She now uses a third less than of lard, and says that she will always use

Cotosuet

Cotosuet is rich. Don't waste it.

Sold everywhere in 3 and 5 lb. pails

SWIFT and COMPANY, CHICAGO

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 35 Madison-st.

"BALL BEARING"
Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies
Equipped with Pratt Lace Fastener. All widths.
CYCLE SHOE CO.,
14 Jackson-st., Leland Hotel.
C. H. FARGO & CO., Mfgrs.

The Chicago Tribune
ALWAYS HAS THE BEST
Sporting News.

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES and HARNESS.
Summer Carriages at greatly reduced prices.
STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG. CO.,
Michigan Avenue.

FAITH IN THE CURE.

CITY SUPPLY OF ANTI-TOXIN IS INCREASED TO MEET AN EPIDEMIC.

Doctors Are Taking an Interest in the Remedy—Difficulty Has Been Heretofore That It Could Not Be Kept on Hand in Sufficient Quantity—Stations of Supply to Be Added To—Dr. Reilly Submits a Report on the Disease—More of the Medicine Is Ordered.

It has been the belief of City Health Department authorities for some time that because of the restriction of the use of anti-toxin in the treatment of diphtheria this disease was on the increase. The use of this remedy, it is said, has been restricted solely because of the difficulty of obtaining it pure and fresh at a reasonable price.

Since anti-toxin stations were recently established at points throughout the city doctors are showing an interest in it and reports indicate that when these stations were established there was almost an epidemic of diphtheria in some portions of the city.

In a statement made by Dr. Reilly to Commissioner Kerr yesterday he says:

The disease seems to be on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the last six weeks: Total diphtheria deaths in August, 114, an average of 3.7 per day; total first sixteen days of September, 70, an average of 4.4 per day. This shows an increase of nearly one-fifth during the six weeks. As compared with September, 1894, the increase is 24 per cent or nearly one-fourth.

Compared with the corresponding six weeks of last year the increase is 25 per cent. But with the facilities now being furnished by the department for a cheap and reliable supply of the serum the spread of the disease will be checked at once.

Fifty stations where antitoxine can quickly be procured have been established, and if it is found necessary others will be established. The doctors know where they are. The demand has been so great within the last few days because of the large number of cases of diphtheria that the New York Health Board has been telegraphed to make another shipment at once.

The following has been received from Dr. William H. Cook in regard to diphtheria and anti-toxin:

The Health Department of Chicago has concluded to supply the profession with anti-toxin procured from New York and announces stations where it can be obtained. This is to help reduce the death rate from diphtheria. The object is commendable; but it is more than an open question whether anti-toxin will do this. The Board of Health should seek to protect the public; but the public should not be submitted to experiments that may prove highly dangerous to health. Only one side of this question seems to find its way to the public. Both sides should be known before the public purse is drawn on too heavily.

Anti-toxin is prepared by taking poison from a diphtheritic patient, cultivating it on bouillon till it becomes intensely virulent, and then injecting some of this virulent poison into the blood of a horse. It may kill an ordinary horse outright, but if he survive more of the poison is introduced from time to time till the horse has been saturated with it. Then he is bled, the serum of his blood is separated and preserved with carbolic acid, and this poisoned horse serum is called anti-toxin.

The eminent Dr. J. Aulde of Philadelphia has shown that this so-called anti-toxin is diphtheria toxin (poison) and is more of a toxin than the diphtheria toxin itself. The statistics as to its curative power have time after time been shown to be very unreliable and deceptive rather than useful. Dr. J. E. Winters of the Willard Parker Hospital for Children, New York, declared before the New York Academy of Medicine that just and honest statistics would show the mortality from anti-toxin treatment to be "startlingly high."

It has long been known that serum from a perfectly healthy horse injected into human blood will destroy its corpuscles and fill it with decaying elements. This is a septic, a blood-poisoned condition. Anti-toxin is horse serum charged with diphtheria poison, hence is doubly dangerous. Medical literature is getting crowded with reports of deaths directly caused by anti-toxin. Some die very suddenly, as did Miss Valentine of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in a few hours after a dose of anti-toxin. Others die more slowly when the poisoned horse serum has had time to develop the blood poisoning. Dr. Winters thus graphically told his experience in that New York hospital: "Babies had been brought to that hospital with slight clinical evidences of diphtheria, babies apparently healthy and of a rosy color. They had remained in good condition for ten days or two weeks after receiving anti-toxin; when one day, as you entered the ward, you would find the baby lying on its side with its head retracted, arms and legs flexed, and moaning piteously." "Those babies died," as he says, "from the action of the anti-toxin on the blood."

Much has been said of the dangers of blood poisoning. Why poison the blood deliberately with anti-toxin? Honest statistics show the death rate of diphtheria is much less without anti-toxin than with it, and the unbiased profession today looks on anti-toxin treatment as deceptive, dangerous, and not entitled to confidence.

PAY SALARIES WITH SCHOOL MONEY.

Controller Says He Has All Receipts in One General Fund.

Controller Wetherell says he will be able to meet the city pay-roll for September, but after Oct. 1 some plan other than the one now being worked by him will, so he asserts, have to be arranged for raising funds with which to pay salaries.

It was said yesterday Mr. Wetherell would use the school funds to liquidate this month's indebtedness, something several persons asserted he has no right to do.

Mr. Wetherell explained the matter last night in this way: "There is no school fund proper, at present," he said. "As fast as money has been turned in from tax collections I have put it into a general fund instead of into special parts like school and library funds. I have a verbal agreement with members of the School Board allowing me to do this so long as I pay the demands that are made on me by the School Board and pay the school bills. I have used the money of this general fund to pay salaries and expenses of like kind, always, however, keeping enough to meet all the school and library expenses. I will be able to draw from this general fund enough to pay September salaries. Then I must stop, for I must ever keep the meeting of the school bills in view.

"The course pursued has been one strictly within the limits of my authority. Of course none of the city trust funds, like the special assessment fund, are drawn upon for salaries or anything else. I had depended upon the selling of the certificates for the meeting of future obligations, but now that project has been killed I cannot say what I shall do after I am forced to cease drawing on the general fund as it now exists."

Regarding the criticism made by Ald. Madden at the Council meeting Monday night Mr. Wetherell declined to talk. Mr. Madden characterised his report of the financial condition of the city as a "baby act" plea, and when asked what he thought of the statement said: "I am not thinking just now. I will pay no attention to anything personal between city officials. I fail to see wherein it is right, and consequently have no opinion to express about the remarks attributed to anybody in the Council. The report shows for itself the position I have taken in the matter, and I will stand by that report first, last, and all the time."

Children to Be Taken from the Poorhouse.

All the children between the ages of 4 and 15 years now living at the County Almhouse are to be transferred to industrial schools. This was decided upon at the Committee on Public Service meeting yesterday. The suggestion for the change came from Oscar L. Dudley, the Secretary of the School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys. He paid a visit to the Dunning Poorhouse and found fifteen children who should be removed. The changes in the medical service at Dunning and the employment of more attendants recommended by President Healy at the County Board Monday afternoon were not acted upon at the committee meeting yesterday.

FILES BILL ALLEGING INFRINGEMENT.

Second Suit Involving Use of Third Rail on Electric Lines.

A bill alleging infringement of Ernest Werner Siemens' patent of July 21, 1885, for an electrical car equipment operated from a third rail was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by the Siemens & Halske Electrical company against the Metropolitan Elevated railroad company. This is the second suit begun in this controversy, the first being filed by the Siemens & Halske company against the Metropolitan concerning the use of the third rail itself. The third rail device, as now used, is said to be so superior a method of conveying electric force to cars that any suit concerning the patent will be watched carefully by electricians. The Metropolitan will resist the suit and as a temporary injunction has been asked the case will soon be tried.

DR. BRUCE WILL PREACH IN CHICAGO.

He Is from the University of Glasgow and Will Be at the Convocation Here.

Dr. Alexander V. Bruce of the University of Glasgow will deliver the address at the fall convocation of the University of Chicago. He will speak upon "The Future of Christianity." The convocation exercises will be held at the university Monday, Oct. 2, in the open space in front of Graduate Hall if the weather is pleasant, otherwise in Kent Auditorium.

The senior class "finals" will occur Monday evening, Sept. 16, at 8 p. m., in Kent Auditorium. Eugene Field and Bernhard Listemann will furnish the evening's entertainment, delivering the following program:

PART I.

Reading..........Eugene Field
1. "Father's Way."
2. "Winkin' and Blinkin'."
3. "The Little Bow-Legged Boy."
4. "Our Two Opinions."
Music..........Bernhard Listemann
Violin solo.

PART II.

Reading..........Eugene Field
1. "Little Boy Blue."
2. "Night Wind."
3. Uhland's "Three Cavaliers."
4. "Seein' Things at Night."
Music..........Bernhard Listemann
Violin solo.

PART III.

Reading..........Eugene Field
1. "Long Ago."
2. "Casey's Table d'Hôte."
3. "The Wanderer."
4. "Just Before Christmas."

The public examination of Oscar Lovell Triggs for the degree of doctor of philosophy will take place Monday. The subject of his thesis is "The Assembly of Gods." The examining committee is composed of Profs. McClintock, Blackburn, and Angell.

Miss Julia E. Bulkley, dean of women, will be at the university this fall and will give instruction in pedagogy. She has been a member of the faculty almost since the founding of the university, but has never been in residence. She has spent most of her time for the last three years traveling and studying in Europe.

This week closes the second summer term. Last summer there were 595 students at the university. This summer there have been 1,030, over one-half of whom are college or high school instructors. Among the colleges represented at the University of Chicago this summer by members of their faculties are Pennsylvania State College, Northwestern University, University of Minnesota, Case School of Applied Science, University of Illinois, Mercer University, Allegheny College, Princeton College, University of Mississippi, Vassar College, Smith College, Adelbert College, De Pauw University, Illinois College, Swarthmore College, Iowa Wesleyan University, and University of Texas.

The following students will receive Bachelors' degrees at the next convocation:

(A. B.) Harrison B. Barnard, Maria Beatly, Martha L. Root.

(S. B.) Joseph M. Flint, Ralph H. Hobart.

(Ph. B.) Faith Benita Clark, Ettie L. Hulbart, Emery R. Yundt, Walter A. Payne.

The following will receive academic certificates:

(A. B.) Mary E. Baird, Lucy L. Bennett, Charles K. Bliss, Edwin P. Brown, William P. Drew, William A. Higgins, John S. Lewis Jr., Alfred E. Lagle, R. N. Tooker Jr.

(Ph. B.) William S. Bond Jr., Waldo Breden, Percy P. Carroll, Henry T. Clarke Jr., Theodosia Kane, Harry A. Lipsky, Walter A. Payne.

The following university extension appointments have been made:

E. E. Sparks, Lecturer in History; Christian A. Miller, Class Instruction in History; Ernest Lawson Balch, Class Instruction in History; Arthur W. Dunn, Lecturer and Class Instruction in Anthropology; William Brenton Woods, Class Instruction in English; George Addison Talbert, Class and Lecture Work in Physiology; William Craig Wilcox, Correspondence and Instruction in Political Science; Harriet Conover Brainard, class work in English; Miles Grant Dernam, class work in Latin and Greek; Norman Wyld, class work in biology; Warralo Whitney, class instruction in zoology; Bradley Moore Davis, instructor in botany; Miss Clara P. Mark, assistant in Latin and head of Girls' Hall, Morgan Park Academy; Edward Earle Kennard, tutor in Latin; Carlos C. Classon, instructor in political economy.

CUT IN THE PRICE OF PLUG TOBACCO.

Cigaret Trust Reduces the Price of One Brand More than Half.

The war between the cigaret trust and the tobacco manufacturers combined against it is raging in Chicago. Yesterday a brand of plug tobacco manufactured by the trust and formerly sold at 35 cents a pound was offered at 15 cents, so the jobbers said, which is 10 cents below cost. It is a one-sided war so far. The anti-trust manufacturers have made no change in prices of plug nor any announcement to the trade of their readiness to begin the manufacture and sale of cigarets, the retaliation they voted to make upon the trust for entering the plug tobacco business. According to the best-informed jobbers, either they will begin to do so inside of thirty days, making prices that will be below the trust's on plug tobacco, and in addition perhaps giving away cigarets, or in the same period the war may be settled.

The contest which has reached this point has been in progress for several months. The American Tobacco company, otherwise the cigaret trust, which threw down the gauntlet, is one of the most extraordinarily successful of all the industrial combines made in this country since 1885. It has a capitalization of $17,900,000 of common and $11,935,000 preferred stock. On the former it has paid quarterly dividends of 3 per cent, while the holders of the preferred have enjoyed 8 per cent annual returns. Its last statement showed a surplus of $7,000,000. It is the biggest cigaret manufacturer in the world. In New York, where several of its factories are located, the manufacture of cigarets for the month of August reached the total of 112,000,000, or a little short of 4,000,000 a day.

A few months ago, apparently not satisfied with the prodigious profits, the trust decided to go into the manufacture of plug tobacco. The seven or eight big concerns engaged in that business resented it as an interference. Dispatches have told of the various meetings of the latter, their determination to hit back by manufacturing cigarets, and the starting of factories for that purpose in St. Louis. At a meeting of the anti-trust men in New York two weeks ago, a proposition was made to give away cigarets with each plug of tobacco, the object being to establish the brand, admittedly a difficult task, and also worry the trust. They came to no formal agreement about this, however, but it was announced the new cigarets would be made of the same kind of tobacco used by the trust, and that the trade would be stimulated in every way.

Yesterday the trust gave informal notice to its customers it could not keep pace with the demand for the brand of plug which it is selling for 13 cents to the jobber and the latter for 15 cents, 8 cents of the 13 cents representing the government tax and the remainder the materials and cost of preparing for market or a loss, it is declared, of at least 10 cents. The opposition made no announcement whatever.

According to a story current both in the jobbing trade and to a limited extent in financial circles there may be underneath the surface of the fight an effort going on to settle it.

"It is not possible to speak definitely yet," said a jobber who is in touch with both elements, "but within a short period probably there will either be an agreement and cessation of hostilities or else there will be a fight, during which tobacco prices will shrink away and surplus profits vanish, and cigarets may be cheap as water almost."

SANITARY CANAL EMPLOYES NUMBERED.

Result of an Inquiry Following the Finding of a Dead Workman.

Workingmen were interested in a dispatch yesterday announcing the finding in the Sanitary Canal of the body of a workman with a ticket bearing a number. Inquiry developed the fact that all contractors on the canal use numbers as well as names to identify their employés. Both are necessary because of the duplication and similiarity of names when the pay-rolls are made up. Mr. Weston, Superintendent of Construction of the Canal, said this system was adopted in 1893, when 2,000 unemployed men were put to work by the Sanitary Trustees.

Temperance Societies to Meet Sunday.

The next meeting of the temperance societies of Chicago, at which arrangements will be made for the big temperance day demonstration, will be held at Father Matthew Hall, Taylor and Miller streets, next Sunday evening. It is expected all the other temperance societies in and around Chicago, Protestant as well as Catholic, will be strongly represented at Sunday's meeting.

BACKERS ARE SILENT.

NO ONE CLAIMS ALD. BEST'S UNDERGROUND TERMINAL ORDINANCE.

Its Promoter Says He Knows Nothing of It and Introduced It to Oblige a Friend Whom He Declines to Name—Friends of Other Subterranean Railroad Schemes Assert the Present One Would Ruin All Future Operations—Some of Them Claim a Sandbag Is Concealed.

Many of Chicago's street car managers and promoters of schemes for rapid transit as well as the general public would like to know the name of Ald. Best's "friend" for whom the Down-Town Underground Terminal company's ordinance was introduced in the Council Monday night. Ald. Best says he doesn't know who is back of the plan, as a "friend" handed him the ordinance and asked him to introduce it.

"I am not at liberty to say who gave me the ordinance," said Ald. Best. "It was a friend of mine, and he wanted his name kept quiet for the present. I didn't ask him about the details, and don't know who is back of the company. In fact I only have a general idea of what is wanted, and all I know is told in the ordinance. From what I know of the plans the promoters are not ready to have anything made public, and it will probably be several days before they disclose their identity."

But this is not at all satisfactory to the men who are working to secure rapid transit for the city. There are two or three underground railroad schemes on foot now, and at first it was thought the Down-Town Terminal company might be a new name for one of these. The Chicago Central Subway company already has an ordinance with one of the committees of the Council, and a new one was expected from a syndicate represented by G. F. Gookins, whose plans have been partially described in THE TRIBUNE. But Mr. Gookins disowns the ordinance introduced Monday night. He says it is none of his, and the scheme is far from being such a one as the city should have. As to who is back of the scheme Mr. Gookins professes ignorance. He says he can only surmise, and that publication of his suspicions might do injustice to the people whose names he would use. He says, however, the ordinance if passed and carried out would result in a serious blow to Chicago's hope of rapid transit.

Other people are not so discreet as Mr Gookins. They compare the proposed route of the Down-Town Terminal company with those of the other companies and make deductions which are not flattering to the backers of the new scheme. Mr. Gookins' plan, as well as those of the other underground road promoters, calls for a loop. The routes of these loops are kept as secret as possible, but it is believed they are practically the same. The idea is they are to connect with the terminals of the elevated roads, as well as with the passenger stations of the principal railway lines. In each case, however, it is admitted the plans call for a loop.

The significant fact to these men is that the Down-Town Underground Terminal company's route is a straight line from Twenty-second street to the river. Such a line would necessarily cross the loop lines at two points and would render them utterly worthless as a means of rapid transit. It is also generally admitted that the line of the Down-Town company would not benefit so many people, and consequently would not be such a financial success as the loop system.

Putting these facts together the promoters of some of the underground schemes think the latest ordinance is merely a cover for a "sandbagging" scheme.

"The passing of this ordinance previous to the passing of an underground loop ordinance would render the operations of a loop company impracticable," said a backer of one of the loops. "This line would cross the loop at two points and, as its trains would have the right of way, the loop would be rendered useless. I doubt if it is intended to build such a line even should the ordinance be passed. It is more likely the backers of the company would then begin negotiations to dispose of their franchise for cash to the people who want to build the loops. Such an opinion is mere surmise on my part and it may be that the construction of the line is really intended. I can't believe it, however, for I can't understand how any man would want to spend millions of dollars on a line simply passing through the city when a slightly increased expenditure would enable the company to tap the terminals of all the intramural lines as well as those of the big railway systems."

Some rapid transit people go still farther. They say they believe the company has no backers beyond Ald. Best and his mysterious "friend."

UNION LOOP FIGHT IS ENDED.

Majority of Front Feet on Wabash Avenue Secured in Its Favor.

Trains on the Lake street elevated road will begin to run to Wabash avenue Sunday. Within a year from that time, it is now believed, trains will be running on the elevated union loop, bounded by Wabash avenue and Fifth avenue on the east and west and Lake and Harrison streets on the north and south.

The introduction of the ordinance for the Wabash avenue side of the loop in the Council Monday night appears to have put an end to the opposition schemes thus far brought forward. Of the 6,819 feet of frontage between Lake street and Harrison street a majority would be 3,410 feet. Signatures for 4,240 feet of frontage have been secured, which gives the loop an excess majority of 830 front feet. The passage of the ordinance is believed to be only a question of time. It provides for only two tracks, to be used for passenger traffic exclusively, and to be operated by electricity. Trains from the four elevated roads are to pass around the loop, and the fare is to be five cents for any one road and a passage entirely around the loop in either direction.

Stations on Wabash avenue are to be at Congress, Adams, Madison, Washington, and Randolph streets. On Fifth avenue they are to be between Randolph and Lake streets and on Madison, Quincy, and Van Buren streets.

Trains on the Alley and Metropolitan L roads will pass north on Wabash avenue on the inside track. Trains on the Lake street and Northwestern roads will pass south on the outside tracks.

During the World's Fair the Alley L ran trains under three minutes' headway. In New York, on roads operated by steam power, there are thirty seconds between trains. With electricity, President Louderback says, a two-track loop may easily be made to furnish three times the service afforded by the Alley L during the heaviest of the World's Fair traffic.

Holbrook Acknowledges Defeat.

Before the introduction of the ordinance President Louderback sent a letter to Z. S. Holbrook, President of the Wabash Avenue Protective Association, announcing the fight is over and asking him to call at his office and check off with him the signatures of the property-owners to the petitions to the City Council in favor of the loop on Wabash avenue. President Holbrook responded, and found the footings as expressed above. He expressed some surprise at the signatures he found, but acknowledged his defeat and expressed a willingness to abide by a decision of the majority.

A canvass of a few of the representative Wabash avenue tenants yesterday disclosed but little disposition to continue the fight. Those who depend upon what is called a "carriage" trade as a rule object to the loop on that street. The music and art goods and wholesale dealers also as a rule object. A majority of the retail dealers appear to favor the purposed construction. Opinions were briefly expressed as follows:

Opinions Briefly Expressed.

H. R. Eagle—The city has been held back for the want of a union loop. This one is bound to help every down-town merchant. It will greatly benefit State, Dearborn, and Clark streets, but will be very bad for Wabash avenue trade, especially that on the east side of the street.

Lord, Owen & Co.—We do not oppose it. The owners of the frontage we occupy signed the petition. Let it come.

French, Potter & Co.—Our tenants are divided in sentiment, and we do not care to express an opinion for ourselves.

D. B. Fisk & Co.—It will disfigure and ruin the beauty of the street, but probably will not hurt business any, at least not ours. Marshall Field owns our frontage and he signed the petition.

Charles H. Slack—It will cut us off entirely from our trade. I am glad my lease expires May 1. It is not so bad for the west side of the street, but everything else being equal customers from the west, and we have none from the east, will not cross under the tracks to do business. The Skinner estate, owners of this corner, did not sign.

Edson Keith & Co.—We think it will hurt the street and everything on it. It ought to have gone onto State street.

Lyon & Healy—We have been unalterably opposed. It is bad for music dealers especially. It is all right for department stores, but will affect the trade of those who deal in art goods and with the comparatively few.

A. H. Revell—Everybody knows this firm has always favored the loop, and on Wabash avenue. It will help trade.

Tobey Furniture company—We think it will help our business. It is bound to bring customers onto Wabash avenue who do not always get here now.

A. H. Andrews & Co.—We are neither for nor against it. It certainly will not hurt our business; we hope it will help it.

Active Work Will Soon Begin.

Promoters of the Wabash avenue loop ordinance said yesterday construction operations would begin as quickly as possible after the ordinance was acted upon by the Council. An effort will probably be made to complete the foundations before the setting in of winter. Opposition in the courts, it is said by the loop people, will probably not appear at all, and if it does they say it will be easily overcome.

DEATH OF DR. V. C. M'CLURE.

One of the Oldest Physicians in Chicago Passes Away.

Dr. V. C. McClure, one of the old Chicago physicians, died at his residence No. 259 Warren avenue, after an illness of two weeks, due to old age. He had been a practitioner for fifty years. The date of the funeral has been set.

Dr. McClure was born in Bath, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1815. He received a common school education in his native town, and was educated in medicine in Berkshire College in Geneva, N. Y. He came West, and in 1846 located in Geneva, Ill., where he was the leading physician for seventeen years. In 1863 he came to Chicago, and from that time until two weeks ago was in active practice.

In 1866-7 Dr. McClure was County Physician, and that office was the only public position with which he was ever identified.

BEER BOTTLES WILL COST MORE.

Glass Manufacturers Agree to Raise the Prices of Their Products.

The meetings of the glass manufacturers at the Auditorium came to an end last evening with the session of the manufacturers of beer and commercial blue bottles.

The window-glass men Monday raised the price of their product 9 per cent, and the bottle men were expected to make a corresponding increase.

"We made no increase," said Chairman John Rolston of Pittsburg, "but we reached an agreement that amounts to about the same. The fifteen firms represented practically control the beer and blue bottle output of the West."

RECEIPTS OF IRON ARE GROWING LESS.

Boats Are Leaving This Business and Are Carrying Wheat.

Receipts of iron ore at South Chicago for the first half of September show a material falling off from those of June, July, and August. Custom-house returns show that from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15 59,886 tons were received, as compared with 326,394 tons in July and 300,837 tons in August.

Many of the boats which have been engaged in bringing ore to South Chicago from Lake Superior were attracted to the wheat trade from Duluth.

Window Falls on Two Men.

Andrew Laidal of No. 62 West Huron street and David Tundi of No. 21 Grand avenue, while talking in front of the Rose-Quinlan Block, Dearborn and Randolph streets, were struck by a window which fell from the sixth floor. Their injuries were severe but not dangerous.

COUGHLIN'S NEW PLAN

WANTS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF STREET CAR ACCIDENTS.

Says If Trains Were Forced to Stop at the Nearer Instead of Farther Crossings Pedestrians Would Have a Better Chance of Getting Out of the Way—Supports His Theory with Figures Gathered with a Split-Second Watch Along Various Busy Thoroughfares.

The dry verbiage of a city ordinance, such as was introduced Monday night by Ald. Coughlin, fails to make clear the amount of philanthropy and good will sometimes crowded beneath the waistcoat of a Councilman. Ald. Coughlin's ordinance simply asks that street cars be compelled to stop at the nearer crossing instead of the further one—the old-established, though ill-advised, regulation, according to Ald. Coughlin—and it has nothing to indicate the delicate sense of feeling which prompted the Alderman to put it forth in behalf of his constituents.

Coughlin, split-second watch in hand, stood yesterday afternoon in front of his place of business, timing the arrival and departure of cable cars at a given crossing, with a view to proving that the speed from the first crossing to the further one, where the stoppage is made nowadays, is double the speed of the car when it starts again.

"Do you catch my idea?" he asked. "If the cars are made to stop this side of the first crossing, their speed at the start being slow, people will be better able to get out of the way before the full headway is reached. Under the existing regulation the cars bear down at full speed toward the objective point, which is across the thoroughfare. The clanging of bells is relied upon mainly to announce the coming of the juggernaut, but too frequently other bells clang from the cross streets, and there you are, your heart in your mouth, not knowing exactly where to run or what to do to save your life or limbs.

"If we want less heart failure and fewer deaths in this city, and more whole men, women, and children, we had better have an ordinance such as I introduced. Philadelphia and Toronto have known its benefits for a long while, and the terrible accident rate of Brooklyn has been lowered wonderfully since that city came in line.

"The people will soon get used to the change. Who cares, so far as convenience goes, whether it is the rule to stop at one crossing or another? The whole thing in a nutshell is that the people are thickest at the street crossings, and there it is that the slowest speed should be used. With the saving of life and limb, just think of the great saving in money the railroads would make! They should hail the change with as much delight as the people."

No doubt the railroad people were just then indulging in all kinds of personal gratification over the prospective ordinance, for they were unusually scarce all day about their headquarters. General Counsel ex-Judge Grinnell and President G. H. Wheeler of the Chicago City railway company retired early, so soon as the newsboys were out shouting the joyous news on the street corners, while Supt. M. K. Bowen simply had to flee into the country, where he could have more room to think on which corner his cars should stop. His youthful secretary held down the office and appeared happy.

"That ordinance," he said when questioned as to what his superiors thought of it, "is a splendid one. It will do away with half the accidents that occur under the present system."

Vice-President W. F. Furbeck of the North Side cable company and the West Side electric line believed the ordinance a valuable one, the only drawback of which would be the getting used to it. The system of stopping at the further crossing dates back to the old horse cars, when people used to get on and off the rear platform. It was necessary then to pass the last crossing to keep the car off the cross-street. The West Side electric cars now stop on the near crossing when passing streets on which other cars run. It would be quite as easy to stop that way at each street.

Many Varieties of Roses.

Catalogues and floral dictionaries give the names of 750 kinds of roses.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

We take pleasure in announcing our ... annual ...

Fall Opening Today,

And shall take pleasure in exhibiting a superb gathering of all the latest emanations from the leaders and fountain heads of fashion, including, among many others,

Millinery,
Imported Wraps & Costumes,
Separate Costume Waists,
Fine Furs, Dress Fabrics,
Garnitures, Etc.

To this opening we most cordially invite yourself and friends.

FURNITURE

During September we will sell first-class Fine and Medium Furniture and Luxurious Upholstery at lower prices than any one. Call and be convinced.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Fall Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, Etc.,
—AT—
Vaughan's Seed Store,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,
83 STATE-ST.,
Opp. Marshall Field's.
Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision.
Opera and Field Glasses.
Photographic Goods.
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

Special Sale..
Turkish Rugs,
Turkish Rugs.
1,000 ROYAL BOUKHARAS, CASHMIRS, KIANS, CAZAKS, SHIRWANS, and Iran Hall Rugs.
Also 200 CARPETS, just arrived.
Special Prices This Week.
G. M. MOURAD,
Native Importer,
167 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.

Waste Cents.

You won't get another opportunity to invest them as profitably as we offer in our SEPTEMBER SALE OF DIAMONDS.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
103 State-st. Importer,
Columbus Mem'l Bldg.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Dent umbrellas..

Wednesday—"Dent Day" at Mandel's. There's no umbrella like the famous Dent—because

The silk is made in London by the world's greatest umbrella silk weaver—and is positively crack-proof and water-proof;

The ribs are lightest and strongest of all;

The "Dent" rolls closest—is the lightest weight—and most serviceable umbrella made.

Once a year Mandel's and the maker divide the loss of an introductory sale—to make more friends and more regular customers for this best-of-all umbrellas.

For today's sale—800 Dent umbrellas 28 inch—sterling silver mounted—nothing better made, at any price—a *gentleman's* $8.50 umbrella for 3.75

The next best thing in an umbrella way is a grand assortment of stylish, serviceable rain and sun shedders—about 300 nobby effects—Mandel's always reliable silks—for gentlemen and gentlewomen—a genuine $5.00 umbrella for 1.85

And a few more of those leather-covered umbrellas—when the leather cover is on, can scarcely distinguish from a walking stick—about ½ value at 1.25

"Dent Day"—always *the* umbrella affair of the year—and, for this occasion, more attractive than ever.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

New fall dresses, new capes, jackets, dress skirts, waists.

Today—autumn attractions—the freshest foreign fancies in women's fashionable frocks. Today an offering of high-class, genteel garb of the scarcer, more exclusive sort—at these unexampled prices:

The new fall dresses... only here—a new tailor-made costume of storm serge—black and navy—tight fitting waist, both straight and diagonal front, all lined, inlaid velvet collar, the new ripple back, skirt cut extra full, lined and velveteen bound—it will take $30.00 to duplicate this suit—here today 15.00

Ladies' street costumes of fancy mixtures—skirts full Paquin shape—waist handsomely trimmed with braid and small buttons—deep "Defender" collar—braid trimmed—a regular $35.00 suit—for 25.00

The new fall coats... An imported boucle reefer—lined throughout with satin—it has the new four-ripple back and extra full mandolin sleeves—black and navy—actually worth $20.00—for 10.00

The new fall capes... One of those new $18 imported mountiacs capes—black, navy, gray, and brown mixtures, the latest plaid back material, deep velvet collar, extra full sweep—today 7.50

An extra special in double kersey coaching capes of imported all wool materials—140-inch sweep, deep inlaid velvet collar, black and navy, 20 inches in length, a real $12 garment for 5.00

The new dress skirts... Dress skirt headquarters offer a handsome all wool French crepon dress skirt—a late Paris shape—cut over five yards in fullness—all nicely lined and stiffened, wide velveteen binding—made to sell for $15—only here—and only today for 4.25

Remarkable—a heavy storm serge dress skirt, black and navy—cut 5½ yards in fullness—latest Paquin shape—all lined and velveteen bound—has the new four pleats in back—a $10 skirt for 3.75

The new silk waists... Charming creations in changeable surahs—new Fedora front—new large sleeves—new draped collar and belt—navy, black-and white, cardinal-and-navy, black-and-gray, garnet-and-white, navy-and-white, rose-and-white, stripes, etc—the value, $10—the price, 4.50

CHAS·A·STEVENS & BROS.
111 STATE-ST.
THE SILK HEADQUARTERS.

37c, Worth to $1.00.
58c, Worth to $1.25.
78c, Worth to $1.50.
98c, Worth to $2.00.

The Power of Price

is Wonderful——in spite of the warm weather yesterday that 100 feet of counter space was constantly thronged! Such prices mean a regular furore in

Fine Evening Silks.

This selling of over $230,000 worth of Fine Evening Silks at an average of about

50 Cents on the Dollar

means a genuine, honest, Bargain Opportunity to get just the great values we say—in every instance. We emphasize, that beyond all question it is the Evening Silk Sale of the year. Silks positively worth from $1.00 to $7.50 a yard are thrown into eight lots, and going rapidly this week, in spite of the warm weather, at the following unheard-of prices:

$1.18 Worth to $2.50.
$1.38 Worth to $3.50.
$1.68 Worth to $5.00.
$1.98 Worth to $7.50.

BY ORDER OF
D. H. Tolman. Esq.,
TURKISH
RUGS AND CARPETS
AT AUCTION.
Sale continues daily 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
186 Wabash avenue.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, Auctrs.

AUCTION.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.
Sale as usual—in basement.
Furniture, Carpets, & General Household Goods.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
186 Wabash-av.

HATS
Fall Styles.
POPULAR PRICES.
Absolutely the best Hats in the market for the price,
$3.00 and $4.00.
Youmans' Celebrated Hats.
A. BISHOP & CO.
156 STATE-ST.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FAIR TO OPEN TODAY

Cotton States and International Exposition Begins.

ATLANTA IS THE HOST.

President Cleveland Will Set the Machinery Going.

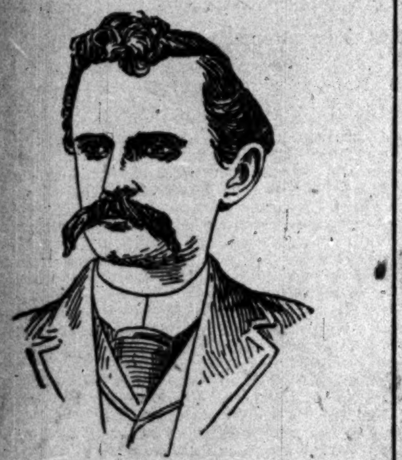
ALL IS IN READINESS.

Greatest Exposition Ever Undertaken in the South.

MANY LANDS ARE REPRESENTED.

The Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta will be formally declared open today.

The greatest exposition of the kind ever


GOV. ATKINSON.

conceived and carried out in Southern climes will throw its gates open to the world.

This exposition, the accomplishment of Southern enterprise, genius, capital, and labor, is worthy of the Southern people and an institution of which all Americans justly feel a pride.

The greatest city of the South, Atlanta, has given its daring and its strength to make this undertaking such a success as will lend an impetus to the commerce and prosperity of the prosperous new South.

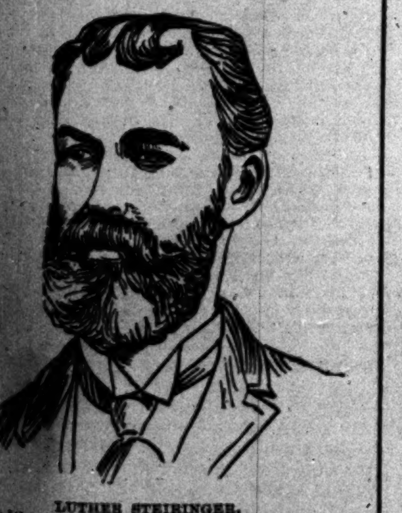
The States of the cotton belt have made this exposition to be the means of showing to the world the products of the soil and factories of that favored region. Not only are the cotton States participants in and exhibiters at this exposition, the foremost countries of the world have a place in its installations. Northern States of the Union, too, have availed themselves of the opportunity to be represented at this fair. While the promoters of

MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON,
[President Board of Lady Managers.]

the Cotton States Exposition, those whose untiring zeal and unflagging efforts have made it such a success, do not claim for it that it is a rival of the Columbian Exposition in many respects; yet it is none the less a world's exposition, a magnificent accomplishment, displaying the best products of an unrivaled land enriched as an exposition by the contributions of those whom they invited to participate.

The location of the Cotton States Exposition has many charms. The delightful climate of Georgia during the autumn days and the topographical advantages afforded by the site which Atlanta has given the exposition will lend in themselves many attractions to Northern visitors.

The exposition occupies the Atlanta pleasure ground known as Piedmont Park. It is only three miles distant from the business center of the city, and easy of access at all times and possible of access during the times of greatest crowds. It is seldom one has seen


LUTHER STEIRINGER,
[Consulting Electrical Engineer, who designed the electrical fountain.]

more beautiful exposition grounds than these. The land lies undulating, amphitheatrical, around the sloping sides of which and on the pleasant heights of whose hills the buildings of the exposition have been arranged.

Around a Little Lake.

Central in the grounds there has been constructed an artificial lake of clear water. Around this little lake the idea of the landscape gardening carried out on the grounds radiates. There are boats and lights, the painted gleams of incandescent lights, the tiniest sparks of varicolored garden lamps arranged near the water's edge and swung in the foliage surrounding it. The picture made by this arrangement has beauty enough to carry the visitor back in thought to the night scenes on the lagoons of the Columbian Exposition.

There is no attempt at imitation of the more pretentious World's Fair. It is simply carrying out in another way the suggestions taken from it and applied to some of the features of this exposition.

The architecture, while following no predominating idea in design, forms an embellishment in harmony with the whole. There are kiosks, pavilions, buildings of rustic design, and classic forms of construction.

Upon the lofty height of a green hill stands the United States Government building. Not far from the shadow it casts at evening is the New York State building and the fine arts building on the one side. Across on the other is the manufactures building.

From the tower of the government building a comprehensive prospect of the entire grounds may be obtained. To the left is the electricity building with its Grecian dome. Next it, in front, is the manufactures building, square-towered, and facing the transportation building. Farther in the distance is the negro building, which contains exhibits which will carry an interest of deep import to every visitor. To the right of this stands the Georgia manufacturers' building with its high arched roof and wide portals.

Woman's Building.

Farther down to the center of the picture is the woman's building. To the right stretches in panoramic view the machinery hall, electric fountain, minerals and forestry building, agricultural building, administration and auditorium building, the fine arts building standing to the extreme west, and near at hand and right overhead the tower of chimes. Filling in the picture are the white gravel walks, columns surmounted by statuary, patches of shrubbery, and stretches of flower beds, rich in the semi-tropical extravagance of their color. This in contrast with the fields of cotton bursting into a sweep of snowy whiteness.

The spacious walks of crushed limestone wind through the park in all directions, yet radiating from the lake affording easy access to all the buildings. There are no tiresome walks, and one may see this exposition without fatiguing. One may loiter through without exhaustion, and two weeks of directed effort will afford a complete survey of the entire exposition. It has been admirably arranged with regard to the location of buildings and the installation of exhibits to enable it to be seen to the best advantage and without the tiresome loss of time and effort.

Today all this will be thrown open to the public. Every thing, so far as the material concerns of the exposition are involved, is in readiness. A few details still await the finishing touch. Practically everything is ready for the formal opening. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon President Cleveland, at home on the northern seacoast, will touch a button completing the electric circuit, and a thousand miles away the stillness of an expectant throng will be broken by the whirr of wheels, the buzz of machinery, the bursting out of a thousand flags, and the cheers from a thousand throats. The exposition will have been opened, to continue until the end of the year.

Atlanta has made special preparations to make this opening day one to be remembered by the visitors and the prospects are from the numbers gathering here already that today will see a crowd of visitors equal to the highest reasonable expectations.

One of the features of the exposition will be a barbecue. Georgia properly speaking is the home of the barbecue, for here the barbecue has attained its greatest excellence. It is no small honor to be master of ceremonies at a Georgia barbecue, much less at a Georgia barbecue given on the occasion of the opening of the greatest exposition any Southern State has ever seen. Neither will it be a small entertainment to be present at such a barbecue. It is believed that those who participate at one of the barbecues which will form a continuous part of the history of this exposition will learn to look upon them with the same high favor of the native Georgian. The barbecue is expected to do a great work in turning the warmest affections of Northern visitors forever toward the New South.

That there will be many visitors from Northern States no one doubts. The reception given to the Atlanta delegation by the people of Chicago on the occasion of its visit to this city is taken there as an evidence of the kindly personal interest taken in this Southern enterprise by the people of Northern States. There are fifteen States represented, among these are New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, California, and Illinois, all of which have buildings to display exhibits of their respective States.

Some of these buildings are not completed, but it is not doubted that everything will be finished by Oct. 15. At that date the greatest crowds of visitors are expected. Georgia weather is then at its best. The month of August was marked with much rain, which contributed largely toward delaying the construction of many of the State and lesser buildings. The splendid management shown in controlling the entire undertaking has enabled the bringing about of results which at times seemed impossible of accomplishment.

The Illinois building has a splendid location between the Massachusetts building and Confederate Relics building at the north end of the park. It is across one of the wide avenues facing the Alabama building. While it will not be completed tomorrow, there is no disappointment in this, because it was not expected to have been finished and the contract does not call for that until Oct. 1. It is designed to be a handsome building, containing a complete and comprehensive exhibit of the State of Illinois. The Illinois Commissioners have given sufficient evidence of what the result of their work will be to indicate they will win high encomiums, not only from the people of the South, but from whoever may see what they have done toward making this Exposition a success.

Many Cottage Buildings.

Many of the buildings have been designed after the fashion of cottages, rather than in an attempt at classic architecture. No fault will be found with this, however, because it has been deliberately done for the sake of harmony. These buildings are nothing more than big, airy, cheerful, well-lighted, wooden rinks. The walls and roofs are constructed of clapboards and shingles, which, while simple, withal give a pleasing effect. These are the buildings which contain the exhibits of machinery, electricity, agriculture, transportation, manufactures, and the liberal arts. The exhibits of the United States Government, the negro exhibits, those of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, and the offices of the administration, with the exception of the Georgia manufactures building these are painted slate color, trimmed with white, with dull green roofs, which blend with rather than stand out from their surroundings.

Three of the main buildings are of classic design, covered with white staff. The minerals and forestry building has a large flat roof, surmounted by an octagonal tower, the sides of which are made of unfinished split logs with the bark on. The manufactures and liberal arts building is the largest. It is 356 feet long and 128 feet in width.

The mechanical and electrical exhibits will be of an exceptionally interesting character, not in the extent of the display so much as in the arrangement with respect to each individual exhibit. These exhibits are made distinctly in the interests of commerce and their installation is made with a view to subserving the best interests of trade. The electrical exhibit, for instance, while placed with this end in view also serves to illuminate the buildings and to supply the electrical arc and incandescent lights for the grounds at night. The exhibit embraces a general electric monocycle machine of 360 horse-power, which, besides furnishing 120 horse-power for other motive purposes, supplies the energy for 2,200 incandescent and 7,500 arc lights. There are two other electrical machines which will supply 2,300 incandescent lights, and still another which will operate 1,800 incandescent lamps.

Exhibits Are Practical.

The pump exhibit, for instance, which is a considerable one in working order as it supplies water for the electrial and other fountains and the flowing streams from the aquariums, besides filling the reserve tanks and doing whatever pumping of water may be required upon the grounds.

The telephone exhibit is an elaborate working exchange with central station and switchboard in the electricity building connected with a system of wires so arranged as to furnish communication between all parts of the ground and between all other cities having long distance systems of telephonic communication with Atlanta.

One of the printing presses will be employed at printing topographical maps of the geological survey, while another will be used for the printing of bulletins of the Weather Bureau. A third in the machinery building will run off a daily newspaper devoted to exposition news. These are instances of a character of the exposition which is intended so largely to aid the development of commerce.

Woman's work will be well represented and will afford, in point of interest, one of the most striking features of the fair. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Woman's Board, has been and is yet a busy leader of a busy lot of workers who have succeeded in arranging for the construction of the handsome woman's building, classic in its white staff covering, its Corinthian columns, and Grecian dome. The funds necessary to accomplish all this have been secured by these women and not without difficulty, as great labor was required in accomplishing so much. The exhibit within the building is worthy of the place given the Woman's Department at the exposition. It is distinguished chiefly for the absence of the customary prominence given to needle work and the inutile knickknacks formerly considered as sufficient to display woman's accomplishment in the fields of art and industry. Collections have been made of statuary, painting, architectural drawing, of literature, and music, all the work of women, of inventions women have made, and of specimens of woman's handiwork in those lines of trade which were formerly monopolized by men.

Two Other Woman's Exhibits.

In addition to what women have presented in this building they have contributed two additional displays; one of these is a workingman's model cottage; living in this cottage is a family consisting of a husband, wife, and four children. The cost of their maintenance, including food, clothing, rent, and all incidentals necessary to a plain and comfortable existence, will be less than $500 a year. The purpose of this exhibit is to show a pleasant and economical manner of life of a family with an income not exceeding $500 a year. This exhibit will be practical in all of its details, as all of the necessaries supplied to this household will be purchased in the ordinary market in the ordinary way.

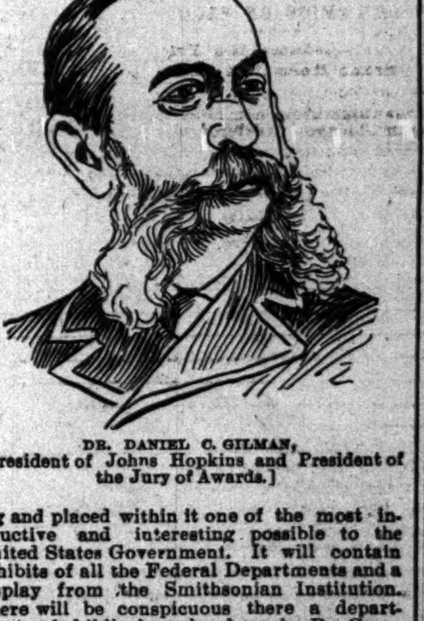
Another exhibit contributed by women is educational, consisting of a model grammar school. It will be conducted by Miss Nettie Sargent, Principal of the girls' high school in Atlanta. The model school was designed by Miss Sargent with a view to the greatest convenience and economy of space, ventilation, lighting, heating, and drainage. The money necessary to make this display was raised by Miss Sargent. Children of the Atlanta schools will attend this model school and will be taught in public.

The most unique contribution to this fair is the negro building and its contents. It will display the progress made by Afro-Americans since the war. No white person had any share in its construction further than a contribution to the fund necessary to it. Negroes designed it and erected it and the exhibits it contains are the products of negroes' hands and brains. It will contain inventions, art works, and useful manufactures by negroes. There will be machinery, paintings, sculpture, furniture, chemicals, and other exhibits of their skill and learning. There will be specimens of individual negro handicraft. There will be samples of carving, stone-cutting, mantel-setting, wagons, harness, boots and shoes, clothing. A large proportion of the leatherwork exhibit, the cabinet work, blacksmithing, and the products of kindred trades come from the manual schools, which have been made to form a part of the scheme of negro education in the South. Embraced in the negro exhibit is that of the Carrie Steel Orphan Home.

This is a local institution founded and managed by Carrie Steel, a negro woman, who was for many years matron at the Atlanta Union Depot.

United States Exhibit.

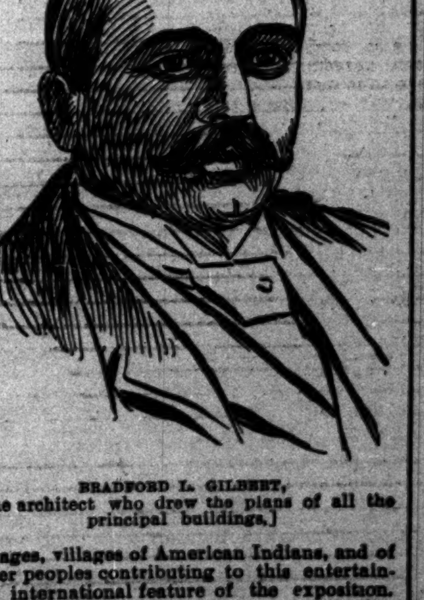
The United States Government with an appropriation of $200,000 has erected a build-


DR. DANIEL C. GILMAN,
[President of Johns Hopkins and President of the Jury of Awards.]

ing and placed within it one of the most instructive and interesting possible to the United States Government. It will contain exhibits of all the Federal Departments and a display from the Smithsonian Institution. There will be conspicuous there a department of biblical archæology by Dr. Cyrus Adler which will include a reproduction of the tower of Babel and a collection of Bibles tracing the history of the Bible from Hebrew manuscript down to the latest translations.

The foreign countries which will be represented here include those of the principal nations of Europe and nearly all of the South and Central American republics. Mexico is prominently represented. There are exhibits from all of the Central American States, from England, France, Germany, Spain, Austria, Switzerland, and Russia.

In addition to the Mexican exhibit there is a Mexican village. This forms a part of Midway Heights, which is fashioned in name and character after the Midway Plaisance of the Columbian Exposition. There are Chinese


BRADFORD L. GILBERT,
[The architect who drew the plans of all the principal buildings.]

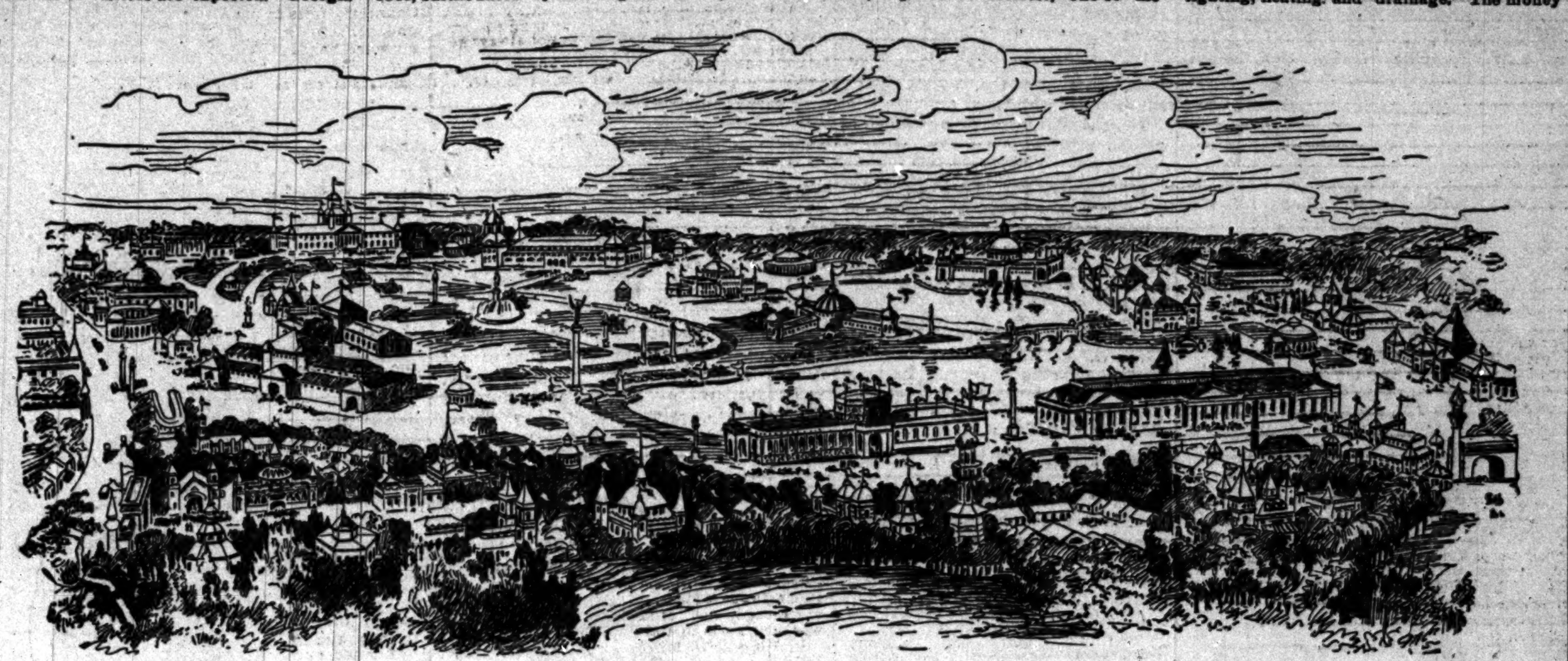
villages, villages of American Indians, and of other peoples contributing to this entertaining international feature of the exposition. One portion of this Midway pictures life in the South before the war. A theater has been constructed of wood which in itself is historical. It was cut on Piedmont Park eighty years ago. It was used at that time in the building of a house which remained in the park until it was destroyed by Gen. Sherman to use the materials to aid in building a breastworks in Atlanta. Here the character of the entertainment and diversion of the negro during slave times will be reproduced.

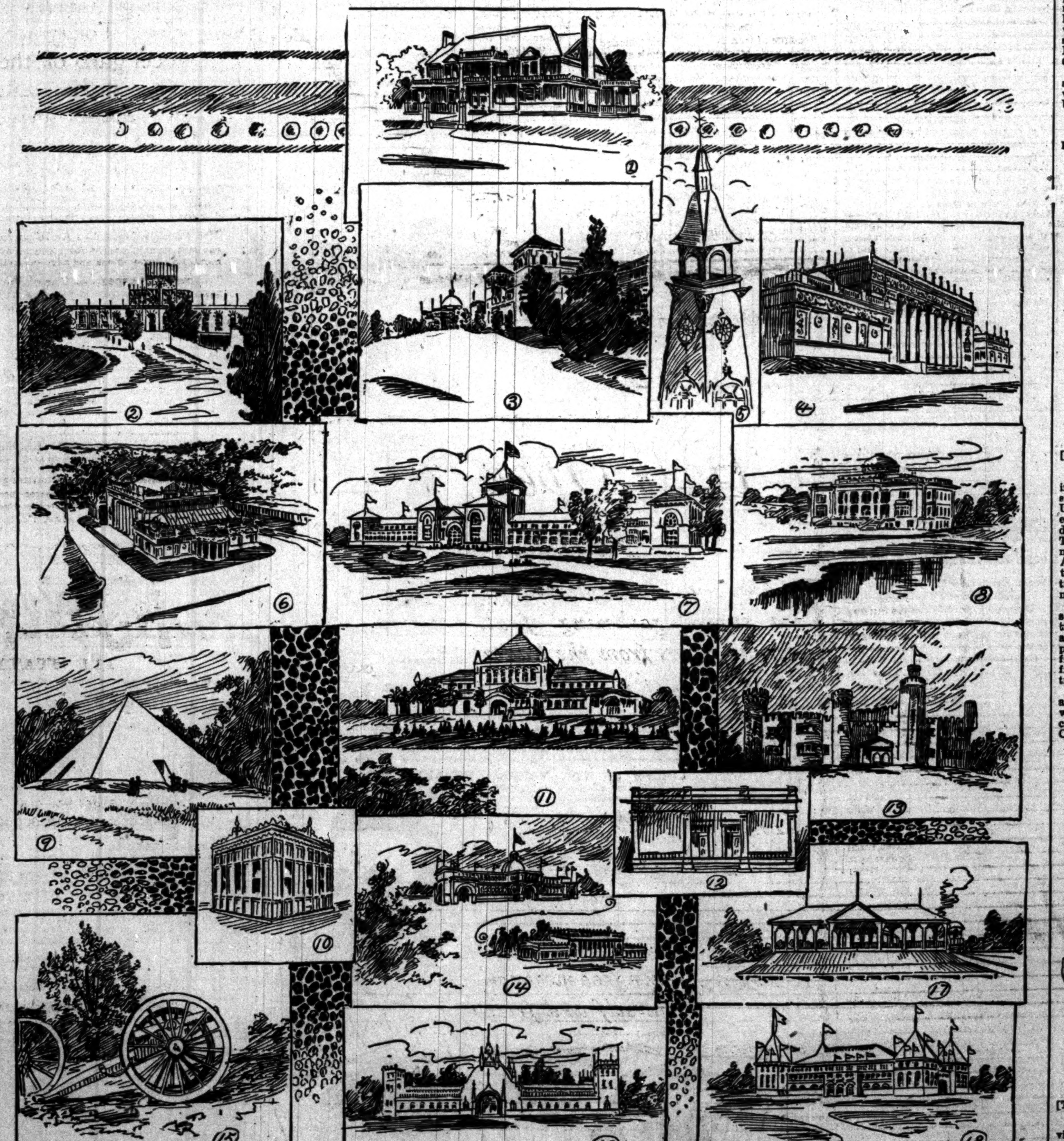
There are other means of entertaining one's self at the exposition. There is a reproduction of the Ferris wheel, a scenic railway. There will be shooting the chutes, theatrical roof gardens, with high class vaudeville entertainments, and camels and donkeys to ride, for the streets of Cairo have also been reproduced here. And contiguous to these are a lumber camp and a reviving of a mining camp of California in 1849.

South Is the Greatest.

While other States and foreign countries have done much toward completing this exhibition the importance of it, as a matter of course, comes most largely from Georgia and the Southern States. The resources and the

[Continued on tenth page.]


BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.



SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

1—Illinois Building. 2—Forestry Building. 3—Transportation and Electricity Buildings. 4—Facade of the Art Building. 5—The Chimes Tower. 6—Art Building. 7—Negro Building. 8—Woman's Building. 9—The Pyramid. 10—Office in Louisiana exhibit. 11—Agricultural Building. 12—Confederate Relic Hall. 13—Administration Building. 14—Electricity and Art Building. 15—Confederate Fort Walker, with cannons in position just as left by retreating Confederates in July, 1864. 16—Georgia Manufactures Building. 17—Railway terminal at grounds. 18—Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

VIEW SCARS OF WAR.

Veterans Crowd the Battlefield at Chickamauga.

FORMAL OPENING TODAY.

Ceremonies Begin with Dedication of State Monuments.

NOTED MEN ARE PRESENT.

Secretary Lamont to Make the Address of Acceptance.

SOME DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Chattanooga has caught the epidemic and is going Louisville one better. The State band has been parading the streets this afternoon and the tune that touched the hearts of the Tennesseeans was "Dixie." The inhabitants of Chattanooga have better lungs than the residents of Louisville. They can shout louder and longer when a Southern air is played.

The city is beautifully and profusely decorated. Last night's heavy rain spoiled it somewhat, but all was replaced today. The streets are packed and the hotels are turning people away. A fair estimate of the strangers

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS.

now here and expected by tomorrow night is 25,000.

The formal exercises in the Chickamauga battlefield commence tomorrow. There was no program mapped out for today. It was "go as you please" with the visitors, and they took in the sights with a vigor that was remarkable, considering the age of the veterans and the fact they have been on the go from home to Louisville, Louisville to Knoxville, and Knoxville to Chattanooga for the last ten days.

The national military park and battlefield caught the most of them. Special trains ran all day. The monuments were inspected and the observatory tower on Snodgrass Hill climbed to get a clear view of the plains and hills where the sons of the nation's best men went out for their country's cause, and where the Confederate troops fought for what they thought right. Few of the veterans had visited the field since they fought in it.

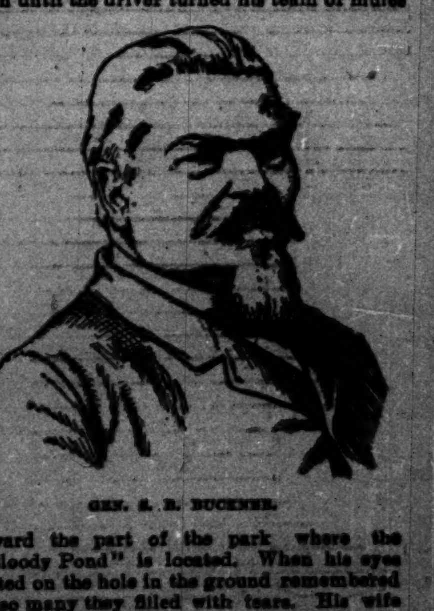
Familiar Sights to the Veterans.

It is remarkable how long and well the soldiers remember every spot, every move, every

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET.

order, every incident of a battle. They would gather in groups and point where the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Thomas, held the enemy back so long. They talked of reserve corps and attacks on their right; of cavalry charges and defense by the left. As they wandered around they would see a monument on which the inscription would particularly attract their attention. It might be the Eighty-fourth Illinois, the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, the Forty-fourth Indiana, or the Sixth Ohio. Then they would figure out among themselves, throwing statistics to the winds, how many men were left of each when the battle was over.

One Michigan veteran had his wife with him in a carriage containing ten people. He would not agree to return to the railroad station until the driver turned his team of mules


GEN. S. B. BUCKNER.

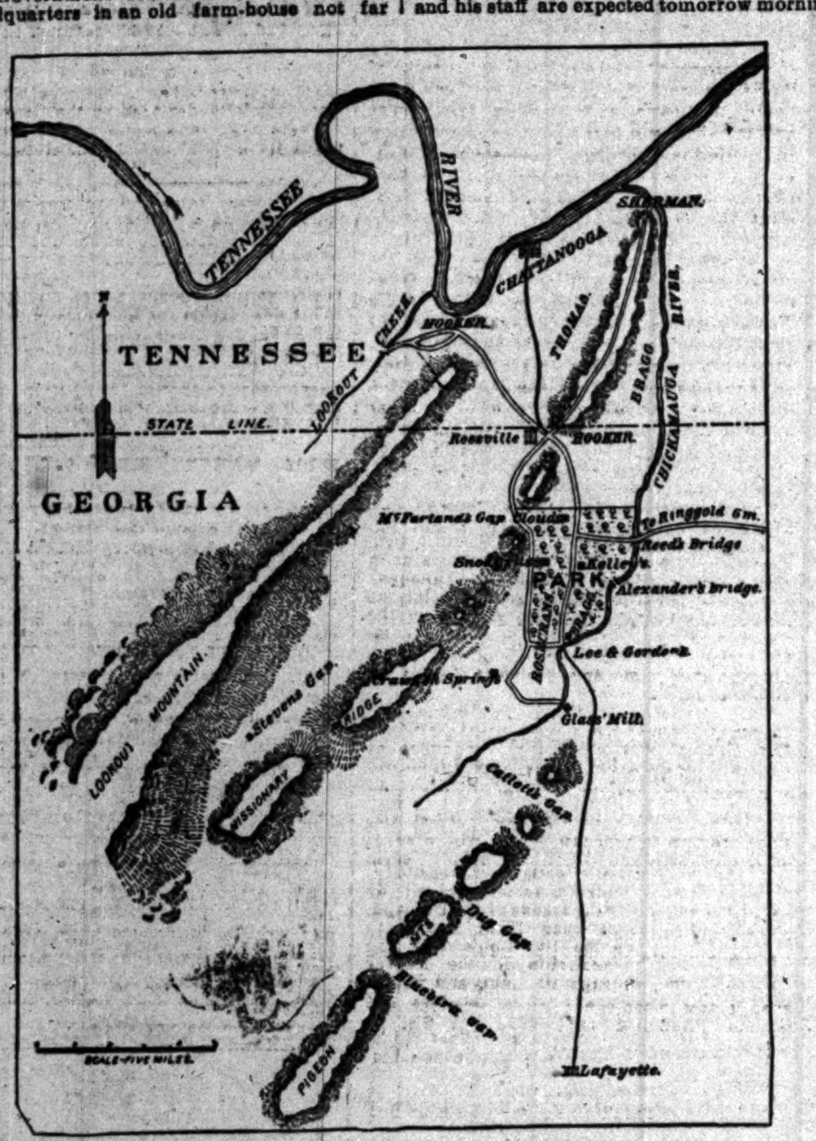
toward the part of the park where the "Bloody Pond" is located. When his eyes rested on the hole in the ground remembered by so many they filled with tears. His wife was as anxious to see it as himself, and the conversation they carried on afterwards explained:

"Why, that's the place I've often told you about, Cynthia," he said. "How I ever lived through it I can't tell. I crawled over the dead bodies of my comrades to dip my canteen in that pond to get a drink of water. Hundreds of them died in the effort to reach the place. I had to get over their dead bodies. I was badly wounded and famishing for water. I managed to reach it all right. It gave me strength to live long enough to be taken off the field. That's why it is called the bloody pond. It was filled with the blood of dead and dying Union soldiers."

"I reckon you know tolerably what your talking about," put in the driver of the carriage. "I was born and bred in Chattanooga and I often heard my mother talk about that 'Bloody Pond.' The day after the battle she says she came out here to see the results of the fierce carnage. She says the sight was too much for her. Confederate woman as she was, and hating you Yanks at that time bitterly, she could not stand by and see dying men suffer. Instead of returning home as she intended she put in all the day and part of the night carrying water to the wounded and giving them all the assistance she could."

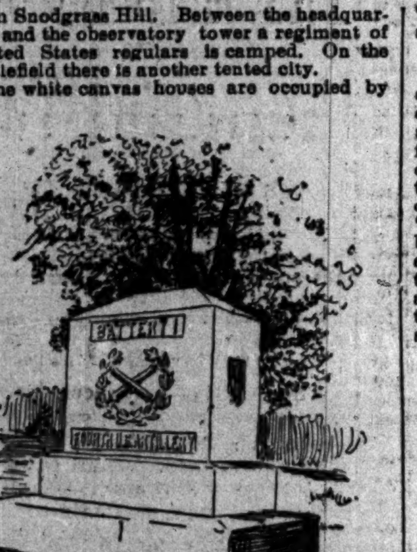
On the Battlefield.

The battlefield park is composed of 7,500 acres. It is cared for and owned by the government. Gen. H. V. Koynton, the head of the Government Commission, has battlefield headquarters in an old farm-house not far from Snodgrass Hill. Between the headquarters and the observatory tower a regiment of United States regulars is camped. On the battlefield there is another tented city.

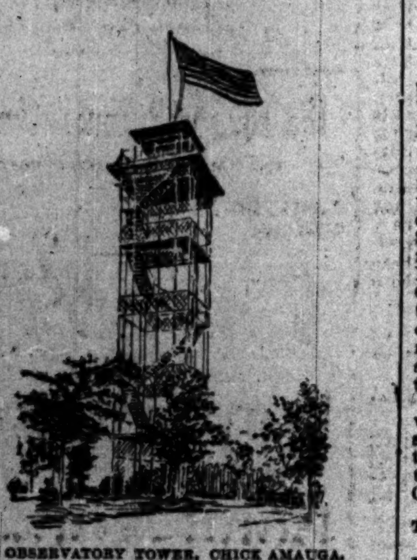


MAP OF CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

The white canvas houses are occupied by veterans and they are having a jolly time. They got a soaking in last night's rain and tonight there are indications of another shower. Signboards indicate where each brigade fought and guide posts mark the way to places of especial interest, such as where generals were wounded and well-known officers died on the field. The old farmhouse where Gen. Thomas had his headquarters is an object of interest. It is a short distance from the Observatory Tower on Snodgrass Hill.



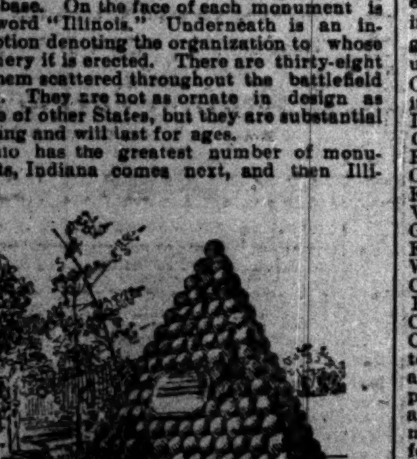
SPECIMEN MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES REGULAR ARTILLERY.



OBSERVATORY TOWER, CHICKAMAUGA.

The Illinois monuments are the same in design. A solid square of marble surmounts the base. On the face of each monument is the word "Illinois." Underneath is an inscription denoting the organization to whose memory it is erected. There are thirty-eight of them scattered throughout the battlefield park. They are not as ornate in design as those of other States, but they are substantial looking and will last for ages.

Ohio has the greatest number of monuments, Indiana comes next, and then Illinois. The program tomorrow at the park is the dedication of State monuments. Michigan comes first at 9 in the morning. Gov. Rich and staff will be present. The Governor will present the monuments to the Secretary of War. The oration will be delivered by Col. Henry M. Duffield of Detroit. Missouri will follow Michigan at 11 a. m. At 1:25 on Snodgrass Hill the Ohio exercises will occur. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. Grosvenor, ex-Gov. Campbell, Gen. Aquila Wiley, and Gov. McKinley. The address of acceptance will be made by Secretary of War Lamont.



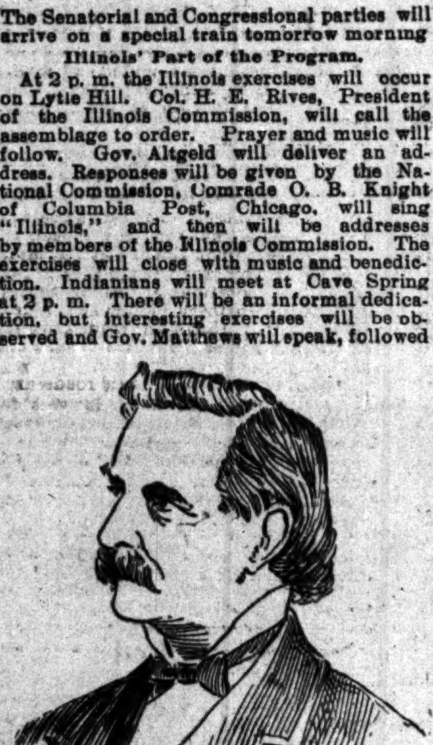
ONE OF THE EIGHT SHELL MONUMENTS MARKING THE SPOT WHERE BRIGADE COMMANDERS WERE KILLED, CHICKAMAUGA.

The dedication of the Wisconsin monuments will take place at Chickamauga battlefield tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. The ceremonies will be held at the angle near the First Wisconsin Infantry monument northeast of Kelly field, W. W. Watkins, Chairman of the Wisconsin Commission, presiding. Gov. Upham will accept the monuments from the State Commission and present them to the National Commission. Addresses will be delivered by Col. G. E. Bryant of La Crosse, ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, Senator E. G. Timme, and others. Minnesota will be represented at the dedication by the Second Regiment and one battery. Headquarters will be on the special cars they come in. They will dedicate their monuments on Snodgrass Hill at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Vice-President Stevenson and a party of friends arrived on a special train at 8 o'clock this evening. Gov. Altgeld of Illinois and his staff arrived this evening. Gov. Morton and his staff are expected tomorrow morning. The Senatorial and Congressional parties will arrive on a special train tomorrow morning.

Illinois' Part of the Program.

At 2 p. m. the Illinois exercises will occur on Lytle Hill. Col. H. E. Rives, President of the Illinois Commission, will call the assemblage to order. Prayer and music will follow. Gov. Altgeld will deliver an address. Responses will be given by the National Commission, Comrade O. B. Knight of Columbia Post, Chicago, will sing "Illinois," and then will be addresses by members of the Illinois Commission. The exercises will close with music and benediction. Indianians will meet at Cave Spring at 2 p. m. There will be an informal dedication, but interesting exercises will be observed and Gov. Matthews will speak, followed by members of the commission. Gen. Lew Wallace and Gen. D. B. McConnell of Logansport will deliver the orations.



GEN. E. S. WALTHALL OF MISSISSIPPI.

The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland will be held tomorrow night. Gen. J. D. Morgan of Illinois will preside. Among the prominent speakers announced are Gen. H. V. Boynton, ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska, Gen. Schofield, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Gen. G. M. Dodge of Iowa, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Fred Grant, and the Rev. Thomas E. Sherman. The Society of the One Hundred Fifteenth Illinois Regiment will hold a meeting in the Sunday-school room of the Chattanooga stone church tomorrow.

The delegation from Knoxville, Tenn., where the Sons of Veterans have been in session, will be in tonight, and the remainder of the crowd from Louisville will come, while the Army of the Cumberland will get in from Cincinnati.

THE SOCIETY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Elects Officers, Banquets, and Adjourns, to Meet Next Year at St. Louis.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 17.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning for its second days' session. A resolution was adopted looking to the erection of a statue of U. S. Grant at Washington, D. C., and ask the coöperation of Congress therein. St. Louis, Mo., was decided upon as the next meeting place, and Gen. O. O. Howard as the orator there. The following officers were elected: President, G. M. Dodge of Iowa; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; Recording Secretary, Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force, Ohio Soldiers' Home, Sandusky; Vice-Presidents, Col. Nelson Cole, Missouri; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Capt. A. C. Kemper, Ohio; Capt. Joseph Dickerson, Washington; Capt. E. B. Hamilton, Illinois; Col. W. L. Shaw, Iowa; Col. George H. Hildt, Missouri; Capt. S. S. Frowe, Illinois; Col. Milo Smith, Iowa; Col. J. W. Barnes, Capt. Lewis Kellar, Ohio. After the banquet tonight the Army of the Tennessee will leave at 7:30 tomorrow for Chattanooga to participate in the dedication of the National Park at Chickamauga Thursday night in a joint meeting there with the survivors of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, at which the speakers are to be both Union and Confederate Generals. Among those responding to toasts at the banquet here tonight are Capt. S. H. M. Byers, Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Gov. Foraker, Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, Col. M. A. Cochran, Judge Richard Tuthill, John A. Logan Jr., Mrs. Mary Logan Pearson, Gen. D. B. Henderson, and Col. Milbert Pierce.

Soldier in a Sham Battle Goes Insane.

Moline, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Charles Fitzpatrick, a member of Company F, Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guards, who was sunstruck during the sham battle at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, has become violently insane and was taken to Jacksonville this morning. He was discharged from the Insane Hospital at Elgin in 1891 as cured.

Jury Secured in the Kenosha Arson Case.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—A jury was obtained in the Chicago Bedding company's arson case this morning. The trial will probably consume the balance of the week. It is believed it will take the greater part of next week, if not longer, to finish.

SOCIETY.

Gerald C. Hopper of this city was married to Miss Lena Seipp of Peru, Ill., Monday afternoon. Miss Seipp has many friends in Chicago. The wedding occurred at the residence of Henry Ream in Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper will reside in Chicago.

***

Miss Estelle Trego and Charles H. Prindiville were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 3935 Lake avenue. The house was handsomely decorated with La France and American Beauty roses. The orchestra, which played in the hall, was screened by palms and foliage plants. The bride wore a gown of ivory white satin with a Louis Quinze jacket trimmed with chiffon and ermine. She carried bride's roses. Miss May Hoit, maid of honor, wore a toilet of pink silk trimmed with lace.

Thomas W. Prindiville, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ceremony was private. A large reception followed at 8 o'clock, at which 100 guests participated.

Mr. and Mrs. Prindiville will go to Canada on their wedding tour. They will hold a post-nuptial reception Thursday, Nov. 14, from 3 to 10 o'clock at No. 3935 Lake avenue.

***

Prof. A. E. Jack of Lake Forest University was married last evening to Miss Grace Staney of Lake Forest. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. James G. K. McClure performed the ceremony. After the ceremony Prof. and Mrs. Jack left for Cambridge, Mass., where the professor will take a postgraduate course at Harvard University.

***

The marriage of Miss I. Honora Swartz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Swartz, to Albert F. Streich, was solemnized by the Rev. D. F. Fox at the California Avenue Congregational Church Sept. 16. The wedding was private. After a Western tour Mr. and Mrs. Streich will reside at the Vincennes.

***

An interesting event in Ravenswood society today at 3 o'clock will be the wedding of Miss Harriet Cunningham of Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Frank Johnston in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. Miss Cunningham is a sister of Mrs. F. O. Tripp, No. 2705 Paulina street. The Rev. Father Perry will officiate. The wedding supper will be given in the banquet hall of the Chicago Athletic club. The wedding will be private. F. O. Tripp will give the bride away, and William Johnston, Eagle Grove, Ia., a brother of the groom, will act as best man.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pearsons have issued invitations for a musicale to be given at the Country club, Evanston. The event takes place the evening of Sept. 20, and is for their son, Harry Pearsons, who has recently returned from Europe. The artists are Miss Ethel G. Chamberlain and Miss Marie Schovill.

***

The musical season of the Country club of Evanston opened last evening with an organ and song recital, which was given for the benefit of the organ fund of the First Presbyterian Church. The concert was given in the new church and was the occasion of the formal hearing of the new organ. Harrison Wild presided at the organ. He was assisted by Miss Tena Mae Haynes, the regular organist of the church. The vocal numbers were given by George W. Ferguson of New York. Mrs. Johanna Hess-Burr was the accompanist.

Society Notes.

J. Ludwig Bruce, No. 656 Loomis street, is in New York.

Lionel Parker, brother of Gilbert Parker, the writer, is at the Leland Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Walker and Miss Walker have returned from Vermont.

Mrs. William Deering and Miss Abbie Deering of Evanston have returned from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pike and Mrs. Helen M. Rockwell have returned from their summer's outing in the East.

Members of St. Luke's Church, Evanston, gave a trolley party last evening. The route covered fifty miles.

Mrs. Simon Speyer of Kansas City is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Hirsch, No. 4120 Vincennes avenue. At home Fridays.

The Menoken club gave their first entertainment of the season last evening. Ladies were invited and an informal program was given.

The White City club held a meeting at the Leland Hotel last evening. The election of officers and general business of the club for the ensuing year was gone through.

The biweekly musicals of the Evanston club will begin Sept. 26 and continue during the winter. The artists announced for the first night are Francis Fisher Powers, Miss Marguerite Hale, and Mrs. Johanna Hess-Burr.

The Rev. Ernest M. Stires, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, has returned from an extended trip through Europe. Mrs. Stires remained in the East for a few days visiting the family of John K. Robinson at Beverly, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phillips, No. 424 La Salle avenue, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage yesterday afternoon and evening. Dinner was served at 10 o'clock, followed by a reception from 5 to 11 o'clock.

CORN MATURES ALMOST TOO RAPIDLY.

Week Exceptionally Warm and Crops Generally Beyond the Reach of Frost.

The report of the Weather Bureau on the general conditions of the crops in the United States for the week ending Sept. 16 is as follows:

Exceptionally warm and for the most part dry weather of the week forced corn to rapid maturity, too rapid in some instances, but it has practically placed this crop beyond danger from frosts. The weather has been favorable for gathering corn and much of the crop has been secured and some husking done. Cotton picking is general in the northern cotton region and well advanced in the southern. Clear dry weather has caused the bolls to open rapidly. The week has been favorable for housing and curing tobacco. Fall seeding has progressed favorably in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, but from the Dakotas eastward to Michigan and in the Middle Atlantic States plowing and seeding have been retarded.

By States the conditions were as follows:

Illinois—The first half of this week was hot throughout the entire State, and the southern counties did not receive the relief which came to the central and northern Sept. 13. Showers also accompanied the cool weather, light and scattered Sept. 13, but quite general the nights of Sept. 14 and 15. The rainfall for the week was below the average and the temperature much above. Corn was forced to a rapid maturity, and only late fields can now receive injury from frost. A large amount of the crop is now in the shock. Most of the rye is in and much of it up. Little wheat has been sown, but seeding will be general the last of the week. Pastures are good, and late potatoes and buckwheat have had favorable weather. Broom corn has all been housed.

Wisconsin—Hot winds affected all vegetation unfavorably and caused corn to mature rapidly, grass to dry up, and streams to fail. Corn, buckwheat, and cranberries cut or secured. Fall plowing delayed and sprouted seed damaged by drought.

Minnesota—Thrashing, corn cutting, plowing, and bean pulling rapidly advancing. Corn husking begun; pasturage poor. Wells drying up and stock water scarce.

North Dakota—All harvesting and stacking done and thrashing well under way, but much grain will not be thrashed for some time to come on account of prevailing prices. Nothing left now to be affected by the weather.

South Dakota—Warm, clear days and showers scattered and light. Rain much needed in many localities for fall plowing. Weather unfavorable for pastures and unmatured late corn and vegetables.

Nebraska—Week dry and the hottest of the season. Late corn has ripened too fast. Pastures injured and ground getting too dry.

Kansas—The hot, dry week has ripened corn rapidly, and has been favorable for haying, thrashing, and plowing. Much fruit is rotting through the hail-storm Sept. 8.

Missouri—Week favorable for maturing fall crops and corn drying up rapidly. Plowing and seeding have been pushed. Tobacco is being cut.

Indiana—Warm, fair weather, with no rain during week. Corn maturing rapidly and much is in shock, and in northern portion of State corn is nearly safe from frosts. A fair crop of tobacco is being housed. Wheat seeding is in progress.

Iowa—A hot week with high winds hastened ripening of late crops. Copious showers covering a large portion of the State have benefited pastures and helped fall plowing.

Kentucky—Dry, warm weather prevailed. A general rainfall is needed. Potatoes good.

Ohio—An improvement during the week. Tobacco and corn cutting and fall seeding fairly begun.

Michigan—The weather generally favorable for corn and potatoes, but too dry in upper peninsula. Corn cutting well advanced. Late potatoes doing well. Much plowing and seeding.

Bayfield Votes for Bonding.

Bayfield, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The vote to bond the county for $240,000 for the Washburn, Bayfield and Iron River railroad was carried in this county by about 1,700 plurality.

FAIR TO OPEN TODAY.

ATLANTA COTTON STATES INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION BEGINS.

President Cleveland at Gray Gables Will Touch the Button to Start the Machinery This Afternoon—Everything Is in Readiness for the Exhibition—Greatest Undertaking Ever Carried Out in the South—Many Foreign Countries Are Represented There.

[Continued from ninth page.]

products of these States will be shown to good advantage. The character which cotton plays in the world's commerce will be shown to the best advantage.

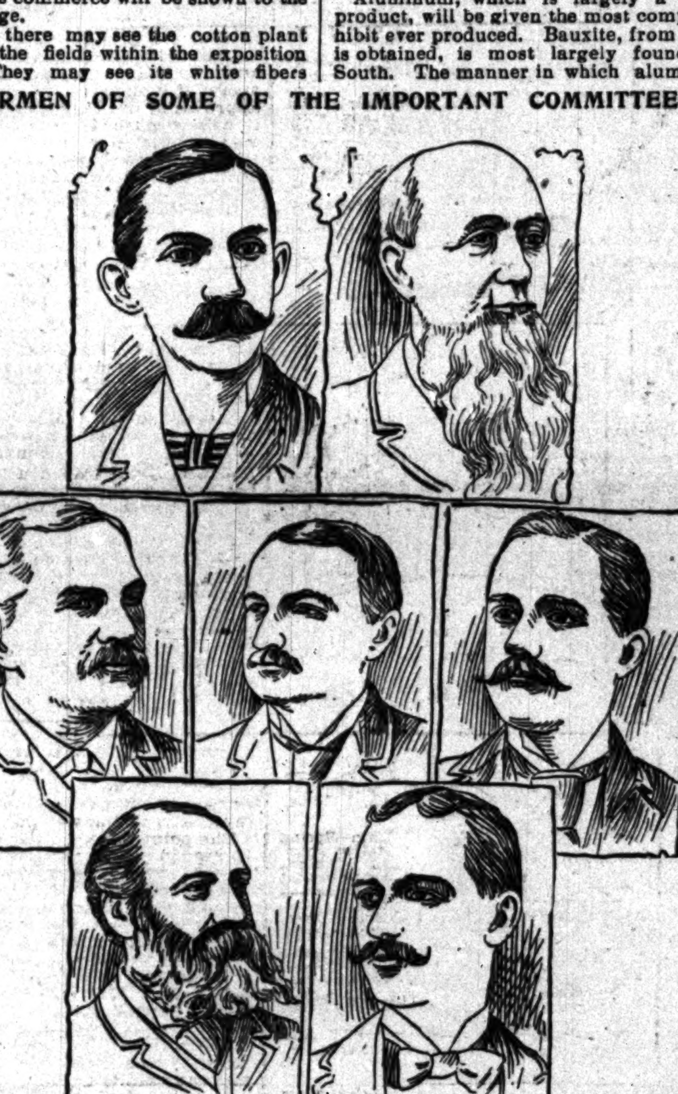
OFFICERS OF THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

A. L. KONTZ, Treasurer.
J. R. LEWIS, Secretary.
J. J. SPALDING, Attorney.
C. A. COLLIER, President.
W. G. COOPER, Chief of Promotion.
ALEX. W. SMITH, Auditor.
GRANT WILKINS, Chief of Construction.

The visitor there may see the cotton plant growing in the fields within the exposition grounds. They may see its white fibers plucked and passed to machines which prepare it for manufacturing uses. He may see every process through which the cotton is put from the stalk to the manufactured article or wearing apparel. In one day the growing balls of cotton are converted into a suit of clothes all within the expositions grounds. All the uses to which cotton is put in serving the needs of man and the manner in which it is prepared for these uses will be demonstrated there.

The minerals and forestry of the South will also claim a large share of the visitors' attention. The building containing these exhibits is in itself an exhibit of both of these sources of Southern wealth. The exhibits in the building are in charge of Dr. David P. Gray of the geological survey and Dr. Bernhardt E. Furnow of the forestry division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The funds necessary to make these displays were placed in the hands of these chiefs with instructions that they expend it to the best advantage of their departments. While as a matter of course the sum was confined to the limits of economy, the result accomplished with it has been remarkable. This joint exhibit is one of the best ever gotten together. The mineral exhibit is confined almost exclusively to the resources and products of Southern States. In the half of the building, which is devoted to mineralogy, the display has been arranged in concentric circles in a manner to represent each kind by itself, the resources of each State being confined to sections assigned. The display of potters' clays and potters' work is an important one.

CHAIRMEN OF SOME OF THE IMPORTANT COMMITTEES.



J. G. OGLESBY, Transportation.
J. R. WYLIE, Buildings and Grounds.
J. W. ENGLISH, Executive.
S. M. INMAN, Finance.
CLARK HOWELL, Legislation.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Ceremonies.
FORREST ADAIR, Public Comfort.

Aluminum, which is largely a Southern product, will be given the most complete exhibit ever produced. Bauxite, from which it is obtained, is most largely found in the South. The manner in which aluminum is produced from this peculiar soil is demonstrated by a manufacturing corporation, which is engaged in the extensive production of aluminum product. The exhibit embraces almost every article of use and ornament made of aluminum.

CHIEFS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

E. P. CHAMBERLAIN, Manufactures.
EDMUND A. FELDER, Admissions and Concessions.
J. H. ALLEN, Machinery.
CHARLES F. FOSTER, Engineering.
H. M. ATKINSON, Electricity.

Added to the mineral exhibit is a collection of precious stones from Southern mines and waters. Included in these are several specimens of diamonds and the largest piece of pearl ever produced.

The minerals and forestry building has been built so as to display the architectural value of Southern wood and lumber, the pillars, weather boarding, and even the flooring being placed with a view to serving this end. There is also a testing machine to show the strength of the several species of wood, which Dr. Fernow will make continually in the interest of government experiments in which he is engaged. In this connection there is a railway trestle which has been built on scientific principles, the size of each piece of timber being proportioned to its strength and bearing capacity as has been proved by tests.

There is also a pretty exhibit made by three relief maps on topographical models. These illustrate the effect of neglecting forest products on a Southern farm and the manner of recruiting them. One model shows the ruined farm; the second the same farm being redeemed; and the other the effect of intelligent work in propagating a forest. These models are embellished to the extent of showing the houses, trees, and fences, and other improvements of a Southern plantation, forming a handsome panorama of object lessons.

To Encourage Southern Industry.

The manufacturers of the South, and particularly those of Georgia, have been given prominent place. The Georgia Manufacturers' Association has erected a building of its own to make a separate display at the exposition. The object of this is to demonstrate the loss and waste of Georgia resources and capital by shipping the raw material of the State to the North to be manufactured, thus entailing the cost of freight both ways and the manufacturer's profit upon the Georgia consumer of the manufactured product of Georgia raw material. The purpose of this demonstration it is expected will contribute largely to the development of Georgia manufacturers, as it is intended to demonstrate the advantage of employing its own capital and labor in this direction. While this exhibit is exclusively of Georgia manufactures, in a measure the most interesting features of the other exhibits of manufactures will be those of Southern States.

All of the South has indicated that it takes a deep interest in the success of the Cotton States Exposition. The Southern railroads have shown a lively interest in its success. The Louisville and Nashville railroad, the Seaboard line and Cotton Belt and many other roads have extensive exhibits there. In addition to this the railroads will show a still better interest in the success of the undertaking by coöperation in the matter of bringing crowds to the fair. It is believed Atlanta will fare better in this respect than did the Columbian Exposition. Arrangements are under consideration and in progress for excursions and low rates upon all Southern roads leading to Atlanta. The interest taken by the railroads is more than gratifying. Not only is this true of the Southern roads, but of their connections in the great trunk lines, which the promoters of the exposition believe will coöperate with the Southern roads in the matter of low fares.

Looking at the exposition on the eve of its opening its officers, directors, stockholders, and those concerned in its success are congratulating themselves on the assurances they feel that the work they have expended and the effort they have made will be rewarded with the measure of success they would have asked.

MAIL CARRIERS ON BICYCLE ROUTES.

Postmaster Hesing Thinks They Are Better Off than Cart Collectors.

"The Chicago Postoffice has nothing to do with the complaint of the carriers on the bicycle routes," said Postmaster Hesing yesterday. "Last year I established the system of bicycle routes and the government has adopted the system generally throughout the country. Until July 1 I paid the carriers using wheels the same amount they formerly received for street car fares. July 1 the government made a straight allowance of $2.50 a month for each bicycle route.

"It is not true the men were induced to purchase wheels on representation made by me that the government would pay them for the price of the wheel. I never made such a statement or representation. The United States Government purchases nothing for the carriers. The men who use horses receive an allowance of $300 a year. Out of this they buy their own horses and feed and care for them. I think the bicycle men are better off than the cart collectors. They can save money on the government allowance. I admit a man is liable to break his wheel. The collector loses a horse, often damages his cart. He pays the expenses out of his own pocket. We have one poor fellow who had two horses die for him this summer. He does not think of asking the department to reimburse him. I would like to see the bicycle carriers get more money, but I cannot help them.

"There is another consideration the bicycle men do not seem to have taken account of. They use their wheels to go to and from the office. Other carriers pay their fares on the street cars, for no allowance is made to and from the office."

MAY RAISE THE PRICE OF NAILS.

Manufacturers Said to Be Contemplating Another Increase in a Few Days.

The price of cut nails has been raised 20 cents, and is now $2.15. The price was made subject to change without notice. Yesterday it was reported a further small raise would be made in a few days. Representative manufacturers denied any knowledge of it.

The Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association will meet next week, but it is said will make no advance in price, which is now $2.40, having gone up to the present figure from 90 cents in March. The boom in steel is given as the principal reason.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts for the Day.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 16...	22,715	591	18,057	18,179
Tuesday, Sept. 17...	6,000	700	16,000	19,000
Week thus far...	28,715	1,291	34,057	37,179
Same p'd last week	27,499	1,144	39,013	31,153
Same period 1894...	19,902	2,221	38,672	22,001
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 16...	5,542	35	7,679	2,407
Tuesday, Sept. 17...	1,500	......	8,000	1,000
Week thus far...	7,042	35	15,679	3,407
Same p'd last week	5,639	40	11,480	1,694
Same period 1894	5,275	32	14,491	2,766

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 22,000 hogs, and 17,000 sheep.

Cattle—The market was active and prices averaged steady. A few 1,020@1,360-lb steers sold at $3.50@5.15. Western rangers sold at $3.00@4.30; Texas steers, $2.85@3.10; native cows and heifers, $1.50@3.85; veal calves, $3.50@6.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00.

Hogs—Best grades of hogs ruled steady and other grades weak to 5c lower. Trade was active. Heavy sold at $3.80@4.55, bulk $4.00@4.40; mixed $3.85@4.60, bulk $4.25@4.45; light $3.90@4.60, bulk $4.40@4.55; pigs, $2.25@4.40.

Sheep—A few of the best lots of lambs and sheep sold nearly steady, while the general run of transactions showed 10@15c decline. Lambs sold at $2.60@4.85; native sheep, $2.00@3.65; Westerns, $2.00@3.20; bulk, $3.00@3.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 200 head. Market steady for Texas, easier for natives. Choice export steers, $5.40@5.75; fair to good shipping steers, $4.50@5.25; coarse heavy, $4.25@4.65; dressed beef and best butcher steers, $3.50@4.80; bulk of sales, $3.75@4.40; steers under 1,000 lbs weight, $2.80@3.50; bulk of sales, $3.00@3.30; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; bulk of sales, $2.25@2.85; Texas and Indian steers, $2.50@4.00; bulk of sales, $3.00@3.40; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,200 head; shipments, 400 head. Market 5@10c lower. Heavy, $4.20@4.40; mixed, $4.00@4.30; light, $4.00@4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 100 head. Market active and lower. Native muttons, $2.50@3.25; stockers, $2.00@2.40; lambs, $3.00@4.50; Southwestern sheep, $2.25@3.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,700 head; shipments, 2,900 head. Market slow, weak, and 10c lower. Texas steers, $2.25@3.50; Texas cows, $1.40@2.50; beef steers, $2.70@5.40; native cows, $1.50@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.90; bulls, $1.75@2.85. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head. Market weak to 10c lower. Bulk of sales, $4.05@4.20. Heavies, $3.80@4.15; packers, $4.10@4.25; mixed, $4.00@4.20; light, $4.00@4.20; yorkers, $4.10@4.20; pigs, $2.50@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 200 head. Market slow, 5@10c lower. Lambs, $2.75@4.90; muttons, $2.25@3.15.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head. Market steady on beeves; stronger, active; everything sold early. Native beef steers, $3.60@5.40; Western steers, $3.00@4.30; Texas steers, $2.25@3.50; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.30; canners, $1.40@2.35; stockers and feeders stronger, $2.60@3.90; calves, $2.50@5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head. Quality good. Market 5c lower, active at decline. Heavy, $4.00@4.20; mixed, $4.00@4.05; light, $3.85@4.25; pigs, $2.50@3.60; bulk of sales, $4.00@4.05. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head. Market steady. Fair to choice natives, $2.50@3.25; fair to choice Westerns, $2.25@3.00; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.80; lambs, $3.00@4.75.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 90 head; no trading. European cables quote steers at 11@11½c, dressed weights; refrigerator beef at 8¼@9½c. Calves—Receipts, 783 head. Steady but very dull. Veals, poor to prime, $5.00@8.50; grassers and buttermilk calves, $2.75@3.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,800 head. Active; ½c higher on lambs. Sheep, poor to good, $2.00@3.50; lambs, common to choice, $3.50@5.12½. Hogs—Receipts, 1,219 head. Steady at $4.90@5.25.

HASTENED BY ABUSE.

DAVID ADAM'S DEATH PARTLY DUE TO HIS INJURIES.

Coroner's Jury Investigates the Case and Returns an Unusual Verdict—Criticises the Management of the Insane Asylum but Fails to Put the Blame on Any One in Particular—Evidences Brought Out at the Inquiry—Mrs. Adam Tells of the Bruises She Saw.

After listening nearly all day to the testimony and then wrangling for two hours, the Coroner's jury in the Adam inquest reached the following verdict at 7 o'clock last night:

The said David Adam, now lying dead at Oakwoods Cemetery, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, came to his death on the 4th day of September, 1895, from natural causes, but we believe his death was hastened because of the injuries he received while confined at the Dunning institution.

In appearance the jurors were as intelligent a set of men as could well be gotten together, and they did not see any inconsistency in this verdict. The evidence contained no proof of violence on the part of any of the Dunning people, yet every one of the jurors was perfectly well convinced that the attendants were for the most part a rougher sort of men than could properly be placed in charge of sick or insane patients. Each and all emphatically declared that this case alone showed the institution was in urgent need of reform.

Both Dr. McGrew and Dr. Mitchell testified that in their opinion the injuries brought to light Sunday by the exhumation of Adam's body, any or all of them, were not sufficient to cause his death.

The jurors were: T. C. Schmidt, No. 7122 South Chicago avenue; Charles Standish, No. 7115 South Chicago avenue; Spencer Phillips, No. 7161 South Chicago avenue; Peter Brennan, No. 7052 Cottage Grove avenue; Alfred Sundquist, No. 7110 Cottage Grove avenue; and Herman Mathews, No. 7100 Cottage Grove avenue.

Besides the witnesses there were present Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison and W. M. Butterworth, attorney for Mrs. Adam.

How Adam Was Treated.

Robert Chalmers, brother-in-law of Adam, was the first witness. He testified to the insanity of Adam before he was taken to Dunning and to his commitment to the asylum. His sister told him of her husband's death, and he had seen Adam's body brought home and buried.

Mrs. Adam was then sworn. She said Adam was born in March, 1852, was an iron-molder, and had lost one hand about thirteen years ago. He first showed signs of insanity about two years ago. When provoked he was sullen and ugly. He was taken to the institution March 28, 1895. She told of visiting him several times at the hospital, finding him worse each time. His condition was very bad Aug. 24. He had been kicked and bruised. His eyes, nose, and neck were badly swollen and discolored. The last time she saw him alive was Sept. 3. She had been sent for and when she reached Dunning she found her husband unconscious. His bruises were worse and more numerous than ever before. His head and arm were bandaged. She was told he had but a few hours to live.

She told of his death and burial and of the exhumation of the body Sunday. She then pointed out Attendant Thomas Morrisy as one of the men whom Adam had told her, Aug. 24, had kicked and otherwise abused him.

Mr. Morrison asked if she had ever made complaint, while her husband was alive, of the treatment he had received.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Adam, "I asked Dr. McGrew several times why my husband was so badly bruised. Dr. McGrew said he was always fighting with other patients. On Sept. 3 I asked why he was so low, and Attendant Ackerly said he had erysipelas and it had gone to his brain."

James N. Black visited Dunning with Mrs. Adam, and his description of Adam's condition tallied with that given by Mrs. Adam.

Story of the Hospital People.

Supt. George Morgan produced the books of the institution, and after reading about Adam's commitment and confinement, said he thought the man's death had been hastened by the assault made upon him by a patient named James.

Attendant John S. Dallow told about an attack made on Adam some time in May by a patient named Dean. Adam, he said, was quarrelsome and pugnacious.

Dr. Frederick A. McGrew, resident physician at Dunning, brought with him the records of the institution. He stated from the beginning the attendants reported that Adam could not be restrained from quarreling with the other patients. Adam was always the aggressor. Dr. McGrew read a letter written to Mrs. Adam June 28 which said her husband was quarrelsome at all times.

The reports of the asylum showed that Adam had been hit by a colored patient May 28, but was not seriously hurt. Adam received another slight bruise June 22. It was on his forehead, but not serious enough to need medical treatment. Adam was struck with a chair by a patient, Charles James, Aug. 18. Dr. McGrew found a slight wound half an inch in length on the bridge of the nose and another over the left eye. He considered both injuries nothing more than skin abrasions. Adam was violent and refused to permit a careful examination. He tore off the bandages which were put on his head.

Adam was transferred to another ward Aug. 23 because of filthiness. Four days later he was again struck in the face by a fellow patient named Dean, and his chin was cut. A letter written to Attorney Butterworth Aug. 29 said Adam was in a weak condition and his insanity was incurable.

The hospital record for Sept. 2 showed "accidental scalding of left arm and hand. Adam turned on hot water and held his arm under the faucet." The next day he became unconscious and Dr. McGrew sent for Adam's wife. He died at 5 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 4. Whenever asked who had assaulted him Adam would point out anybody who happened to be near him at the time. Dr. McGrew said Adam was utterly incoherent at all times during his confinement in the asylum.

Injuries Did Not Cause Death.

Dr. McGrew did not believe the fracture of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx was sufficient to cause death, though it probably hastened it.

Assistant State's Attorney Morrison read several surgical authorities on the point. All agreed that a fracture of the larynx usually caused death. Dr. McGrew thought the statements in the medical books too general. They failed to note the important distinction between a simple and a compound fracture.

Dr. Lewis G. Mitchell, Coroner's physician, testified to making a post mortem examination of the body. So far as he could discover Adam had died of a disease and not from violence. All the bruises taken together might have hastened death, but Dr. Mitchell believed they did not do so. He was emphatic in his belief that Adam's death was due to disease alone.

Attendant H. B. Ackerly, who had been in charge of the ward containing Adam since Aug. 16, told the jury Adam was not a very hard patient to handle. Attendant Thomas Morrisy testified the only mistreatment Adam received was at the hands of fellow patients. Attendant Joseph Selzer corroborated the testimony of Morrisy.

The room was then cleared for the jury to begin its deliberations, and the verdict was reached two hours later.

ORTHOPEDIC ASSOCIATION IN SESSION.

Ninth Annual Meeting Opens in the Columbus Memorial Building.

The private art gallery of H. J. Furber in the Columbus Memorial Building has been placed at the disposal of the American Orthopedic Association. These surgeons care for the foot, leg, and hip, straighten deformed legs and feet. For the ninth time they are meeting in national convention, and the first session began yesterday forenoon.

With the exception of one short business session held late in the forenoon, both morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the reading of papers on different diseases. In order to better illustrate the points made plaster casts of deformed legs and feet were introduced, forming startling contrasts to the beautiful statuary in the room.

President John Ridlon called the members of the association together and delivered the annual address, which told that the treasury was in a far better condition than it had previously been.

Papers were read by Drs. S. L. McCurdy, A. M. Phelps, E. H. Bradford, Joel E. Goldthwait, James E. Moore, Royal Whitman, Lovett, L. A. Weigel, and Roswell Park. The meeting is attended by a large number of surgeons.

Dr. J. W. Westerfield Fatally Ill.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Dr. J. W. Westerfield, President of the Indiana Association of Spiritualists, was conveyed to his home by special train from Petoskey, Mich. He is fatally ill.

BEARS ARE PANICKY.

COVERING BY SHORTS STARTS THE WHEAT MARKET UP SHARPLY.

Selling Is Too Popular at the Start—Advances of Winter Wheat Markets and Favorable Wall Street Reports Change Sentiment—It Is Claimed That Cash Demand Is Excellent—Lighter Receipts and Covering by Shorts the Feature in Corn—Oats Make Slight Advances.

For a short session wheat was quite an active market yesterday, although the trade, as usual, was chiefly local. The opening was easy on indifferent cables and liberal receipts. Liverpool closed with spot wheat unchanged and with futures ½d off. Berlin was up ¼ mark, but Paris was off both on wheat and flour so far as immediate delivery is concerned. Northwestern receipts were 1,395 cars, against 935 the same day last season. Primary receipts were 1,090,000 bu, against shipments of 269,000 bu and liberal clearances in wheat and flour of 388,000 bu. Primary receipts for Monday and Tuesday of this week were greater by almost 600,000 bu than the receipts for the corresponding two days of 1894. On the big receipts and the weak opening a great deal of bear sentiment was developed. December opened at a concession of ⅜c and sold down ⅛c further, to 57⅝c. The spread between December and May held at 4c. The market got into a congested condition, and covering by shorts carried December up to 58½c. It fluctuated frequently within a narrow range, but December finally shot up from 58⅝c to 59⅛c. As the demand from shorts became satisfied the market eased off a little and closed at 58⅝c.

One of the strengthening influences was the report regarding the anticipated action of the bond syndicate in replenishing the gold surplus. The trade became possessed of an idea that there was an improved cash demand. Shipping houses reported offers for round lots and set up the cry that is usual when the market shows signs of advancing that elevator men will not let go of cash wheat. It is probably true that the great bulk of the cash wheat here is in the hands of the warehousemen, but it is noticeable that outside holders are just as stiff on the question of premiums as the elevator people. It was singular, too, the amount of attention which the trade paid to the premiums over Chicago shown by winter wheat markets. St. Louis was 1⅞c over Chicago, Toledo was 6c over, and Detroit 4c over. The elevator men say that the only wheat they are choice of is last season's No. 2 red. Shippers, they say, can get all the new No. 2 red they want. Winter wheat markets have been running over Chicago, and in fact Chicago has had the distinction of being the lowest on the domestic list for some time, but this was discussed yesterday with all the interest of a novelty in the situation. There is a good prospect that the disparity this season in the production of winter and spring wheat will be reflected in the former going to a stiff premium all over the country. World's shipment of wheat for the week were below the theoretical requirements of Europe, but the proportion of American wheat included was not flattering. According to Bradstreet's stocks east of the Rocky Mountains increased 1,960,000 bu, and stocks of wheat in and afloat for Europe decreased 1,560,000 bu. The cash market was quite active, but offerings were limited. Sample wheat showed a little advance. No grade sold at 32½@45c, No. 4 red at 32½@48c, and choice at 53½c; No. 3 red at 53@56c, No. 2 red at 58@59½c, and No. 3 hard at 50@56½c; No. 4 spring sold at 56c, and No. 3 at 56@58½c.

In corn the strength of wheat and covering operations gave the market a firm tone during the most of the session. There were spurts of activity, with not much selling pressure, in the near futures. Kaufman of St. Louis was credited with covering September and October. September touched 32¼c and closed at 32¼c, an advance of ⅞c. October closed at 31⅞c, a gain of ⅜c, after selling up to 31¼@31⅝c. Cables were ¼d higher for spot and ⅛d for futures. An element of strength lay in the fact that receipts at 608 cars were 117 less than the estimate. Receipts by canal were 31,000 bu. Today's estimate is moderate at 299 cars. Early in the day there was a good demand for May, but the offerings of that future were large. Contract stocks increased 94,893 bu, and are now 1,113,592 bu, compared with 1,662,610 bu a year ago. Primary receipts were 488,000 bu; shipments, 337,000 bu. Exports were liberal at 403,000 bu. Charters were made for 743,000 bu. The shipping demand was slower. Amounts taken for shipment aggregated 205,000 bu. The cash market was firm and prices at one time showed an advance of ½@1c. For No. 2 yellow 1¼c over September was asked and ¾c over for No. 2, but highest bids were 1@1⅛c over September for No. 2 yellow. No. 2 in store sold at 32¼@33¼c and closed at 32⅝c. No. 2 white ranged at 32¼@32½c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 at 30½@31¼c, No. 3 at 31½@31⅞c, No. 2 at 32⅝@33¼c, No. 3 white at 31⅞c, and No. 2 white at 32½@33c.

Firmness in the Oats Market.

Holders of near futures in oats were firm, and the shorts who came in to purchase were forced to bid up prices slightly. The strength of other cereals and a fair shipment demand for oats caused the firmness. Higher prices were scored in May, but toward the close the action was heavier and there were dozens of sellers to one buyer. September closed at 19c, an advance of ⅛c, after reaching 19¼c. October closed with a gain of ⅜c at 18⅞c. May ranged at 20⅝@21¼c, resting at 21c bid, and advance of ¼c. Receipts, including two days' arrivals, were 521 cars, or 14 more than expected. The estimate for today is 266 cars. The available supply decreased 307,000 bu. The cash market ruled steady. One hundred thousand bu No. 2 in store sold at ½c over September, and 50,000 bu No. 2 white clipped. No. 3 white ranged at 21@21½c, No. 2 at 19@19¼c, and do white at 22@22½c. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 19@21c, do white at 19@22c, No. 2 at 19¼@20c, and do white at 22@23c.

The rye market was firm under light offerings, with little animation. For in-store lots of No. 2 37½c was bid. The inspection sheet showed only 2 cars in. September was nominally 37½c and October 38c. December sold early at 39¾c, later at 40c, and closed at 40c bid.

The state of the barley market was unsatisfactory from a receiver's standpoint. Out of 246 cars inspected in 206 were No. 3 and 36 low grades, only 4 grading No. 2. The proportion of lightweight grain and also poor, foul-smelling was against the market. The latter quality was practically unsalable and the poorer lots of No. 3 sold at fully a cent decline. Choice, plump malting was scarce and steady. Poor, thin, foul ranged at 20@21c, light to fair weight at 28@32c, good plump at 34@39c; plump, heavy at 39@42c; and No. 2 to go to store at 43c.

Cash flaxseed opened at 94c, and advance of ½c, declined to 93c, and closed at 93½c, as on the previous day. Shipments at 59,024 bu exceeded the receipts, which were 50,600 bu. Charters were made for 80,000 bu. Local stocks increased 21,195 bu last week, and are now 171,650 bu, against 539,919 bu a year ago. Rejected seed ranged at 86@90½c. September ranged at 93@93⅝c, closing at 93c, a decline of 1c. October sold at 92@92½c, and rested at 92¼c, or 1c lower. December ranged at 93@94c, and closed with the inside bid, a decline of ½c. May sold at 97⅝@98c, resting at the outside, or ½c under Monday's closing price asked.

Timothy seed was unchanged. Poor to fair seed ranged at $3.00@3.65, and good to choice at $3.85@4.00. September sold at $4.00 and closed at $4.05 asked and $4.00 bid. October was $3.95 bid and $4.00 sellers.

Clover-seed was about 5c higher, in sympathy with outside markets. Poor to choice was quotably $5.00@7.25, and October $7.30@7.40.

Bran was firm, with sales at $10.00@10.50.

January product ruled slightly stronger, but the provision market generally presented an uneventful trade, with no special change. Domestic markets were quiet and steady, while cables were stronger. There were fair sales for shipment at about former ranges. January pork ranged at $8.32@9.40, resting at the outside, or 7½c higher. January lard rested at $5.75, an advance of 2½c. January ribs sold up to $4.85 and closed at $4.82½, a 2½c advance.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Montreal is having troubles of her own regarding grain inspection which involve the smutty wheat of the Northwest. Aug. 29, 1895, the Governor-General of Canada ordered an amendment to an order-in-Council regarding grain classification on Aug. 8 by which the following clause is struck out:

"No wheat which has been subjected to scouring or brushing for the removal of smut or other fungoid growth shall in any case be mixed with No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat."

Speaking of this action the Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "What on earth could have induced the government to rescind its order prohibiting the mixing of No. 1 hard with scoured and smutted grain, the trade here is at a loss to divine. The government at first saw clearly how much the prestige of our famed No. 1 hard Manitoba would suffer in the foreign market by permitting it to be mixed with smutty grain that has been scoured, and at once decided to prohibit the mixing of this damaged wheat with No. 1 hard. The latest action, however, in revoking that order has created nothing short of consternation in the grain trade here and in Ontario. As the case stands at present the government, which at first very properly disapproved of the adulteration of our best grade of wheat with damaged grain or scoured smut, by promptly forbidding it by order-in-Council, now rescinds such order, and virtually winks at a very questionable trade method which tends to degrade our finest quality of Manitoba wheat in the English markets."

The following resolution has been adopted by the Toronto Board of Trade:

"Whereas, The grain section has passed a resolution approving the action of the government prohibiting the placing of scoured wheat in the grade of No. 1 hard; and whereas, it is reported the government has rescinded such order; and whereas, such action virtually notifies purchasers under the protection of a government certificate that that grade is permitted to contain damaged wheat; therefore, this section places on record its strong disapproval of the rescinding of the order and urges its reënactment immediately that it may come into effect before the present Manitoba crop begins to move."

Foreign news is by no means all one-sided in reference to the outlook for wheat. A few days ago Bartlett-Frazier gave out a part of a Liverpool letter in which the prospects were described in the most pessimistic language imaginable.

The following, however, is from a recent letter from Robert Proctor & Sons to William T. Baker:

"We believe that ere long we shall be entering upon a period of small supplies and that then America will be able to dictate pretty well her prices, for the most recent advices point to Russia as having decidedly less to ship than last year, and the River Plate has finished exporting until next January or February, and India is hardly likely to be a free seller at anything like the present range."

The grain receipts at Winona, Minn., the crop year ended with August, amounted to 8,452,000 bu, against 8,856,000 bu the year previous.

World's shipments of wheat were 5,994,000 bu, of which America contributed 1,810,000 bu, Russia 2,456,000 bu, India 168,000 bu, Argentina 40,000 bu, and sundry ports 1,520,000 bu.

The stocks of grain in private elevators at Chicago are reported at 3,391,000 bu wheat, 233,000 bu corn, 639,000 bu oats, and 11,000 bu rye.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 55 cars; corn, 297 cars; oats, 266 cars; hogs, 23,000.

December wheat advanced to 59c on the curb after the close. It was on reports that St. Louis and other outside markets, which closed at the usual time and consequently later than Chicago, were stronger during the last half-hour. The demand for calls was large. J. F. Barrett & Co. bought a big line. Calls ranged at 59⅛@60c and puts at 58@58¼c. Puts on May corn sold at 29⅛@29⅜c and calls at 29¾@29⅞c.

There was a large representation of the Board of Trade in attendance at the funeral of Carlos H. Blackman at his late residence, No. 4349 Lake avenue, yesterday afternoon. This was especially true of numerous old members who are not now actively identified with the board. The floral tributes contributed by friends, especially board members, were large and beautiful. The service was simple, the Rev. John P. Hale officiating.

The management of the Open Board of Trade decided yesterday to close the visitors' gallery. This has been the rendezvous of a coterie of women speculators and they were loud in their protests at the new rule.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Sept. 18, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Sept.	56¾	56⅝@ 58	57⅝	53⅜
Dec..	57⅝	57⅞@ 59⅛	58⅝	56⅜
May.	62⅜	61⅞@ 63⅛	62⅝	61⅝
CORN.				
Sept.	31⅜	31⅜@ 32¼	32¼	55⅝
Oct..	30⅞	30⅞@ 31⅞	31⅞	....
May.	29	28⅞@ 29⅛	29⅜	54
OATS.				
Sept.	18⅞	18⅞@ 19⅛	19	....
Oct..	18⅜	18⅜@ 18⅞	18⅞	30⅞
May.	20⅞	20⅝@ 21¼	21	35⅜
MESS PORK.				
Oct..	8.10	8.07½@ 8.20	8.15	....
Jan..	9.32½	9.32½@ 9.40	9.40	14.10
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Oct..	5.77½	5.77½@ 5.80	5.77½	8.92½
Jan..	5.72½	5.72½@ 5.75	5.75	8.17½
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Oct..	5.15	5.12½@ 5.15	5.12½	7.75
Jan..	4.80	4.80 @ 4.85	4.82½	7.20

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat..	2	7	11	20
Spring wheat..	27	57	9	93
Corn..........	549	43	16	608
Oats..........	142	374	6	522
Rye...........	2	......	......	2
Barley........	4	206	36	246
Totals........	726	687	78	1,491

By canal—31,097 bu corn.

Inspected out—31,580 bu wheat and 281,806 bu corn.

FRUIT AND OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Big Receipts of Peaches—Demand for Apples Restricted—Game Season Open.

Arrivals of peaches were again heavy at over 100,000 1-5 bu baskets. Orders from interior points were not so brisk, but the fruit was for the most part well placed and prices ruled steady. It is thought that the bulk of the preserving trade has now been supplied, and should receipts hold up to the present high figures the market is likely to weaken. The apple market is still in a demoralized condition. The abundance of peaches has made inroads on the demand. Receipts are excessive and the market shows no signs of immediate relief. Watermelons were abundant, but slightly higher prices prevailed. The season for game is open and a good demand is materializing for snipe and plover. Ducks in good order are a ready sale. Woodcock went out of season Sept. 15 and shipments from other States cannot be handled until Oct. 1. Prairie chickens can be killed in Illinois up to Nov. 1, but cannot be sold.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Berries—Blueberries, $1.25@1.40 per case; cranberries, $2.75@3.00 per box.

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 20½c; firsts, 18@20c; seconds, 13@16c; thirds, 9@11c. Dairies: Fancy [Cooley's], 17c; firsts, 13½@14½c.

California fruits—Peaches, 50@65c per 20-lb box; plums, $1.00@1.50 per 4-basket crate; grapes, 85c @$1.00 per 4-basket crate; pears, $1.25@1.50 per box.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 7¼@8c; twins, 7@7½c; cheddars, 6¾@7¼c; New York fancy makes, 8@8½c; Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, 7¼@8¼c; brick, 7@8c.

Cooperage—In light request and offerings moderate. Feeling rather dull at 72½c for pork barrels and 85@87½c for lard tierces. Sales were: 250 pork barrels at 72½c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 14½c; strictly fresh-laid, loss off, cases returned, 14c; Southern, 13½c.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $1.00@2.50 per brl; bananas, good to choice, 75c@1.50; lemons, Messinas, $5.00@7.50 per box; Michigan peaches, 14@20c per 1-5 bu basket; plums, 25@40c per 1-5 bu basket; watermelons, $30.00@50.00 per car; gem muskmelons, 15@25c per ½ bu basket; pears, $2.00@3.00 per brl; grapes, Concords, 17@20c per 8-lb basket; Delawares, 20@25c.

Hay—Receipts, 989 tons; shipments 223 tons. Market quiet and steady. Demand only moderate and supply liberal. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@13.00 on track; No. 1 at $11.50@12.50; No. 2 at $10.00@11.00; mixed nominal at $8.00@10.00; upland prairie at $9.00@10.50 for good to choice and $4.50@8.50 for poor to fair.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 8¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 7¼c; No. 1 calfskin, 10¼c; No. 2 do, 9c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

Potatoes—New Wisconsin and Michigan Early Rose and Hebrons, 25@28c per bu on track; home-grown, 60@75c per brl; Jersey sweet potatoes, $3.00@3.50 per brl.

Poultry—Turkeys, hens, 10c; gobblers, 9c; spring turkeys, 9@11c; chickens, 9½c; hens, 8½c; roosters, 5c; ducks, springs, 8½@9½c; geese, per doz, $4.00@6.00.

Vegetables—Cabbage, Illinois, 75c@$1.00 per 100; cauliflower, 40@60c per crate; cucumbers, home grown, 10@15c per doz; celery, home grown, 25c per doz; lettuce, home grown, per tub, 40@50c; beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, 75c@$1.00 per brl; onions, 25c per bu; parsley, 10c per doz; eggplant, home grown, 24@40c per doz; radishes, 15c per doz; spinach, 75c per brl; string beans, Illinois, 25@30c per sack; wax beans, 30@40c per sack; tomatoes, home grown, Illinois, 20@30c per bu basket; turnips, $1.00 per brl; sweet corn, 15@20c per sack.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines; high-proof spirits, $1.25½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Grain and Produce in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—For a short time at the start the wheat market was weaker, owing mainly to heavy receipts in the Northwest. Suddenly a stronger tendency was developed, prices advancing ⅜@¾c under small offerings and more spirited buying, accelerated largely by firmer advices from the Southwest and the principal winter wheat primary points where the receipts are insignificant. As a natural consequence No. 2 red winter is actually worth more in Toledo than here, a very uncommon state of affairs. Moreover, competent authorities claim that there is very little prospect of an increase in the movement and they therefore expect that choice winter wheat will soon be at a premium over spring. Furthermore, it is alleged that the shipments from the Northwest will soon begin to show a falling off, and if this proves true it seems highly probable that the visible supply will increase slowly, if at all, after Oct. 1. Exports, 150,073 bu; receipts, 155,175 bu. Spot in fair demand and firmer, exporters taking 10 loads, including new No. 1 Northern at December price, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 New York hard, ⅜c over December, f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, f. o. b. afloat, on p. t., quoted ½c under December, and No. 3 soft, Toledo afloat, at ⅜@⅝c under December. For local account 32,000 bu No. 2 red afloat ½c under December, part 62 11-16c. Futures opened weaker, but closed stronger. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 177,509 bu, against 228,006 bu a year ago.

Corn—Exports, 336,680 bu; receipts, 96,550 bu. Spot stronger and fairly active, exporters taking 10 loads. Sales of 95,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c in elevator, 1⅝c over October afloat, or 39½c and 2⅜@2½c over October f. o. b afloat and early next month; 10,000 bu yellow at 39⅝c in elevator. Futures in fair demand and stronger, especially on the near by months.

Oats—Exports, 31,720 bu; receipts, 141,000 bu. Spot was in fair demand at full prices. Sales of 5,000 bu No. 3 white at 27c; No. 2 white, 28⅛c; September do, 27c; October do, 25⅜c; 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 24c; 24,000 bu canal do, 24½c; 16,000 bu ungraded, 28@32c for white and 24@26c for mixed. Futures quiet but stronger. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
September.....		61⅞	62⅜	62⅜	61⅞
October......		61⅞	62⅜	62⅜	61⅞
December....	63⅜	63 5-16	64⅜	64⅛	63⅜
March.....		66⅜	66⅞		
May.....	67⅞	67⅞		68	67⅜
CORN.					
September....	38⅜	38	38⅜	38⅜	37⅞
October.....	37⅞	37⅝	38	37⅞	37¼
December....	36	36	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞
May....	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛
OATS.					
September.....				24	23⅞
October.....		23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝
December.....				24⅛	24⅛
May.....				25⅞	25⅞

Special cables and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering principal points of accumulation indicate the following changes in available stocks last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday: Wheat, United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increase, 1,960,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, decrease, 1,560,000 bu. Corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increase, 148,000 bu. Oats, United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, decrease, 207,000 bu. The more important increases in available stocks of wheat last week, not covered in the official visible supply report, include 450,000 bu in Northwestern interior elevators, 150,000 bu in Manitoba points of accumulation, 70,000 bu in Minneapolis private elevators, 68,000 bu at Louisville, 59,000 bu at Cleveland, and 25,000 bu at Omaha. There were decreases of 112,000 bu in Milwaukee private elevators, 48,000 bu at Newport News, 32,000 bu at Pittsburg, and 20,000 bu at Akron and Rochester.

Butter—Receipts fair, but supply of fancy creamery is light and with good demand prices are well sustained Elgin and other Western extras, 25c; Western seconds to firsts, 15@19½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 11@15c; Western dairy, firsts, 12@13c; thirds to seconds, 9½@11c; Western factory, tubs, June, firsts to extras, 11@12c; current make seconds, 10@10½c; fourths to thirds, 8@9½c.

Cheese—State, full cream, colored, fancy, 7⅜c.

Eggs—Receipts are smaller and fancy fresh gathered are scarce and firm at 16½c.

Sugars—Raws are quiet, but held with increased firmness. Centrifugals, 96° test, quoted at 3¼@3⅜c; muscovados, 89° test, at 3@3⅛c; and molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝@2⅝c. Refined firm at unchanged prices. Granulated quoted at 4 5-16@4½c.

Cotton—The first delivery market opened 7@8 points lower; later prices ranged to the opening quotations; still later this decline was recovered again, and closed steady at 10@12 points advance over yesterday's final figures.

Liverpool reported spot cotton hardening. The market there for future deliveries opened firm and 2-64d higher in consequence, and some continental buying, and subsequently advanced 2-64@¾-4 higher. Later the market reacted on realizing sales, and closed quiet and steady, with the final prices showing a net gain of 3-64d over yesterday's closing quotations.

Manchester yarns quiet but steady. Receipts at the ports today are 16,015 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at ⅛c advance. Sales, 151 bales for consumption and 1,849 bales for export. Middling uplands quoted at 8¼c and do Gulf at 8½c.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
September........	1,000	7.88	7.85	7.92@7.94
October........	31,100	7.94	7.85	7.93@7.94
November........	11,500	8.01	7.91	8.00@8.01
December........	27,600	8.09	7.99	8.08@8.09
January..........	117,600	8.16	8.06	8.15@....
February........	2,600	8.21	8.11	8.20@8.21
March...........	22,400	8.26	8.16	8.26@....
April...........	......	.....	.....	8.30@8.32
May..............	500	8.31	8.27	8.35@8.36
August..........	500	8.41	8.41	....@....

Coffee—The tone of the contract market was weak at a decline of 5@10 points, which was recovered later on, followed by a further advance of 10 points. Spot trading slow on the basis of 15⅜c for No. 7 Rio. Havre opened ¼f lower, later lost another ¼@¼f, closing steady at the decline. Hamburg was steady on near and ¼f lower on late months. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 40,000 bags [two days]. The Rio market was quiet and Santos firm at an advance of 50 reis. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10 13-16d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 115,113 bags. American visible supply, 564,743 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March........	2,750	13.90	13.90	13.95@14.00
September....	2,000	14.70	14.65	14.70@14.85
October......	5,250	14.70	14.50	14.65@14.75
December....	7,250	14.40	14.25	14.35@14.40

Cloths—Agents have advanced the price of Indian head and Wachuset 36-inch brown sheetings to 6½c. As usual Tuesdays there was an irregular demand for seasonable stuffs, but considerable more was done by cutters in the way of spring shirting fabrics. At the best, however, the demand was very moderate, although better than on corresponding days of other weeks, notwithstanding the Hebrew holidays are so close at hand. Printing cloths quiet and firm at 3⅛c, and Fall River not a seller until the strike question is disposed of.

Ocean freights—Firm. Engagements—16,000 bu to Liverpool at 2¼d; Rotterdam quoted at 5¼c, Antwerp at 2d, London at 2¼d, Leith at 3¼d, Copenhagen at 3s, Amsterdam at 5c, Glasgow at 3d, Hamburg at 50 pfgs, Bristol at 3¼d, Newcastle at 3¼c, Hull at 3d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—Wheat advanced another ½c today and closed firm and at the top for the session. The local market was firm and continued the advance in line with New York after the Chicago market had adjourned at 12:30. The strength was attributed to buying by shorts, who were scared into line by the strong showing for cash wheat in markets outside of Chicago. The local cash variety was easier again today, most of the wheat selling at December prices, a little at ¼c above. The millers and elevators were not quite as pushing for wheat and the weakness of September was in part the cause of the loss of the premium for cash. September wheat opened at 53⅜c and closed at 54¼c, against a close yesterday at 54⅜c. May opened at 58⅛c and closed at 58⅜c. There was a fair demand. Flour steady; first patents, $3.05@3.40; first clears, $2.50@2.65; second clears, $2.30@2.35; bakers', $2.50@2.55.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17.—Grain—Wheat strong; spot and month, 60⅝@60¾c; December, 63¼@63⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 57⅝@57¾c; receipts, 24,264 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 61@62c; do on grade, 58⅝@61½c. Corn steady; spot, 39@39½c; month, 38⅜c bid; year, 34¼@34⅜c; receipts, 3,285 bu; stock, 81,895 bu; Southern white corn, 39@40c; do yellow, 40@41c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, Western, 26¼@27c; mixed, 24¼@24¾c; receipts, 14,360 bu. Rye inactive and steady; No. 2, 44c nearby; 48c for No. 2 Western; receipts, 1,337 bu. Hay firm; choice timothy, $14.50@15.00. Grain freights very quiet, unchanged. Butter, eggs, and cheese firm, unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 17.—Grain—Wheat higher; No. 1 hard, cash, 56¼c; September, 56¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 55¼c; September, 55¼c; December, 57c; May, 61c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 52¼c; No. 3 do, 49½c; rejected, 44½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 55¼c. Rye, 35c. No. 2 oats, 20c; No. 3 oats, 19½c. Flax—September, 91c; October, 90½c. Receipts—Wheat, 592,700 bu; oats, 6,100 bu; rye, 6,300 bu; barley, 26,375 bu; flax, 53,600 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 171,750 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 50,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Grain—Wheat—Cash, 59¼c; September, 58c; December, 60½c asked; May, 64⅜c. Corn—Cash, 31c; September, 31¼c; December, 24⅜c asked; May, 26¼c bid. Oats—Cash, 18⅛c; September, 19⅛c asked; December, 19c bid; May, 21c bid. Rye—No. 2 regular, 38c. Pork firmer; $8.75. Lard steady; prime, $5.65; choice, $5.70. Lead lower; $3.10 sellers; spelter nominal; $4.12½ selers. Flaxseed steady; spot, 90c.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 17.—Grain—Corn firm and higher; No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 20¼c; No. 3 white, 19½@19¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 36@37c. Whisky firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for high wines. Receipts—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 40,850 bu; oats, 55,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 20,250 bu; oats, 61,250 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 17.—Grain—Wheat higher; dull; No. 2 cash, 63⅛c; September, 63⅛c; December, 64⅜c. Corn dull; steady; No. 2 mixed, 34⅛c; May, 30⅛c. Oats dull; steady; No. 2 mixed, 20⅛c; No. 2 white, 22⅛c. Rye dull; firm; No. 2 cash, 44c. Cloverseed active; higher; prime cash, $4.45; October, $4.50. Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; cloverseed, 280 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; cloverseed, 287 bags.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Grain—Spring wheat—Demand for No. 1 old hard fairly good; that grade firmly held at 63⅜c; new No. 1 hard, 62⅛c; new No. 1 Northern, 61⅜c. Winter wheat unsettled; closing dull; No. 2 red, 63c on track and in store. Corn steady and firm; fair demand; No. 2 yellow, 37⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 2 corn, 36⅛c. Oats—Offerings only a few cars and the market firm.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—Grain—Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 2 hard, 56⅛@57c; No. 2 red, nominally 60@61c. Corn in demand, ⅛@⅜c higher; No. 2 mixed, 27⅛c; No. 2 white, 28c. Oats slow but firm; No. 2 mixed, 17⅛c; No. 2 white, 19c. Receipts—Wheat, 21,600 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 7,300 bu; corn, 17,400 bu; oats, none.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 8d; No. 2 red spring, 4s 11½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s; No. 1 California, 4s 10d. Futures opened quiet but steady, with near and distant positions ½d higher; closed steady, with near and distant positions ½d higher; business about equally distributed; September, 4s 9¼d; October, 4s 9¼d; November, 4s 9¾d; December, 4s 10¼d; January, 4s 10¾d; February, 4s 11¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 5d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed steady, with January ¼d higher and other months ¾d higher; business about equally distributed; September, 3s 4¾d; October, 3s 4¾d; November, 3s 6d; December, 3s 5¼d; January, 3s 4¼d; February, 3s 3d. Flour—Steady; demand good; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 9d.

Provisions—Bacon steady; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 41s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 35s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 35s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 34s 6d; long clear backs, 36 lbs, 36s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 32s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 38s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 33s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 12s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American nominal. Beef—Extra mess, India, 76s 3d; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 58s 9d; do medium, 51s 3d. Lard—Quiet; prime Western, 30s 3d; refined in pails, 32s. Cheese quiet; demand moderate; finest American white [new], 37s; finest American colored [new], 37s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, 17s 9d. Linseed oil—21s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 6¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London [Pacific coast], £1 18s. Receipts of wheat during the last three days were 220,000 centals. The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 87,200 centals. Weather fine.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Mining Stocks Alone on the List Show Sign of Strength.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Mining stocks alone were active and strong today. Louisville and St. Paul led the market. The market was fairly supported here, but there was no renewal of purchases today by Kaffir dealers.

Rothschild is buying gold freely. It is said to be for Hungary, but the reported destination is a little doubtful.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand decreased 2,880,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 240,000 marks, other securities increased 18,500,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 1,540,000 marks.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 101f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28c for checks.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Prices Practically Unchanged—Quotations in Leading Stocks.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Boston money market is practically unchanged. Quotations are: Call loans, 2½@4 per cent; time loans, 3@4½ per cent; clearing-house rate, 2@2½ per cent. Closing sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Cl'se.
Atchison.........	6,000	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20
Amn. Sugar.......	3,500	105⅜	107⅜	105⅜	107⅛
Do pfd........	200	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
Bay State Gas....	300	10	10	9⅞	10
Bell Telephone...	25	199	199	199	199
C. B. & Q.......	3,200	85	85⅝	84⅛	85⅛
Chi. Junc. Ry....	350	100	100	100	100
Erie Tel.........	900	62⅛	62⅛	60	60
General Elec.....	200	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅛
Pullman..........	25	173	173	173	173
West End R. R....	525	75	75	75	75
Westinghs'e Elec.	150	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛

BONDS.

$ 4000 Junc 5s.......110	$26000 Atch 4s.80⅛@ 81⅛
14000 Mex C 4s...... 68	160000 do 2d.. 32⅛@ 32⅞

WEST CHICAGO FIRM.

STOCK RECOVERS FROM THE BREAK OF MONDAY.

Issue of the Additional $1,000,000 in Certificates of Indebtedness Does Not Have a Lasting Effect—Lake Street "L" Remains Firm Through the Recent Fluctuations—Rumors of an Advantageous Contract with the Union Loop—Alley "L" Reorganization Plan Hangs Fire.

Great interest was manifested in West Chicago yesterday after the heavy decline of Monday. It opened at 125, the closing price of the night of before, and during the day it developed some little strength, reaching 126 and closing at 125⅞ regular and 125⅞ account. The announcement of the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing the issue of $1,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness did not seem to have a lasting effect upon the market. The expenditures which have been made by the West Chicago for the construction of new lines and the equipping of cross-town lines with electricity did not come in the nature of an entire surprise to brokers. It was known the company had incurred this expense and that it must be paid in some way. The issue of certificates of indebtedness drawing 6 per cent interest was considered as being a better move for stockholders than would be the issuance of this amount of new stock. It is expected stock will pay dividends exceeding the per cent interest which will be paid on these certificates. It is reported the sales which were made Monday were principally for account of the Philadelphia syndicate, which is said to have taken on some 5,000 shares last year.

Lake street "L" is practically the only stock which has not been affected seriously in the recent fluctuation. It has held up well and yesterday it sold at from 22¼ at the opening to 22 acount and closed at 21⅞ regular. It is reported an advantageous contract has been made on behalf of the Lake street "L" with the union loop for the use of that portion of its tracks from Market street to Wabash avenue. The union loop has now reached a point where there seems to be no doubt of its speedy completion, and the Lake street structure from Market to Wabash will form the north line of the loop. It has been reported that the Lake street would receive $500,000 for this, which amount would pay the debts of the company, including the sum advanced for the payment of interest due last January. The Wabash avenue extension will be in operation within the next few days, and this, it is expected, will add largely to the passenger traffic of the company. Mr. Yerkes announced in an interview in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday morning that an effort would be made to make arrangements for connecting with surface roads at the western end of the line, which would have the effect of giving the Lake street more passengers. These facts coupled with the increase which is likely to come with cold weather may account for the strong feeling on Lake street.

It was announced yesterday that the Union Loop had secured signatures for 848 feet more frontage on Wabash avenue than is needed to go before the Council with an ordinance, and that other property-owners had announced their willingness to sign. As soon as the ordinance introduced Monday becomes a law, if it should be passed and receive the approval of the Mayor, work will begin, and it will be pushed as rapidly as possible towards completion.

Nothing decisive has been done in the matter of the Reorganization committee of the Alley "L." Chairman John J. Mitchell announced yesterday 4,000 shares had been added to the number which had previously been secured. Mr. Mitchell's last report was that the signatures of 20,100 shares had been already secured, which makes 24,100 of the 37,500 needed for a majority. Mr. Mitchell said, however, a substantial majority was desired before the committee would begin its work. The First National Bank has not the required percentage of bonds of the Alley "L" to begin foreclosure proceedings after Oct. 1. Under the conditions of the mortgage the trustee is empowered to begin foreclosure proceedings with the consent of 25 per cent of the bondholders. It is announced by the First National Bank that all the bonds needed to complete the 25 per cent can be secured at any time it may be desired.

Clarence Buckingham, President of the Universal Gas company, says work is progressing rapidly on the main plant which the company is building. There has been some delay owing to difficulty in getting structural iron for the roof. It is not the intention of the company to begin laying mains this fall. Work will begin in the spring, however, and it is expected the company will begin furnishing gas between July 1 and Dec. 1. President Buckingham said it was probable the company would be in operation in one year from the present time.

There was a meeting of directors of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company yesterday, but it was announced after the meeting that nothing was done.

The point raised by an Iowa national bank in regard to usury laws is not looked upon as of any great significance by Chicago bank Presidents. The Iowa bank took the ground that it was not subject to the State usury laws because it was a creature of the Federal Government.

"The law seems to be perfectly plain on the subject," said President Lyman J. Gage of the First National Bank yesterday. "As we interpret the law it means that the question of what is usury is to be settled by the State statutes, but the penalty can only be fixed by the Federal statutes. That is to say, the penalty as fixed by the national bank act is the forfeiture of interest, or, if the interest is paid in advance, action may be brought in two years for twice the full amount of interest paid. As to what constitutes usury the State statute must be the gauge. A State that would pass a statute, for instance, which would forfeit all the principal could not enforce such a law against a national bank."

Sterling quotations were lower yesterday as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted..............	489	490
Actual..............	488¼	489¼
Documentary.........	487¼	488¼

Farson, Leach & Co. have sold to one of the large New York savings banks a single issue of $323,000 City of Des Moines, Ia., 4 per cent bonds. The bonds of this city became a legal investment for New York savings banks under the recent act of the Legislature and this issue is the first block of Des Moines bonds that has come in under the act.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 W C St R R act..125	10 Dia Match Co....125¼
200 do act..........125⅜	50 do act............126
100 do act..........125⅝	25 Int P & P pfd..... 9½
50 do act...........126	50 do 10
200 L S El R R act.. 22⅛	

BONDS.

$200 Lake Street Elevated income 5s 38

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 W C St R R act. 125⅝	50 C & S S R T Co act 6⅞
10 do 125⅝	50 do................. 6⅞
100 do act........125⅜	25 Dia Match Co.....126
50 do act.........125⅝	50 do act............126
150 do act........125⅞	1 do.................125¼
100 do act........125⅞	1 C C Ry ex div......314
50 do act.........125⅜	10 Chi B & M Co pfd 31
50 do act.........125⅞	100 L St El R R act.. 22
300 C & S S R T Co.. 6⅞	24 W Stone Co........ 60

BONDS.

$1000 C G L & C Co 5s 91⅝	$5000 Con Pack Co6s 64
$5000 C&SS RT Co5s 63	

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 LakeStEl RR act 21⅛	5 W Chi St R R.... 125⅞
65 do............ 21⅛	50 M & C B pfd.act. 33
200 do act........ 21⅛	50 do act.......... 32⅜
50 do act......... 21⅛	10 Chi & SS RT Co.. 7
7 W Chi St R R.... 125⅞	50 Am S B Co....... 47⅛
50 do act......... 125⅞	1 Dia Match Co..... 125⅞
40 do............. 125⅞	25 Int P & P pfd.... 10
50 do act......... 125⅞	50 S W S C L pfd.... 58
3 do.............. 125⅞	

SALES AFTER CALLS.

110 Int P & P pfd.. 10	50 M & C B pfd...... 31⅛
6 Am S B Co....... 47⅛	50 do act........... 31
100 L St El R R act.. 22	30 C U Tel Co....... 56
50 do............. 21⅝	9 W C S R R......... 125⅞
10 C & C C & D.... 66	50 do act........... 125⅞
10 Dia Match Co...126	100 do act.......... 125⅞
30 C & S S R T Co.. 7	

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 11.
New York...........	$142,065,474	$ 99,166,211
Chicago............	15,077,000	14,290,000
Boston.............	17,258,863	....
Philadelphia.......	14,145,347	10,886,196
St. Louis..........	4,179,306	4,454,708
Baltimore..........	2,574,042	2,400,355
New Orleans........	1,973,000	1,150,596

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, $1.00 discount bid.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RALLIES.

Change Due to London Attitude and Gold Reserve Rumors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The improvement which began yesterday was continued today, and although selling for realization of profits caused a drop of 1¼ in Rock Island and a fractional decline in the general list during the first hour the rallying tendency soon asserted itself and prices thereafter moved steadily to a higher level, and in the early afternoon all the active stocks were from ½ to 2⅜ per cent above the lowest of the first hour and ½ to 3 points above yesterday's final figures.

The change for the better has been the result of several influences, chief of which has been the change of front on the part of London and the reported purpose of the banks to take concerted action to assist in maintaining the Treasury gold reserve by supplying gold in exchange for greenbacks.

The decline in the actual rates for sterling exchange tended to reassure those who have dreaded the effect of further shipments of gold to Europe. The easier tone of the exchange market and prospective higher rates for money in the near future promise to dispose of one of the chief bear arguments of the present moment, while the period of large exports of our produce is rapidly drawing near.

The attack on Rock Island and Burlington in the early trading was made with a view of unsettling the general list, but the inactivity of the speculation demonstrated that the bear movement had few friends, while, on the other hand, the subsequent advance was accompanied with an increasing volume of business. It must be said, however, that at no time was the market really active, and after 1 o'clock the speculation settled back into the old dull rut.

The feature of the advance was Jersey Central, which, influenced by the better feeling in the coal trade and growing timidity on the part of shorts, moved up nearly 3½ points on moderate buying. Reading in the same time scored an advance of a point. The grangers not only recovered their early losses, but recorded fractional net gains over yesterday, while Missouri Pacific advanced 1⅜ and Atchison preferred a like amount.

The industrials held their usual prominent place and Chicago Gas was a conspicuous feature. It advanced 3 points on buying by Benedict and Flower brokers. It was understood some favorable developments were expected to occur today or tomorrow, on which the buying was based.

One of the most active brokers in the stock has recently freely offered to wager that a dividend will be declared on it before the end of the year. There were indications of a large short interest in the stock put out within the last week. The Wesern operators are very bullish on this stock and do not hesitate to predict much higher prices for it.

Sugar followed the lead of Chicago Gas and moved up over a point, and Tennessee Coal recorded an advance of 4 points from yesterday's low price. American Tobacco and Distillers did not add much to their gains of yesterday, although both were firm throughout the day. Pacific Mail was strong at an advance of a point, but there is not so much bullish talk respecting it as there was a week ago.

London buying today was attended with considerable comment, and speculation was general as to the extent of the foreign short interest which is said to exist in some of the stocks having an international market. The foreigners have been sellers on the ground that the low prices for grain would later on prove a formidable factor in the movement of prices for stocks of the grain carrying roads.

The effect of the marking up of call loans disappeared from the money market today, and no loans were made above 2 per cent on call. A few loans were made as low as 1 per cent, but the greater part of business was done at 1¼ per cent. Foreign houses late yesterday and early today freely offered money at the lower rates.

Hoskier, Wood & Co today took $250,000 gold from the Subtreasury for shipment to Europe tomorrow, and Handy & Harman will ship $150,000 smelters' gold, making the total so far this week $1,400,000, and since the beginning of the movement $29,862,000. Lazard Freres state that they have no intention of shipping at any time this week, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. do not intend to ship either this week or next.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent; closed 1½ per cent; last loan 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¼ for demand and 488¼ for sixty days. Posted rates, 489@490 and 490@491. Commercial bills, 487½@488. Silver certificates, 67@67½.

Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong. Petroleum weak; closed $1.23 bid; no sales.

CLOSING PRICES ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sp.17	Closing Sp.16
Am. Sugar........	28,700	107⅝	105⅛	107	105⅜
Do pfd........	500	100	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜
Am. Tobacco......	7,200	97⅛	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛
Am. Cot. Oil.....	1,300	23⅛	22	23	22
Adams Express....	5	114	114	114	114
Atchison.........	10,700	20⅛	19⅛	20	19⅞
Do pfd.........	700	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛
C., B. & Q.......	25,700	85⅜	84⅛	85⅛	84⅜
C. & N. W........	1,500	103⅜	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜
C., M. & St. P...	31,200	74⅜	73⅜	74⅛	74⅛
Do pfd.........	10	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129
C., R. I. & P....	15,000	78	76⅜	77½	77⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	500	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	42
Do pfd.........	100	118	118	118	......
Can. So..........	200	54	54	54	53
Ches. & Ohio.....	1,300	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
C., C., C. & St. L	900	45	43⅜	45	43⅜
Do pfd.........	165	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	95
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	3,300	111⅛	108⅛	110⅞	108⅛
C. & E. Ill......	100	52	52	52	52½
Do pfd.........	200	104	104	104	......
Can. Pac.........	5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅜
Con. Gas (N. Y.).	200	142⅛	142	142⅛	142⅛
Chicago Gas......	29,000	65⅛	62⅞	65	62⅛
C. H. V. & Tol...	100	24½	23⅛	24⅛	23⅜
C., H. V. Coal & I.	300	4	3⅞	4	4⅛
Colo Fuel & I....	500	38⅛	37⅛	67⅛	37⅛
Col. C. & I. dev..	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛
Del. & Hudson....	500	132	131	132	129⅞
Den. & R. G......	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	......
Do pfd.........	1,200	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	53⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co	6,800	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜
E. T. & T. Co....	500	65	62	65	62⅞
Flint & P. M. pfd.	100	47	47	47	......
Gen. Electric....	1,000	38	36⅛	37⅛	......
G. B. W. & St. P.	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	......
Kan. & Mich......	7	8	8	8	......
Louis. & Nash....	2,400	63⅜	62⅛	63⅜	62⅜
L., E. & W.......	400	25	24⅜	25	23⅞
Do pfd.........	15	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	77⅛
L., N. A. & C....	215	9	......	8⅞	8⅛
Do pfd.........	400	28⅛	28	28⅛	28
Long Island Trac.	100	20	20	20	19⅛
Laclede Gas......	400	27⅛	27	27⅛	26⅛
Do pfd.........	100	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅛
Manhattan Beach..	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	......
M., K. & T.......	700	18	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
Do pfd.........	2,800	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞
Manhattan........	600	110⅛	109	110⅛	109⅛
Mo. Pac..........	10,100	36⅛	34⅛	35⅛	34⅜
Minn. and St. L...	300	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
Do 2d pfd......	200	59⅛	59	59⅛	58
Do 1st pfd.....	126	85⅛	85	85	86
N. Y. & N. E.....	100	58	58	58	......
Nor. Pac.........	900	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
Do pfd.........	1,900	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	18⅜
N. Y. L. E. & W..	1,800	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛
N. Y. Cent.......	25	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	102
Norfolk & W......	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
N. Y. Sus. & W...	500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12
Do pfd.........	1,100	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	33
North Amn Co.....	600	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
N. Y. Ont. & W...	300	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17
Nat. Linseed.....	300	24	23⅛	23⅛	......
Nat. Lead........	1,300	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	32⅜
Do pfd.........	200	90⅜	90	90⅜	90
Ogn. Impvt.......	8	8	8	8	......
Phila. & Read....	7,300	19⅞	18⅜	19⅜	19⅛
Pac. Mail........	10,600	33⅜	31⅞	33⅛	31⅜
Pullman..........	172	173	173	173	173
P. C. C. & St. L.	1,400	19	18⅛	19	18⅜
Do pfd.........	200	57	57	57	56
Southern Ry......	1,400	13	12⅛	13	12⅜
Do pfd.........	3,000	39	38⅜	38⅞	38
So. Pac..........	300	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
Silver Bullion...	10,000	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	......
St. L. & S. W....	200	8	8	8	7⅛
Do pfd.........	1,000	17	16⅛	17	16⅞
Tex. Pac.........	1,300	12	11⅛	12	11⅜
T., A. A. & N. M.	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	......
Tenn. Coal.......	14,900	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛
T., St. L. & K. C.	200	10	10	10	......
Union Pac........	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14⅜
U. P., D. & G....	200	7	7⅛	7	6
U. S. Rubber.....	700	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛	38⅜
Do pfd.........	100	94	94	94	95⅛
U. S. Cordage....	800	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
Do pfd.........	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
Do gtd.........	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	28⅜
U. S. Leather....	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
Do pfd.........	700	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84
W. & L. E........	1,300	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
Wabash...........	800	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
Do pfd.........	5,200	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛
West. Union......	2,200	93⅛	93	93⅛	92⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.............147	United States........46
American..........113½	Fargo...............107

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 4s (new)...121⅛	U. S. 4s reg.........111⅛
U.S.reg.4scoup(new)121⅛	U. S. 4s coup........112⅛
U. S. 5s reg..........115⅛	U. S. 2s reg......... 96⅛
U. S. 5s coup.........115⅛	

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Am D-I 5s...115	4000 MetL 1st....120⅜
5000 A-I con 6s...120	5000 NYO-W con 5s.........111¼
60000 Atch 4s tr... 81⅝	1000 do ref 4s.... 94
157000 do 2d.. 32⅜@33⅛	1000 Nor Pac con 5s......... 40
10000 BW-W 5s.....103⅛	6000 do term 1st..105
5000 B-4th con 5s.114	14000 NYLE-W 2d new......... 77
1000 Bel-So Ill 1st.106½	13000 do std ctfs.. ....76½@77
1000 B-O 5s of 1925.......110	7000 NYEle 1st..107⅜
5000 Cent NJ gm 5s.........118⅜	6000 OSo gm 4s..34@⅜
7000 C-O gen 4½s ....80¼@½	12000 OrSL 6s...103@½
4000 C-O R-A div 5s........... 95	29000 do trusts...105@⅛
3000 CBQ deb 5s..104	26000 Ore Imp con 5s.......40@41½
7000 do 7s.......120	2000 OSL-Un con 5s......... 57⅜
3000 C-EI gen 5s..103½	6000 do trusts....59@½
20000 C-E inc...28@29	10000 Pl Val Coal 1st.........104½
48000 do 1st..108½@100	7000 Peo Gas.....102⅜
1000 CS gtd 1st..111¼	52000 P-RI 1st inc ......36½@37½
10000 CGL-C 1st.93¼@½	7000 2d inc...... 22
5000 CStL-No me div 1st.......102½	1000 PCC-StL 4½s "A"........113
2000 CStP-M 1st..131	10000 P-R gen 4s.. 84
1000 Cal Med 1st tr........ 78	45000 do trusts. ....76⅜@77⅜
22000 C-NP 1st ts.. 48⅜	1000 RGW 1st.... 76½
13000 CRI-P ex 5s ....105¼@½	5000 StL-C 4s.... 86½
5000 CStL-P 1st..102	1000 StL-Im 2d..104½
1000 CCC-I Gm..125	39000 do 5s......85@⅛
7000 Cal-9th av1st. ......110⅜@111	20000 StL SW 2d inc........37¼@⅜
2000 C-NW cons. 140	13000 do 1st.... 80@⅛
45000 Dul-RI 1st.. ....100@101	10000 SV-NE 4s...84@⅛
2000 Det Gas 5s.. 74	12000 SoPac of Cal con 5s........95@¼
1000 Eq Gas-F 1st. 95½	10000 SoPcNM 1st.106⅛
20000 FtW-DC 1st. 69	18000 SoRy 5s...95½@⅝
3000 FtW-RG 1st. 58	30000 TennC-R 6s Bdiv 1st.... 96
2000 GBW-StP in 4	1000 do Tenn div. 6s.......... 93
1000 H-TC con...108½	14000 Tex-No con 5s.....94⅜@ 95
10000 H-StJ cons..120	21000 Tex-P 5s....91@¼
1000 IC w line 4s.102⅜	27000 do 2d inc...28¼@½
10000 KP 1st cons trusts........ 75½	3000 Tol SL-KC1st trust......... 74
1000 KC-P 1st.... 76	1000 UP 6s of '96.107⅜
5000 Keo-DM 1st.103	1000 do of '97....107⅜
10000 LE-W 5s....117½	16000 do of '98....108
4000 Lac Gas 5s.. 96½	14000 UP Cal tr 6s........ 98½
3000 Lex av 1st..111⅛	20000 UPD-G 1st.. ....41¼@ 42
10000 L-Nunfd gold 4s........ 83½	2000 UP ex 8s.... 99½
1000 LNN-M div..122½	7000 Un Ele 6s..104½
5000 LNA-C 5s.77½@⅝	5000 Vir Mid Gm.101⅜
2000 M-StP 1st M P div.......106¼	38000 Wab 1st.108½@⅞
70000 MKT 1st 4s ....88⅞@89⅛	3000 do 2d....... 77½
226000 do 2d...65⅝@66⅛	55000 WisC 1st tsts ....50@½
37000 MKT-E 1st. ....94⅛@95	4000 Wab deb ser B......31⅞@ 32
5000 M-StP Gm 4s "A"........ 95⅜	
4000 MK-T af Tex 5s........ 86	
5000 MoP 3d......113	
22000 NYC-St L 4s ......106⅞@⅞	

PRICES ON THE MINING EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Bulwer, 8c; Chollar, 50c; Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Deadwood, $1.00; Gould and Curry, 51c; Hale and Norcross, $1.50; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 25c; Mexican, 68c; Ontario, $8.50; Ophir, $1.50; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $3.37; do pfd., $19.00 offered; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Standard, $2.00; Union Consolidated, 50c; Yellow Jacket, 40c.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—Allouez Mining company, $1.00; Atlantic, $18.75; Boston and Montana, $81.25; Butte and Boston, $17.75; Calumet and Hecla, $315.00; Centennial, $1.50; Franklin, $18.50; Kearsarge, $18.25; Osceola, $30.00; Quincy, $140.00; Tamarack, $150.00; Wolverine, $7.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Alta, 10c; Alpha Consolidated, 15c; Andes, 47c; Belcher, 62c; Best and Belcher, $1.05; Bodie Consolidated, 36c; Bullion, 19c; Bulwer Consolidated, 10c; Caledonia, 12c; Challenge Consolidated, 87c; Chollar, 60c; Confidence, $2.25; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.65; Consolidated Imperial, 4c; Consolidated New York, 2c; Crown Point, 53c; Exchequer, 3c; Gould and Currie, 52c; Hale and Norcross, $1.00; Julia, 2c; Justice, 8c; Kentuck Consolidated, 14c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 1c; Mexican, 71c; Mono, 13c; Mt. Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 20c; Ophir, $1.60; Overman, 19c; Potosi, 63c; Savage, 40c; Scorpion, 5c; Sierra Nevada, 89c; Silver Hill, 2c; Union Consolidated, 63c; Utah Consolidated, 8c; Yellow Jacket, 45c.

NEW LINE TO PEORIA.

CHICAGO AND ALTON WILL OPEN ITS ROUTE FOR BUSINESS.

Negotiations Between This Road and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Regarding the Use of the Latter's Tracks from Washington, Ill., to Pekin Have Come to a Successful Issue—Alton Also Gets Terminal Facilities at Peoria—Gives the Road an Independent Line.

Negotiations between the Chicago and Alton and the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroads regarding the use of the latter's tracks from Washington, Ill., to Pekin, by the former have come to a successful conclusion. Arrangements have also been made whereby the Alton secures the right to use the tracks of the Peoria and Pekin Union railway from Pekin to Peoria and terminal facilities at Peoria. This will give the Chicago and Alton an independent through line between Chicago and Peoria, an object which it has been striving to obtain for some time past. For years past the Alton has had a line to Washington, Ill., only twelve miles from Peoria.

It has been the intention of the Alton for several years past to build this twelve miles extension, and thus find an outlet for its Washington branch, but for some reason or other the scheme was never consummated. Times having materially improved and prospects for business being exceedingly good, the Alton a few months ago concluded to either build a line of its own from Washington to Peoria or to acquire the right to use the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria and Western, which runs between the two points.

The new Peoria line of the Chicago and Alton will be opened for both freight and passenger business Sept. 30. To start with it will run three daily passenger trains in each direction between Peoria and Chicago, giving Peoria better railroad accommodations than it has enjoyed heretofore. One of the trains will leave Peoria at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive at Chicago at 10:45 a. m.; leave Chicago at 6 p. m. and arrive at Peoria at 10:30 p. m.

The new arrangement will enable the Chicago and Alton to reach Iowa points, via the Iowa Central, with which it will connect at Peoria. This the Alton people think will help to increase materially the earnings of their road.

The Alton will not rest content with its new line between Chicago and Peoria, but negotiations are now in progress which will give it an independent and direct line from Peoria to St. Louis and from Peoria to Kansas City. This outlet from Peoria is to be secured by acquiring the use of the tracks of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis road from Peoria to Springfield, Ill., on the St. Louis line, and from Peoria to Jacksonville on the Kansas City line. The Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria road is now in the hands of a receiver and will be foreclosed next week. It will no doubt be acquired by the Cairo Short Line, and with the latter the Alton is now concluding the deal.

HILL'S NORTHERN PACIFIC SCHEME.

Senator Sanders of Montana Says It Will Surely Be Killed.

Ex-Senator W. F. Sanders of Montana was in the city yesterday. He is a director of the Northern Pacific railroad company and took a professional part in the effort at Seattle last month to oust the present receivers. He was asked his opinion of the decision Saturday by Judge Sanborn at St. Paul in the matter of the consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads and replied:

"I regard the decision as wholly inconsequential. Minnesota may have passed a law in former time she can now repeal, but she cannot impose upon North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, or Washington disabilities to regulate their own corporations, in which States two-thirds of the Northern Pacific and more than half the Great Northern roads are situated. The litigation at St. Paul has been a sort of keyhole suit, wholly eliminating the laws of the States where most of these roads are, and has not really been worth the lawyers' fees."

"What is your opinion as to the correctness of Judge Sanborn's opinion in point of law?"

"I presume by the law of Minnesota, which was what he had to consider, Judge Sanborn was right. Lawyers do not lightly condemn judicial decisions, and so able a Judge would not be apt to err as to that provision of the United States Constitution, which has had more judicial exposition than any other. The Dartmouth College case is the refuge of some judicial errors, and has been more generally criticised, if not condemned, than any other, and it is the basis of Judge Sanborn's view. I have thought I would like to see the Traill County Northern Pacific case and other cognate cases before saying what I thought of this decision, but I presume Judge Sanborn acted in the light or darkness of that decision. Of course the presumption in his decision is right, but if the editorial in Mr. Hill's St. Paul paper is correct some of the decision was obiter dicta."

"If it is affirmed what will be the result?"

"There will be no consolidation, either in fact or disguised by the euphemism of a 'traffic contract.' The Northwest will never be Californiaized. Its laws are adequate and the spirit of its people is aroused. It will annihilate charters, destroy unlawful securities, and preserve its freedom by adequate and just laws inexorably enforced. There is no nook or cranny west of Duluth not indignant at this proposition. I hear it is the same in St. Paul as in Helena, Spokane, Seattle, and the entire Northwest. It is not a personal matter to Mr. Hill. Viewed as a financial proposition it is strangely absurd, and the sober second thought of the Northern Pacific stock and bond holders consigned it to the wastepaper basket. The lawsuit is a sort of Coroner's inquest."

OLD DIFFICULTY IS SETTLED AT LAST

Pacific Mail and Panama Companies Come to an Agreement.

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Officers high in the councils of the Panama railroad company declared without reservation today that an agreement had been reached by which the warfare between the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Panama railroad company would cease.

The statement was made soon after the conclusion of a conference between President C. P. Huntington of the Pacific Mail and President J. Edward Simmons of the Panama road. According to the understanding of the Panama officers a mutually satisfactory compromise of the differences between the two companies was arranged. The old contract, relating to trade at Central American ports, was abrogated and a new agreement satisfactory to both parties was framed. The Panama company will withdraw its steamers from the Pacific coast trade, and the Pacific Mail company will withdraw from the Atlantic coast trade, thereby leaving each company in full possession of what it considers its own proper field. No other details of the agreement were made public except that the new contract is for a period of three years, with the privilege of renewal.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, was not prepared to admit this evening that any agreement had been definitely reached.

"We are coming closer together in our negotiations," he said, "but no final action has yet been taken. Certain matters about which there is a difference of opinion have been referred to counsel and no further steps can be taken until a report from counsel is received."

New Glucose Rates to New York.

Chairman Midgley has received a joint committee circular issued by Chairman Goddard and Vice-Chairman Blanchard naming commodity rates on glucose, glucose sirup, and grape sugar in carloads as follows: Chicago to New York, 20 cents per 100 pounds; Peoria to New York, 22 cents; East St. Louis to New York and from Mississippi River [east bank] points on trans-Mississippi shipments, 23 cents per 100 pounds. The usual differences are to prevail to other seaboard points, and the foregoing rates are to become the maxima to intermediate Eastern points on direct lines, but to shorter Eastern intermediate points the rates are not to be made below the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York; 27½ cents per 100 pounds, Peoria to New York; and 29 cents per 100 pounds, East St. Louis to New York. These rates went into effect last Monday and will remain in effect until Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Railway News Notes.

Western General Freight Agents held a session yesterday to consider the advisability of meeting the reduced rates made by the Northwestern recently on hard coal from Chicago and Milwaukee to all Iowa points and the Missouri River. The reduction amounts to 70 cents a ton, from $3.20 per ton to $2.50. A conclusion was not reached and another meeting will be held today.

William Nicholson, late chief rate clerk in the general passenger office of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé at Topeka, has been appointed chief clerk of the general passenger department of this road at Chicago.

The Burlington will put on a new train from Chicago to Texas points Oct. 6. The train will leave here at 1 p. m. daily and connect with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at Hannibal. It will reach Dallas, Tex., on the evening of the next day and Houston the following morning.

ALLEGES STATEMENTS ARE FALSE.

Contest to Set Aside Election Favoring Incorporation of Hodgkins.

Contest was begun in the County Court yesterday to set aside the result of the election held three weeks ago for the incorporation of the Village of Hodgkins, on the Drainage Canal. The election resulted in a vote in favor of the proposition and the ballots and tally-sheet were deposited with the County Clerk two weeks ago. The result has never been officially declared by the County Court.

Yesterday Frank Kohls filed a petition asking that the petition for the election and the election itself be declared void. Kohls alleges the statements contained in the original petition were false and an imposition upon the court. As a matter of fact, he declares, the territory does not contain the population of 300, which the law requires before incorporation. Only a few of the people, he says, really wanted incorporation, and the movement was started for the purpose of securing the power to license saloons for the sale of liquor to employés of the Drainage Canal.

Judge Carter entered a rule upon the incorporators to answer the petition of Kohls, and in the meantime the result of the election will not be declared by the court.

WOOL MARKET FIRM, SALES LARGE.

Territory Grades About as Last Week and Australian Steady.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept 17.—There is a better feeling in the wool market here this week and the tone of the market is firm, with sales of wool larger than for several previous weeks. The market for Territory wools holds about the same as last week. Australian wools are very firm, prices are fully maintained, and several good lines have been sold. The following are the quotations on the principal lines:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: X and above, 17@18c; XX and above, 18@19c; No. 1 combing, 23c; No. 2 combing, 23c.

Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.: X Michigan, 16@17c; X Illinois, 17c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 22c; No. 1 Illinois, 22c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 22c; X New Hampshire and Vermont, 16@16½c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 19@20c.

Unwashed medium: Kentucky and Maine one-quarter-blood combing, 19c; do three-eighths blood combing, 18¼@19c; Indiana and Missouri one-quarter blood combing, 18½@19c; do three-eighths blood, 18@18½c.

Texas wools: Spring medium, 12 months, 12@14c; scoured price, 31@32c; spring fine, 12 months, 11@13c; scoured price, 33@35c.

Territory wools: Montana fine medium and fine, 11@14c; scoured price, 35@37c; Montana No. 2 medium, 14@16c; scoured price, 35@37c. Utah, Wyoming, etc.: Fine medium and fine, 10@13c; scoured price, 32@35c; do No. 2 medium, 12@14c; scoured price, 33c.

Australian, scoured basis: Combing, superfine, 42@45c; combing, good, 40@41c; combing, average, 38@39c.

Queensland combing, 38@40c.

6%
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Ashland, Wis., Water Co.
Dated June 1, 1889. Due 20 years.
Interest semi-annually in Chicago.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the entire waterworks plant at Ashland, Wisconsin. The Works have been in successful operation for over ten years, and the franchise **runs for fifty years** from August 17, 1887.

The city hydrant rental is assigned to the trustee to apply on interest on bonds.

We offer a limited amount subject to sale, and

Recommend the Bonds

as a safe investment.

Special circular mailed on application. Personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
...BANKERS...
204 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
(Marquette Building.)
New York. Boston.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
CAPITAL PAID UP.............$500,000
SURPLUS.....................100,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS of money which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice or at a fixed date. *It does not receive deposits payable on demand nor does it do a banking business.*

Henry C. Hackney,
115 Dearborn-st. Tel Main 1894.
Bonds AND Stocks
BOUGHT AND SOLD, CARRIED ON MARGINS.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.
MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. Grafton Parker & Co.
Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

BIG BARGAIN.
To the man with ready money to buy at a sacrifice my [illegible] South Side boulevard. Built only six years ago, and better than any [illegible]. Lot 60 feet [illegible]. Price, $50,000 cash. Cost $90,000. [illegible] it hocked, and must get good barn. Cash only. Address O 729, Tribune office.

Do You Like to Shoot Ducks?
Canvasbacks, Redheads, Bluebills, Woodducks, [illegible] Club of Lake Koshkonong, Wis. Limited to [illegible] The chance for children [illegible] $300 each. [illegible]
ARTHUR M. VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis.

5%
MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REALTY.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

LOANS
ON REAL ESTATE MADE PROMPTLY. LOW RATES.
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 LA SALLE-ST.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES
—88— La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY........................2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID
Daily Edition, one year.................$6.00
For two months.........................1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year.............8.00
Sunday Edition, one year...............2.25
Saturday Edition.......................1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered..............12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.......17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.

"The Chicago Tribune" will always be found on sale at the news-stands of the Astor House, Holland House, Gilsey House, and Imperial Hotel in New York City, Willard's Hotel in Washington, Young's Hotel in Boston, and Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Persons desiring "The Tribune" served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. When delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	—Domestic—	With art supplement.	—Foreign—	With art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	-	2	-
16, 20	2 cents	-	3	4
24	2 cents	-	4	5
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

AND now will the gentleman in the straw hat kindly subside?

WOULDN'T it be just as easy for the veterans to get a little acid and fix the family Bibles?

OF course "the new football rules will cause trouble." They will assist in playing football.

NOW THAT kissing against the kissee's will has been decided not to be assault and battery, the new woman becomes more terrible than ever.

ANOTHER gain has been made by the third term movement. Silver Dick Bland announces that he will bolt if Cleveland is nominated.

MEXICO had better not interfere in Cuba's troubles—at any rate not until there is in Washington a President who will back her up vigorously.

TOO MUCH contact with the City Council would prostrate the tender young civil service reform law. It should be kept far from the Madden crowd.

NOW THAT Pat Quinlan has sued Chief Badenoch for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment and defamation of character the Chief had better speak of Pat's principal as the Hon. Mr. Holmes.

IT is to be hoped that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is too good a patriot to accept the call to "the President's church" in Washington. Besides, he surely wouldn't want to be responsible for what Mr. Cleveland might do after listening to one of Talmage's sermons.

ALD. MANN's ordinance forbidding all persons to advertise on "any curbstone, sidewalk, or street" was referred to the Council's Judiciary committee. It should be reported on and passed at the next meeting of the Council. There must be some places the man who writes the poetry about those cigars cannot deface.

A REPORT comes from New York that ex-Mayor Hopkins' throat ailment is of a cancerous nature. It is to be hoped the report is without foundation and that Mr. Hopkins' ailment will yield to treatment and that he will soon be himself again, and in this hope all the people of Chicago will join. In this serious matter he will have the sympathies and good wishes of every one.

THE New York stock market was active and higher. Quotations on the Chicago Exchange advanced. Sterling rates declined. New York exchange sold at 50 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets showed some improvement following the lead of wheat. As compared with the last prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, May corn ⅝ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley easy, flaxseed steady, January pork 7½ cents higher, lard and ribs 2½ cents higher.

THERE is one class of people who cannot sympathize with the existing agitation to restore the temporal power of the Pope. The Irish have always demanded home rule for themselves. They have some and want more, and will never be satisfied until they get it. Such a people could not be in favor of stripping the people of the City of Rome of the last vestige of home rule. It will be observed that there is not much of a movement among them in favor of this un-American agitation. They could not favor it without condemning themselves.

IT is understood that in his next annual message President Cleveland will renew his recommendation for a revision of our financial system on a plan which will include the retirement of the greenbacks. He will ask Congress to confer on the Secretary of the Treasury power to sell long-term, low-rate gold bonds to an amount sufficient to enable him to call in and retire all the outstanding paper that otherwise might be used to exhaust the Treasury of its gold. It is reported that the President has received assurances that the bankers of the large cities and the commercial interests of the country will join in urging Congress to adopt these recommendations as a sure means of preventing runs on the Treasury to get gold for export or for piling up in private hoards at home.

THE game laws of this State permit duck shooting on and after the 15th of September, but they provide that there shall be no shooting between sunset and sunrise at any time of the year. Saturday a large number of Chicagoans went to the lakes in Lake County so as to be on hand Sunday when the shooting became permissible, but they were in such a hurry to kill something that they could not wait for sunrise. Some of them were arrested by the game warden for violations of the law committed Sunday or Monday, and were taken before a Justice of the Peace and fined. Complaint is made by some sportsmen that the warden ought to have gone around the lakes and "papered" the banks with notifications that shooting between sunset and sunrise is illegal, and that he ought not to be so hard on people whose only fault was ignorance of the law. The warden is deserving of praise and not of censure. It was the business of these hunters to know the law, and doubtless they did know it, but believed it would not be enforced. They took their chances and got caught. It is made the duty of the warden to see that the game laws are obeyed. He has started out well this season, and it is to be hoped that he will keep it up to the end.

THE COUNCIL AND THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Aldermen who voted for Madden's anti-civil service resolutions intending to indorse the statements therein must have a very limited knowledge of the powers of the Legislature and of the purpose and effect of the civil service law. Ald. Madden has been connected with municipal affairs long enough to know that whatever authority the Council has was given it by the General Assembly, and can be taken away by it. It can amend the city incorporation act so as to wipe the Council out of existence. It can take away some of its functions or add others. The municipal government is its creature. If it chooses it can repeal the present charter and substitute another for it without consulting the people. That has been done in the past. Or it can prepare one and let the people adopt it by vote or by stuffing the ballot boxes, as was the case with the present one. The General Assembly can modify that charter with or without the consent of the voters. But in important matters it has been in the habit of consulting them.

The civil service act is in effect an amendment of the charter which the General Assembly allowed citizens by a vote to adopt or reject. They adopted it by a tremendous majority, and it is now to all intents and purposes a part of the city charter, as binding on the municipal authorities as any other portion of it, and has to be obeyed by them. If it makes any changes in methods of doing business no "conflict" arises. The new provision of the charter, which must be obeyed because it is the newest, has imposed limitations and conditions which did not exist before.

What has the civil service law amendment to the charter done? It has not taken away from the Council any appointive power it had, for the Civil Service Commission can appoint no one. The Council has provided by ordinance that the subordinate officers of the Department of Public Works shall be appointed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Mayor, and that these subordinate officers may appoint employés with the approval of the Commissioner. The civil service law does not take from the Council the power to give the making of these appointments to others, or to fix their salaries, or to determine their number.

All the civil service act does is to compel those who have been exercising the appointing power to fill the offices with a different set of people from those to whom they have been giving places in the past. Under the unlimited power previously enjoyed and horribly abused, the spoils-huckstering Aldermen and central committeemen, have selected about all the city employés. Theoretically the Mayor or the head of a department picked out his employés. Practically committeemen and Aldermen gave henchmen offices so they could draw fat salaries while devoting all their time to the advancement of the interests of the spoils-hucksters they had been serving. Merit and fitness had nothing to do with these appointments. It was not the expectation of the framers of the city charter that the power of appointment would be abused thus. They assumed that competent men only would be selected.

The civil service amendment creates a commission which does not appoint any one to office, but which serves as a sieve to separate the good from the inferior grain. Those who are best fit to get into the city's service hereafter can pass through its meshes, and those who are not will not. When there is a place to be filled the commission gives the head of the department the name of the man who has passed the best examination, and he is appointed. But if after trial he turns out unsatisfactory for the place his chief dismisses him. Under the old system the chief of the bureau would have had to appoint some spoils huckster's man, and to continue him in office even though utterly unfit.

The object of the law is to compel officers who have the authority to make appointments to make good ones whether they wish to do so or not. Formerly they were free to make good or bad selections, and they generally chose the latter. Henceforth they will be limited to the merit system of selection.

Only an enemy of the merit system will question the power of the General Assembly to do that, or will say, as Ald. Madden is reported, that the civil service act is an attempt to "override the charter." That act is a part of the charter of whatever city adopts it.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Miller, a much better lawyer than Madden or his legal advisers, states the case thus:

> Whatever may have been the power of the City Council under the charter with respect to the relation of officials and employés of the city, which are mentioned in the resolution of Ald. Madden, it was entirely within the power of the Legislature to take away that power so far as the matter of the appointment of the employés of the city is concerned. It was the purpose of that law to make the appointments competitive and free, subject to such rules and regulations as the Civil Service Commission is, by the act, authorized to establish. I do not think that the City Council is vested with the power of determining the reasonableness of such regulations. Primarily and within limit, the Civil Service Commission is the judge of the reasonableness of its regulations, and so far as they are subject to inquiry and review by any other body, I should think that only a court of justice in a proper case would be vested with the power of reviewing the determination of the commission.

Being an able, clear-headed lawyer, Mr. Miller knows the power of the Legislature, and knows that the latest law prevails over the older act. Ald. Madden discovered in the charter a section about appointments and the Council. He assumes that that cannot be affected by later legislation and that the spoils system must stay. Let him ask any sound lawyer and he will be told his great mistake. He said Monday night that "good lawyers sustained him in his position," but he refused to give any names. He had none to give. The merit system will have a fair trial if it takes a score of years to make it, and Madden might as well be resigned to it.

ATLANTA'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

Chicago knows how Atlanta feels today and sympathizes with her in the difficulties that beset and torment her. It is not so long since May 1, 1893, that this city has forgotten what it is to open a great Exposition before it is finished and ready to be opened. But in a little while Atlanta's period of anxiety and agitation will be ended as Chicago's was, and then Atlanta will no longer remember, as Chicago no longer remembered, the trials through which she will have passed. Now nothing is ready but the enthusiasm and the oratory and the poetry. The buildings are not in order, though nearly all of them are in place, and the lawns and the drives and walks are littered with lumber and rubbish. Mysterious cloths still cover most of the exhibits, and the exhibiters are in a turmoil of work and excitement.

But in a few weeks everything will be shipshape and informed with beauty. The stately domes will smile back at the soft Southern sun and within the crowds of eager people will find much to praise and nothing to criticise but their own folly in overestimating their powers of endurance. From that time on the managers will have no trouble, for there is no National Commission of meddlers and no John Boyd Thacher. Whatever work—and of course it will be a great deal—they have to do will be done without friction or annoyance.

It is a great enterprise, this International and Cotton States Exposition which begins today its career in Atlanta. It is great in magnitude, physical and financial; great in what it has already accomplished in advertising the South and in unifying the Southern States; and will be greater still in its results. Most people know that it is much larger than San Francisco's Midwinter Fair, but how many people realize that it is bigger than the Exposition at New Orleans? How many that it is bigger than the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia—that it is, in fact, the biggest Exposition the country has ever known except, of course, Chicago's?

Atlanta may be sure of Chicago's best wishes for the success of this important undertaking, and if Chicago can be of any service to her she has only to say the word.

NO BOODLE IN LAKE-FRONT SETTLEMENT.

The ordinance submitted to the Council by Mayor Swift for a final settlement of the Lake-Front question has been referred to a joint committee consisting of that on wharves and public grounds and the one on streets and alleys of the South Division. The latter committee contains some Aldermen who rank with the "tough" element, and it may be suspected that this fact constituted a reason why its Chairman, McCarthy, insisted on the reference to his committee. There is no question that a strong belief has grown up in the city the last two or three days that some Aldermen think boodle money may be squeezed out of the final settlement between the city and the railroad. They have got it into their heads that the Illinois Central is so anxious to settle that it will do all it agreed to with the Mayor and in addition thereto pay a round sum of money for distribution among those of the Aldermen whose rule it is to do nothing except under the influence of bribery. This much may be said to justify the suspicion. The conditional agreement between the Mayor and the Illinois Central is so much for the advantage of the city that it is hard to understand how any Alderman with any regard to the good of Chicago can object to it.

The point is said to be made by some of the Aldermen that the fee to the land on the Lake-Front rests in the State, that the Supreme Court has decided the city has the right to use and improve, but only within limits marked out by the Supreme Court. It is claimed the State could make trouble for the city in the matter of the proposed exchange of a few acres of ground at the north end of the park for a slightly larger piece at the south end. It is alleged by professional boodlers that the city could not give title in such a swap without consent of the Legislature, but it is not stated on what ground the State could in justice refuse, when the land covered by water to be ceded by the Illinois Central is of at least as much value as that to be received in exchange for it. The Legislature certainly could not object to the transfer without acting the part of "the dog in the manger," and it is not to be supposed it would treat the City of Chicago in such a scurvy fashion. There practically is no danger of refusal. It may be set down as absolutely certain the Legislature will confirm the action of the city when asked to do so. It can gain nothing by refusing.

So this objection of the boodlers is of no force in law and morals, and the only other one raised is by an Alderman who ought to know better that "if the scheme be carried out the Lake-Front will become a loafing place for the scum of the First Ward."

But no such trouble is complained of in Boston, where for more than a hundred and fifty years they have had a large park in the heart of that city, which holds much the same relation to Boston that our Lake-Front Park will sustain to Chicago. The "common people" walk and sit on the Boston Common and otherwise enjoy the uses of that park. They are of the class of folks whom this Alderman designates as "scum," but they do not misbehave themselves, and esthetic Boston not only tolerates their use and enjoyment of the ground but glories in it. So this nice, delicate "gentleman" of the Eighth Ward needs not to turn up his nose quite so high. Chicago can afford to accommodate its "common people" with fresh, pure air quite as well as Boston can, without making a loafing place for the "scum," and will have a magnificent sheet of water for its background, which Boston has not. So far from being an occasion of offense, our Lake Park will be of enormous value to the people when it is laid out and improved, and no power of a sinister, snob demagogue can divert it from that purpose. We now have none too many parks, and this will be the closest of a great area in the more densely settled portion of the city, occupied by nearly a million of our people. It will be nearer to them than either Jackson, Douglas, Garfield, Humboldt, or Lincoln Park, and that million of people includes a great many pretty good taxpayers who hardly ought to be called "scum" by a no account Alderman of the Eighth Ward.

THE ABSURDITY OF PAPAL POLITICAL POWER.

The latest absurdity in connection with the ridiculous effort to restore the political despotism of the Pope over the capital of Italy is the proposition to purchase the City of Rome from the nation and present it to him to rule over as he pleases.

The party of the first part, the half million people of Rome, will never give their consent to this scheme. If the authorities should attempt to make such a transfer they could not consummate the bargain without bloodshed. The great majority of the Roman people have long been determined that their city should resume its old position of capital of Italy. So strong was this feeling among them half a century ago that when Garibaldi appeared with his handful of red-shirted soldiers in 1846 the people of Rome threw open the gates of their city in spite of the Pope and set up a political government, and repudiated the political rule of the Vatican. The latter most reluctantly surrendered to the popular sentiment.

Napoleon the little not long afterwards sent an army of Frenchmen to Italy, besieged the City of Rome, overthrew the people's home government, and reinstated the Pope as the political autocrat of the city. Napoleon III., with his French cohorts, destroyed self-government and left a garrison of 20,000 alien troops to maintain the Papal political authority upon the protesting Romans. They were continued there as an armed alien garrison to keep the Pope upon his throne against the wishes of the people until the outbreak of the Franco-German war in 1870. Having use for his regulars in Rome, Napoleon recalled them home. Immediately the King of Italy was invited to come from Florence, his temporary capital, to Rome; the people threw open their gates, received him with joyous welcome, and proclaimed him their King. The "States of the Church" demanded to come in as part of reunited Italy, and have loyally supported the King of Italy from that day to this. There has been no civil strife, no effort to overthrow the King's government. The Italian people have treated the Pope most generously. They have not put a straw in the way of his religious functions. For twenty-five years they have elected city officials, and the municipal government has been conducted after their own ideas. Since Garibaldi's time Rome has increased from a city of 140,000 poor people without trade or industry to half a million comparatively prosperous people. It has been rebuilt with great elegance. Railroads have been constructed into it from all parts of Italy, and its commerce is ten times greater than it was under the Pope.

Now comes the proposition to overthrow Roman "home rule," to deprive the kingdom of its ancient capital, to tear out the central provinces called the "States of the Church," and make the Pope a political autocrat against the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Rome and all Italy.

How did the Pope first get the authority to set up political power? Not from the people of Rome or Italy, whence all such power rightly comes. When Emperor Charlemagne of France and parts of Germany was making himself master of other parts of Europe he conquered Italy and overthrew its local governments. By virtue of his military power and his autocratic ambitions he made a present of Central Italy, including the City of Rome, to the Pope. He stripped the people of their political rights by sword and spear, gave them body and soul to the Pope. That is all the authority for the papal political power. Charlemagne had no other authority than the brutal old dogma that might makes right. The Pope did not have the popular sanction for his violent transfer. He and his successors have had no better authority for their title than a gift from a conqueror, to be broken whenever the opportunity occurred. That opportunity came in 1847, and the people gladly broke the Charlemagne gift to the Pope. France restored it, but the Franco-German war gave the people of Rome a chance to again become the capital of Italy, and they grasped it with alacrity.

The people of Rome have had to bear a huge military burden in order to be prepared to defend their autonomy against French invasion. They have been heavily taxed, and they have been burdened with a civil list out of proportion to their wealth, but they prefer all this to the loss of their political rights of self-government and to the surrender of their ancient capital to France or the Pope. They will never surrender their capital without enormous bloodshed, and the world will sustain them in that determination. Let the Pope attend to his spiritual functions, and the 30 millions of Italians will look after their political home rule.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW TO BE TESTED.

William E. Mason, counsel for some of the old soldiers who are disputing the legality of the 45-year-age limit, has notified the Corporation Counsel of his intention to file a bill for an injunction, and the Corporation Counsel has agreed to file an answer on behalf of the Civil Service Commission and is willing that there shall be a hearing this week if possible.

At the request of the Civil Service Commission the Corporation Counsel has studied the law creating it. He says in his opinion, printed elsewhere, that the law plainly provides for an age limitation. As no specific instructions were given it became the duty of the commission to fix such limits as it deemed reasonable and just. As to whether those decided on are such he does not express a positive opinion, but he seems to intimate that they are when he calls attention to the requirement of the statute that original appointments shall be made in the lower grades as far as practicable, so there may be opportunities for the promotion of trained men.

The Corporation Counsel says positively that the commission can make no discrimination in favor of old soldiers. If it enforces age limits against any it must enforce them against the old soldiers also, for the Legislature has not empowered it to make any exception in their favor, nor does the Federal statute, as Mr. Beale points out, go as far as some champions of the veterans ask the commission to go. That statute says a preference shall be given to persons honorably discharged from the service on account of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty. That preference is shown them by the Federal Civil Service Boards by adding five points to their rating.

The Commissioners know what the strength of the public sentiment on the side of the old soldiers is. But they have to be governed by what their legal adviser tells them the law is. He, however, is going into court forthwith, and there all these questions will be disposed of finally. The powers of the Legislature and the extent of the discretion given the commission will be settled. All parties concerned are so anxious to expedite the matter that it ought to be disposed of long before any considerable number of offices to be filled under the law are vacant.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK.

Before the autumn of 1863 the Confederates had been routed at Gettysburg and Grant had captured Vicksburg with its garrison of 30,000 men. The one Confederate force which had escaped defeat was the Army of the Tennessee under Bragg, confronted by the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans. The two days' battle at Chickamauga was a desperate effort of Bragg to strike a decisive blow, and Lee lent his aid by sending heavy reinforcements from the Army of Virginia, unknown both to Meade and to Halleck. The latter was directing the Union armies from Washington. The story of that desperate struggle of Sept. 19 and 20 between 65,000 Union and 73,000 Confederates is now a matter of history and its main details only need to be retold.

The first day's battle was a fight for position, the Confederates trying to head off the Union forces from reaching Chattanooga, and the desperate effort of that contest was to turn Rosecrans' left and cut off communications with Chattanooga. When the day's fighting ended the Confederates had made some advance upon the right and center, but Rosecrans had held his position. Notwithstanding the terrific onslaughts made upon his lines his men repulsed the attack.

That night the Union line was reconstructed, and that same night Longstreet arrived from Virginia with 10,000 fresh veteran troops from Lee's army and reported to Bragg.

The second day's battle was not for position. It was the last desperate effort to crush the Union Army of the Cumberland, and failed by reason of Thomas' stubborn, wonderful resistance with 40,000 men against 70,000 rebels.

Early in the morning Breckinridge and Cleburne hurled themselves against the "Rock" and their divisions were so shattered that they were not in serious fighting trim again that day. The tremendous pressure upon Thomas, however, necessitated reinforcements. In sending those reinforcements, through confusion of orders, a gap was left in the Union line, and into that gap Longstreet plunged 20,000 Confederates under Hood. It was a stubborn fight, but it ended in shattering and forcing back part of the center and right of the Union army under McCook. Thomas was ignorant of the great disaster on the right when Longstreet turned and began his march against him, but James A. Garfield foresaw the danger, made his memorable ride through Confederate bullets to Thomas and warned him. Thomas fell back to Snodgrass Hill at the base of Missionary Ridge and took up a strong position. He was reinforced by Gordon Granger before Longstreet came up for his final charge, and then began one of the bloodiest contests of the whole war. "The Rock of Chickamauga" beat back assault after assault, as he had done in the morning. After the battle closed for the night he withdrew his gallant remnants of heroes to Chattanooga, which was held while the Union army was reinforced and rehabilitated for the remainder of the campaign. That army had been saved from destruction by the immense fighting of the left wing. The Confederates were too badly used up and shattered to follow up any advantage which they had gained.

The terrific character of the two days' fighting was shown by the official reports, setting forth that the number of killed, wounded, and missing on both sides amounted to one-third of all the troops engaged. Abraham Lincoln, at a time when Chickamauga was regarded as a defeat, pronounced it a drawn battle after studying the Confederate reports. Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill wrote: "The elan of the Southern soldier was never the same after Chickamauga. That brilliant dash which had distinguished the Southwestern Confederate was gone forever. That barren victory sealed the fate of the Southern Confederacy." The rebels had found their blood match in the Western volunteers.

It is this great battle which will be celebrated this week by Union and Confederate veterans alike, and most appropriately so, as both displayed upon that bloody field the most heroic qualities of the American soldier. North and South can well afford to meet on that spot and join hands in reconciliation. It has been set apart as a national park, and Northern and Southern States alike are privileged to commemorate the courage of their troops with enduring memorials and to designate every detail of those two days' movements in such manner that the park will be a grand object lesson in the art of war—the only complete object lesson of its kind in the world. Every movement of troops, every charge and counter charge, every assault and repulse, and all the details of the wavering tides of battle have been mapped out. The veterans of both armies who will meet there this week will have no difficulty in recalling old associations. The veterans of Illinois have every reason to visit the old battlefield with pride and enthusiasm. It was a Western fight on the Union side, and Illinois had twenty-three regiments there. Her memorial stones will dot the entire park, for Illinois had the greatest number of regiments at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie, and Brown's Ferry. Her troops were in the forefront of all these battles.

IF there be any members of the Council who have in their heads an idea that there is boodle or blackmail for them in this Lake-Front agreement they will be grievously disappointed. The Illinois Central is not going to furnish any money to buy their votes; and it would be a shame and a disgrace to ask it to buy the votes of such Aldermen. The only money they could get out of it would be from the Controller. They could obtain that only by passing an ordinance setting forth the fact that they must have money for their votes, and if they cannot get it from the railroad they must have it out of the city Treasury, "or the deal will not go through." Then they would have to get the consent of the Mayor and Controller, which they probably would discover to be more difficult than to find their way to the penitentiary as a result of boodling and blackmail.

There should be no further delay in this matter. The agreement beween the Mayor and the railroad needs only to be read over before voting for it to show its merit. Every day that the ratification is deferred decreases the quantity of material available from the drainage channel for filling in the Lake-Front cheaply, and also prevents hundreds of men from obtaining employment at the work which the railroad company offers to do, and procrastinates the time when the people of Chicago will be able to enjoy a central city park that for beauty and real usefulness will have no equal in the wide world. The Aldermen of those wards whose constituents will be nearer to that park than to any other large one should lead in the demand for an immediate vote, and if any of them, or of the others, vexatiously oppose it the people whom they misrepresent ought to see to it that the present is their last term in the Council.

MICHAEL ANGELO has passed a satisfactory physical examination for a position in the sewer department. His chest expansion is three inches and his general muscular development good. Mr. Angelo is a promising citizen and pronounces his first name Mykel, with the y long.

I THINK we won't play in cahoots any more, Cameron. We may as well empty the bag and divide. You can take the commas. The chinas belong to me.—Quay.

THE Atlanta Journal has information to the effect that Chicago's "proposed drainage canal" will be an important matter for Congress to consider, inasmuch as "the great scheme contemplates the cutting of a navigable canal from Chicago across the State of Illinois to the Mississippi River, to carry one-third as much water as that great stream and to be navigable for the largest of the lake vessels." The editor of the Journal is invited to come to Chicago, inspect the "proposed" canal, and reconstruct his geography.

THROUGH the efforts of Senator Tillman the proposition to name a new county in South Carolina in honor of ex-Senator Butler has been knocked out and the county will be called Saluda, after a flourishing railway station of twenty-five inhabitants on the C., B. and Q. just below Galesburg, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA had a fall of snow last Sunday. It passed off quietly.

WE hail Gov. Morton as the youngest man of his age in all New York.

IF the Republicans at Saratoga yesterday didn't name the next President the National Republican convention in 1896 will attend to the matter.

THE equinoctial storm has begun at Harvey. It threatens to be long and very wet.

GOV. MORTON is a good man. There is nothing against him except, perhaps, his age.—G—v. McK———y.

PARTICULARS as to the Platform adopted at Saratoga yesterday will be found in another column.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Complete Without Him.

"Hold on, father!" exclaimed Shem. "We haven't got the old sheep with the bell on!"

"That's all right, my son," said Noah, looking at his watch. "Haul in the gangplank! There isn't going to be any postponement of this trip on account of the wether."

He Protects His Home Once More.

"Billiger!"

Mr. McSwat awoke.

"What is it, Lobelia?"

"I hear a strange noise! There's somebody in the house!"

Seizing the revolver that lay under his pillow Mr. McSwat sprang out of bed and moved toward the door.

He stopped a moment to listen.

Then he cocked his revolver, assumed an attitude of defiance, and waited.

A moment later with iron resolution he closed the door of the room, locked it, rolled the bureau against, replaced the revolver under his pillow, and crept back into bed.

"If there are any thieves down-stairs," he said, "they'll have a sweet time getting into this room. You can go to sleep again, Lobelia. You're not in any danger. If you didn't have a man about the house," he added grumblingly, "I reckon you'd scare yourself to death some night!"

"The Tribune's" Hard Job.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE set out some time ago to purify Lemont, the nastiest and most depraved and debauched town in America, situated on the great sewage drainage canal near Chicago. It has been a hard job for THE TRIBUNE, but it seems to be ahead at present. The paper is ably assisted by the Rev. Mr. Clancy and a few of the better class of citizens of that tough place.—Hastings (Neb.) Tribune.

TO BAN THE BLOOMER

HOW PARIS MIGHT PUT AN END TO WOMEN CYCLISTS.

Grew Out of a False Report That the Gendarmes Would Prevent Masquerading on the Boulevards in Bicycle Costumes—To Carry On an Esthetic Warfare Against All That Would Destroy Ideals of Woman's Beauty—An Ingenious Despotism That Would Bear Sure Results.

A celebrated operetta talks of people who say that they are Spaniards, and who are not Spaniards at all. If the public journals are to be believed the bicycle, like Spain, has its impostors. There are on our boulevards, particularly the Saint-Michael boulevard, persons who wear costumes of cyclists and who are not cyclists. They are thus disguised "in order to attract attention."

According to the same papers the Police Prefect, moved by this guilty masquerading, has proposed an ordinance by which every woman clothed in what the American women of the Chicago congress called "a divided skirt," and what we call trousers, shall have to prove on a policeman's demand that her uniform is that of an authentic bicyclist, and not merely a new fashion. Other journals assert that this information is erroneous, and that the Police Prefect has never considered a project to regulate the clothing of "cycle women." These journals demonstrate that such a project would have been ridiculous, odious, and, finally, impracticable. They demonstrate this with a great abundance of solid arguments. It cannot be denied that it would be extremely difficult to discern the true from the false bicyclist, that the policemen charged with enforcing the law would need rare faculties of tact, sagacity, and divination; that, doubtless, deplorable errors would be committed; that French citizens have already too little of personal independence; that they are annoyed in most of their actions by innumerable orders; and that it is superfluous to make them still more slavish. All this is true. If one thinks only of liberty and the immortal principles of 1789 bicyclists have the imprescriptible right to wear trousers.

But if one thinks of esthetics? Let us dream. Imagine that we are living under a government in love with beauty, or at least inimical to ugliness—a government whose first care is to retain for modern things a little harmony and a little style, and which proclaims, like the ancient Greeks, that "the most religious act is to exhibit pure forms." That government would be weary of the forms, more and more hideous, that the French people exhibit delightfully to the light of day. It would be weary of the puffed sleeves that overthrow the proportions of the feminine body, destroy the lines, and appear to be made to conceal deformities. It would be weary of the bicycle. Perhaps its use would be tolerated for men, since it serves country physicians, and since in our utilitarian age man is not expected to be handsome. But the government inimical to ugliness would try to save what remains of beauty in the world, and prohibit women from using that sinister machine which makes geometrical angles of their supple and sinuous curves, breaks their backs, lifts their shoulders, and, finally, by the odious alternate motion of their ascending knees, makes them resemble remolders, dogs in a turnspit, or monkeys climbing, or the zinc automatons which came to us from America last winter.

The State inimical to ugliness would rid Paris of these criminally hideous things, and work in its own way for street decency. But it would fear to provoke a riot, or, perhaps, a revolution, if its prohibition of the bicycle was made too suddenly. A subtle Prefect of Police would intervene. He would promulgate noiselessly the ordinance mentioned a moment ago. People here are so accustomed to being vexed by the government that persons subjected to this regulation would not protest loudly. But they would be annoyed; inquests of police agents, affidavits, errors, constant watching, would become torments to them. Little by little most of them would abandon trousers in favor of the skirt. They would not stop there; for the skirt is embarrassing and heavy, and exacts special machines, less sure and less strong than the others. Many persons would renounce bicycling entirely. There would remain only a few obstinate persons, and with them it might be possible to be successful by supplementary regulations which, for example, would permit bicycling only to women whose homeliness was dazzling. Thus, ingenious despotism might efface the most execrable assault that men ever committed against esthetics. What a pity that in this dream everything is illusion, from the Police Prefect project to the thought of a government founded on love of beauty!—Journal des Debats.

Orators, Poets, Musicians.

Herbert Spencer in the Contemporary Review: If we take first the usages of peoples among whom the musical faculty is not much developed we meet with the lauding official in his simplest form—the orator. Says Erskine of the Fijians: Each tribe has its "orator to make orations on occasions of ceremony or to assist the priest and chief in exciting the courage of the people before going to battle," the encouragement being doubtless in large measure eulogy of the chief's past deeds and assertions of his coming prowess. So is it among the New Caledonians.

"In Tanna 'every village has its orators. In public harangues these men chant their speeches and walk about in peripatetic fashion from the circumference into the center of the marum (forum), laying off their sentences at the same time with the flourish of a club' (a dramatic accompaniment)."

And, according to Ellis, the Tahitians furnish like facts. Of their "orators of battle" he says:

"The principal object of these Rautis was to animate the troops by recounting the deeds of their forefathers, the fame of their tribe or island, the martial powers of their favoring gods," etc.

The negro races have commonly large endowments of musical faculty. Among them, as we have seen, laudatory orations assume a musical form, and, in doing so, necessarily become measured. For, while spoken utterances may be, and usually are, irregular, utterances which, being musical, include the element of time, are thereby in some degree regularized. On reading that among the Marutze, those who "screech out the King's praises" do so "to a muffled accompaniment of their instruments," we must infer that, as the sounds of their instruments must have some rhythmical order, so, too, must their words. Similarly, the Monbutto ballad singers, whose function it is to glorify the King, must fall into versified expression of their eulogies. The "troop of laureates or bards" kept at the Dahoman court cannot utter their praises in chorus without having those praises rhythmically arranged. So, too, in Ashanti and among the Mandingos, the laudations shouted before their chief men, having assumed the form of songs, must have verged into speech more measured than usual. Other uncivilized peoples show us the official orator and poet giving to his applause a musical form which must, by implication, be rhythmical. Atkinson says:

"The Sultan ordered his poet to sing for us. The man obeyed, and chanted forth songs describing the prowess and successful plundering expeditions of my host and his ancestors, which called forth thunders of applause from the tribe."

The Popular Hostess.

No matter how agreeable or energetic a host may be, the success or failure of an entertainment rests chiefly with the hostess. She indeed needs a large supply of tact and a fair amount of wit, whether the entertainment take the form of a grand ball or dinner party, or whether it be merely an informal "at home." The social qualities of the hostess are far more important factors in making an entertainment go off well than are the most costly and elaborate efforts of the confectioner and florist, which are often far too much considered. Entertainment rightly understood does not mean giving expensive balls or dinners, but the welcoming to your house of the friends whom you delight to honor, and with whom your intercourse is so pleasant and easy that from the time of arrival to the time of leave-taking they know they have been welcome and feel sure they have contributed as much to your enjoyment as you have to theirs.

A small fortune spent on dainty foods and floral decorations is powerless to make a successful entertainment if the hostess be dull and stupid. She gets the credit of paying bills that her guests may feast, and they do their best to make merry with mere animal pleasures, but they are no more really entertained than they would be if partaking of the good cheer at an hotel or restaurant without having to pay the bill. A charming hostess, on the other hand, may give you excellent entertainment, while she provides for your bodily needs in the simplest fashion possible; even a glass of water and a biscuit in her house is preferable to the gorgeous spread which poor stupid Mrs. Midas thinks is all the heart or mind of guest could desire.

The possibility of enjoyment at small afternoon and evening parties is much undervalued. Financially speaking, these are within the reach of nearly all, and, provided the hostess has qualities of heart and head to set things going, and to keep them running smoothly, they may be a source of a great deal of pleasure.

No trifling detail that will add to the pleasure of her guests should be too small for the wise hostess to notice. She may depend upon it that it will matter little to them whether the plate they use is the finest old silver or merely a modern imitation in electro; but the homeliest welcome will give satisfaction if there be the true ring about it. Her memory, too, will help her to avoid such a mistake as asking a great talker like Mr. Brown to take in to dinner such a chatterbox as little Miss Jones. Each would simply bore the other, so she pairs him off with a quiet little woman who has no great love of hearing her own voice, but who listens to his with a sympathetic interest which is perfectly delightful to him, and Miss Jones is suitably entertained with a gentleman who appears to find her vastly amusing, and is thankful to be spared the trouble of providing her with congenial topics of conversation.—Home Notes.

An English View of Cycling.

French and English physicians do not seem to agree on the subject of cycling, the former thinking cycling decidedly beneficial, particularly for the young, while the latter declare it to be positively injurious. At least that is the opinion expressed in the North American Review by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. The human skeleton, he says, is not matured until the twenty-first year of its existence has been completed, and too rapid exercise often causes deformity, if undertaken "before cartilaginous structures become osseous." Cycling, too causes the action of the heart to become dangerously accelerated; and another of its disadvantages is that it develops the muscles of the lower limbs at the expense of the others. Then, again, the nervous system suffers when the cyclist is too young, the sense of sight, hearing, and touch being too much exercised in the guidance of the machine. "This," says the doctor, "renders these organs prematurely old." This certainly sounds alarming. One should not worry, however, but be his own judge; should you find cycling injurious drop it at once; if, on the other hand, it is beneficial, as it usually is, keep it up and do a regular amount of riding, which will give you a healthy color, a good appetite, and develop all the muscles as no other individual exercise possibly can. Overexercise should be avoided and scorching positively let alone. It is only when some girl burning to accomplish a long run or particular speed overdoes and the result is disastrous that one hears of wheels being injurious for women. Adhere to moderate, easy riding, and the wheel will do all its advocates claim for it from a hygienic point of view.

American Society Leader in London.

One of the best-known and most popular Americans in London society, says the Woman at Home, is Mrs. Ronalds.

She is not only a very handsome woman but has been, and still is, among the most beautiful amateur singers of her time. In Paris, during the Second Empire, she was called the "Second Patti," and her reputation had preceded her to London. When first I heard the fair American it was at a charity concert given by the late Lady Charlemont—I forget how many years ago! Her choice of songs, "The Lost Chord," by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and an Italian canzonetta of Tosti's, was singularly happy. I have never heard "The Lost Chord" given with such inspiration before or since. At Marlborough House Mrs. Ronalds soon became a persona grata, and her singing was immensely admired by both Prince and Princess. The Duchess of Albany has always shown her the most charming friendship and consideration. As to her musical "afternoons," they are the most delightful entertainments imaginable, and frequented by the fine fleur of the London world. When Mr. Cecil Rhodes was last in London and made his now historic public speech Mrs. Ronalds, who had a front seat, was the only lady present, and, with eye-glasses uplifted, quietly surveyed the company. The Chairman rose, and in his opening speech addressed the meeting as "Lady and Gentlemen." The lady was not in the least disconcerted.

Moorish Customs.

Moorish customs are many of them somewhat obnoxious—particularly the fasts and festivals of the Mohammedan religion. The fast of Ramadan, which lasts a month, during which no true believer may eat, drink, smoke, or bathe between sunset and sunrise, falls more heavily upon him than on the stranger within his gates. But at the feast of Rams, among other scenes of cruelty and gluttony, it is nothing uncommon to see a procession of fanatics (followers of Sidi Aissa, or some other saint) tearing to pieces a lamb and devouring it raw during their progress through the streets.

Weddings in Tangier are celebrated after a manner peculiar and interesting. As soon as a betrothal takes place the bride is confined in her room and fattened with kuskussu or other farinaceous diet. On the evening of her wedding she is conveyed to the house of the bridegroom in a box decked with gayly colored ribbons carried by a mule or donkey. The friends follow in procession, some bearing candles and colored lanterns, others making night hideous with the firing of guns and the sound of tomtoms, flageolets, and drums. At the door a small knot of female relatives welcomes the bride to her new home, and the marriage is completed without the aid of religion.

Funerals are somewhat revolting. The corpse, wrapped in a shroud, is placed on an open bier borne by hired carriers (usually negroes). Before and behind walk the mourners, and the procession hurries along, chanting in monotonous tones the famous creed of Mohammedanism—"Ashadu anna la ilaha ill, Allah, wa Muhammadu rrasul Allah."—Good Words.

Some New Hats.

Some of the new hats are very beguiling, though the width of them is rather appalling to those who dislike to look outrée. The size is absolutely colossal, and instead of suggesting cartwheels they look as if the high, antique form of bicycle were having the wheels utilized as frames. Felt and velvet are the two principal materials, and chenille is much used as a trimming. Bright green and an almost equally bright blue seem to be the favorite colors. Shot and shaded ribbons are still favorites for trimming, and the portentous height of these is remarkable. I am so sorry these very high hats are coming in again. They quite destroy the proportion of the wearer, making the face come somewhere about midway between the waist and the top of the head, and causing the latter to look perfectly huge, an effect that is destructive to the ordinary idea of refinement. The crowns are all low. We noticed a felt hat in the sailor shape, trimmed with a ruffle of velvet all round the crown. The color was biscuit. A large one in the same color had an immense upright bow of accordion-plaited green velvet, held by a gilt buckle. With these very wide brims the trimming is sometimes confined to two clumps, placed as far as possible to east and west, so to speak, in order to give the full effect of width. I am not much in love with any of the extreme specimens, simply recording them for your benefit. We admired a white felt hat trimmed with gray wings and black velvet.—London Truth.

Everybody Ready to Dicker.

Many years ago, in Central Maine, a man started out to sell oilcloth table covers throughout the country at 50 cents a cover. After traveling all day without selling one, a happy thought struck him. He would charge a dollar and take half the pay in cast-off shoes. The result was, people imagined they were getting some return from their old shoes, and there was a general ransacking of attics, and table covers went like hot cakes. But the old shoes? Well, whenever he found a convenient hole beside the road, out of sight, he pulled up his cart and dumped the lot.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

PERSONALS.

Lord Wolseley's advice to a young subaltern was: "If you want to get on in the army you must do your best to get killed."

Lydia Thompson, the veteran actress, has again made her appearance before the public on the stage of the Lyric Theater in London.

An American who met William Waldorf Astor in a little hotel on the summit of a Swiss mountain says that the expatriated millionaire has grown very stout of recent years, and his appearance is that of a typical Englishman.

George Augustus Sala, the well-known correspondent and editor of the Daily Telegraph, who is lying ill in Brighton, England, is in such a bad condition financially, as well as physically, that a fund has been started by the London press to remove his embarrassment.

On a tombstone in Landaff Center, N. H., is the following: "Widow Susanna Brownson was born Aug. 31, 1699, and died June 13, 1806, aged 106 years." The remarkable part of the record is that Mrs. Brownson lived in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

WHISKY AND JUNKETS

FISH COMMISSION MONEY USED EXTRAVAGANTLY.

Steam Yacht Petrel Maintained for Six Years to Give Washington Officials Free Excursions—Collecting Steamer Blue Wing Turned Into a Pleasure Craft—Parties Go Traveling Where One Would Have Been Sufficient—May Place Commission in Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—When the Fifty-fourth Congress meets there will be an effort made to secure a transfer of the United States Fish Commission to the Department of Agriculture. This course has been recommended in view of the necessity which seems to exist for a proper disbursement of public funds in the maintenance of this bureau. A statement has been compiled, which will be submitted to Congress, showing how loosely money has been managed in carrying on the fish commission, and some of the items show gross carelessness.

Facts will be brought to the attention of Congress as a reason why the proposed transfer should be made which are incontrovertible, as will be seen by the following items of wastefulness:

At the great falls of the Potomac River $75,000 was expended on fish ways without enabling any fish to ascend the cascades. This work has not been worth a cent.

Expending more than $700 in April and May, 1889, for hire of the steam tug Spray that the shad egg collecting steamer Blue Wing might be used for pleasure trips by high officials between Washington and Fort Washington, Md.

Purchasing in July, 1889, the steam yacht Petrel for $4,000 and maintaining it for six years at Washington for pleasure trips from Washington to the Potomac shad station at Mount Vernon, Va., a total outlay of about $15,000.

Painting in 1893 with oil and lead at $400 expense the Battery Island hatchery, Havre de Grace, Md., built of rough lumber, when $10 in whitewashing would have answered better.

Replacing cabin of steam launch Blue Wing in 1894 at cost of $500 when it should have been done for $250.

Building the Woodsholl station, Massachusetts, at a cost of about $200,000 and maintaining it twelve years at $120,000 additional expense and getting no practical results.

Building the steamers Albatross and Fish Hawk and schooner Grampus at a cost of $250,000 and maintaining them for ten years at an additional cost of $200,000. Results practically nothing except six months' shad hatching by the Fish Hawk.

Extravagant mileage by naval and army attachés. A trip of officers to the west coast in 1889, which in salaries, mileage, and subsistence cost $2,000, when one railroad fare would have accomplished the same results.

Yellowstone National Park itinerary, with special car, costing in railroad fares and subsistence $700.

Great Salt Lake trip, with special car, costing $700 or more.

Establishing shad station at Gloucester City, N. J., and abandoning it the third year at several thousand dollars expense and no results.

Building a trout station at Green Lake, Me., one and a quarter miles from water supply and incurring extra expense in running a wooden flume which is subject to forest fires.

Building a trout station at Leadville, Colo., where there was but a tenth of an adequate water supply; paying subsequently and for four years $1,000 water rental and afterward buying a water right for $16,000 the title to which is not good.

Buying out a sawmill franchise above the trout hatchery at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and allowing the owner to immediately rebuild on the opposite shore.

Building an inland station at San Marcos, where there was no water available and subsequently boring an artesian well for a supply at $7,000 cost and the well a failure.

Allowing the three special car captains to deal out $1,000 worth of whisky a year to railroad employés for switching, coupling, and oiling, and charging up the drinks to the appropriations as "help."

The last year of the Baird régime the young of the commercial fishes put in the streams amounted to 242,000,000 and since that, with the stations nearly doubled, the output has been on an average but 226,000,000.

Of the appropriations the expenditures on statistics and the methods of the fisheries amount to 7 per cent, on propagation 40 per cent, and scientific work or natural history collections 53 per cent. The only fish being increased are the shad and German carp.

The expenditures on scientific exploration have resulted in no practical discoveries whatever, not a single important fact being made known.

⁂

A statement to the effect that a firm in Youngstown, O., has shipped 1,000 tons of steel billets to England has created more comment in this country than any industrial item that has appeared for years. This material was not in reality steel but what is known as wash metal, iron with some of the impurities taken out. It is on the way to steel, however, and is made into billets to be delivered to industries using that kind of product.

There is no doubt that American manufacturers can send steel into English markets, and following upon the Youngstown shipment another is reported from Sharpsville, Pa. There are 400 tons of Sharpsville pig iron now on the way to England, and more is to be sent this year as soon as transportation facilities can be secured. Following the example set by these two Northern manufacturing centers Alabama has fallen in line and from Anniston, Ala., there has been a large shipment of iron pipe to Tokio, Japan. There were 30,000 in the consignment, which are used in connection with Tokio's waterworks.

Now that the entering wedge has been driven in there is no telling where this thing will stop; in the future American manufacturers may supply the world with iron and steel. At least this is the impression entertained at the Department of Agriculture, where statistics are being prepared to show the growth of this branch of our exports. These shipments of pig iron from Ohio have been made within the last two or three months and the manufacturers who have been communicated with on the subject say they have hundreds of tons ordered for future shipments abroad.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Convict Labor Finds Favor Among German Manufacturers.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—The State Department has collected through its Consular service reports from a number of Chambers of Commerce and trade guilds in Germany which indicate that the employment of convict labor is growing in that country, as is also the disposition to combat it. Machines are used in many prisons, especially in the manufacture of knitted goods. Some of the largest firms in the hosiery trade employ convicts. The United States is not mentioned among the markets for these goods, a fact which one of the Consuls remarks upon as strange in view of the fact that this country is one of the chief markets for Saxon hosiery. He appears to think that there is something concealed in this connection, and advises coöperation with dissatisfied free laborers to get at the facts.

Horseless Propulsion in France.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Because of the large number of inquiries received Consul Chancellor, located at Havre, has supplied the Department of State a supplemental report on horseless carriages. Bicycles and tricycles with a petroleum motor weigh less than 100 pounds. The price is about $250. For the propulsion of ordinary carriages the front wheels are removed and an extra wheel attached to a projecting platform. In the engine coke is used, and there is no noise, smoke, or steam. The weight is not greatly increased. Prices range from $1,800 to $2,500. Smooth roads are essential to the use of the carriages.

News Notes from the Capital.

The Treasury shows an available cash balance of $182,155,835 and a gold reserve of $96,382,528.

The transfer of the crew of the cruiser Mohican to her successor, the Marion, has been made at Mare Island Navy-Yard. The Marion will go to sea without unnecessary delay, proceeding along the Central and South American coasts.

Fulton County Arson Case Begun.

Lewistown, Ill., Sept 17.—[Special.]—The defendants in the celebrated Fulton County courthouse arson cases, Baughman and Henry, were arraigned before Judge Orr this morning. Each of them pleaded not guilty and announced they were ready for trial. The cases were set for next Monday morning.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

What Is a Populist?

A circular having a wide circulation defines a Populist as follows: "A man by nature created weak in finances was never intended by hard struggle to gather dollars, because he rarely saved one as he spent all that he was in possession of. Such is his life. He is always in debt and he don't know how to get out of it except by some cheap ways and is ready at all times to repudiate his debts. He is always jealous of the man who has saved his dollars, and denounces him as a bad and dangerous man, that knows how to earn a dollar and save it and make a dollar earn a dollar. The Populist never learned this because it was not in his brain power. At first he was a fiat greenbacker and now he is a cheap silverite man; he wants cheap money as he thinks that he could pay his abnormal debts with less trouble and this would help him out, but he is mistaken. Where is the shiftless man going to get means to purchase cheap silver to make silver dollars which would not cost him over 55 or 60 cents on a dollar. Who would be benefited by cheap silver dollars if the unlimited coinage of silver dollars were so declared, would it not be the goldbug, the financier? Surely not the shiftless poor man who is in debt and has no money with which to purchase cheap silver; who would profit thereby? Not the poor man, but the goldbug who would be obliged to take the cheap silver dollars. Surely the poor man with no money would be obliged to take 55 or 60 cents purchasing power for 100 cents purchasing power. Why this? All because he aided in selecting a man for Senate or Congress to represent his ideas which have been a real curse upon himself by the passage of a bill on limited silver dollars 16 to 1, when they are only worth 30 to 1, which means 55 or 60 cents on the dollar. Were that done we would not see gold dollars, as they would be at a premium of 45 or 50 per cent, as it was at the time of the civil war, when it took $280 in greenbacks to buy $100 of gold or silver. We always want 2,000 pounds to a ton of coal and sixty pounds of wheat to a bushel, as well as 196 pounds of flour to a barrel; at least not 110 pounds of flour to a barrel, because Populists say 30 to 1 would make a silver dollar too heavy when thirty ounces of silver is only worth one ounce in gold.

"Now, gentlemen, don't be foolish; ask for good money, that with which you could go to any part of the world where it would be accepted for its full value. Paper is not money; it is a promissory note, if not backed by something of value it is worthless. I don't condemn the Populists, I am sorry for them. I am always for truth and honesty and not for deception." Yours truly,

M. M. SECOR.

Finds Fault with Various Things.

Eau Claire, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Although the country has prospered pretty well in the past, there are some serious impediments to its present and future welfare, one of which, and may be the biggest, is the ubiquitous drinking saloon. We see the saloon in every village and city, with a few laudable exceptions, and three-fourths of them are run by the worst element of the foreign population, who have come to the country not for the country's good. And when they are remonstrated with their reply—in the language of New York's one-time boss—is: "What are you going to do about it?" These saloons entail a greater evil and loss upon the rest of mankind than all the losses by fire and storm in the country—four times over—and there has not yet been found a remedy.

This foreign element of saloonkeeper with a small sprinkling of natives is mainly responsible for the keeping huddled together—in towns and cities—so large number of the poor people who otherwise would go into the country and settle up and cultivate the land (which is waiting in large amounts for the husbandman), and thereby support—in independence—their families, and the cities would be gainers by their absence. Although nothing new can be said about the evil of rum and whisky guzzling, yet the half has never been told.

Another serious evil that threatens the country is the unrestricted destruction of the growing timber of which future generations will—too late—realize. This danger is being more or less aired at present, but is too much ignored.

Another trouble which is yearly assuming bigger proportions is the universal voting franchise that allows every man an equal voice in the financial management of the business of the country whether their interests are the same or not. So great is party ties that the just-imported foreigner (Anarchist or not) is put through the citizen mill and made a voter at once and the legitimate voter will wink at it when party is at stake.

Experience has demonstrated that economy is as necessary in the management of public affairs as in private, and experience also shows that a large portion of these voters do not want economy practiced in the public administration of affairs. They have nothing to lose and they hope to gain something by a loose and extravagant expenditure of the public funds and hence if a man wants to make a good run for office in the municipalities he must not preach economy—exceptions are seldom. If the public could adopt the rules of corporations and allow people to vote in financial matters according to their individual interests a large portion of the evil resulting from this source would be overcome. This change will have to come some time however difficult it will be to bring it about. Perjury is not in the way of foreigners when they want to bloom quickly into citizens, and when a policeman's badge is in sight the naturalization laws of the country must be changed, and when men are willing to ignore party for the general good this change will come.

When these changes do come the better class of citizens will be more constant at the ballot-box on election days. When a man's vote is neutralized by dead beats and thugs, who can vote ten times to him once, he gets discouraged and stays at home.

There is one more source of danger to the country, and that is the prevalence of millionaires and the ease with which a few people can accumulate colossal fortunes. Great wealth is no advantage it its possessor, and works serious harm in a community when poverty, its inevitable companion, is the rule. Nothing is truer than that extreme wealth begets extreme poverty. Of the two there are a hundred of the latter to one of the former, and it tends to create uneasiness and discontent among the poor class, a large number of whom are striving to keep abreast of the millionaires in the matter of extravagant living, and the result is bankruptcy. A country that can live and stand all these impediments has a wonderful tenacity of life.

S. MARSTON.

The Lake Level and the Drainage Canal.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice there has been what I consider a great deal of unnecessary alarm as to the effect that will be produced upon the level of the lakes and the St. Lawrence River by the Drainage Canal. I think it susceptible of the most positive proof that the lake level will not be affected at all. My theory is that the lakes are supplied, principally, by underground spring veins and currents, and not by surface water running into them or the various rivers running into them; and I will tell you what has led me to this belief. First, we all know that the earth is full of veins of water from the fact that we cannot dig wells scarcely anywhere without finding them. In the year 1870 I had a well dug at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Ashland avenue, in your city, to the depth of sixty-five feet through soil as follows: First four feet, loam; next twenty-five feet, blue clay; balance hardpan, hard as rock itself and dry as powder, so that not a drop of water ran into the hole that was being dug. But at a point two feet above the sixty-five feet, say at the depth of sixty-three feet, the water without any warning gushed in from the entire south side of the well with such force as to carry it across to the opposite side of the well. This I witnessed myself. The man digging the well, I remember, had a very hard tussle to wall up the well as fast as the water came in, and in two days the water rose to the height of eighteen inches above the level of the lake. This was ascertained by the then city engineer, Mr. Chesbrough, for I made a little noise about the matter through the city papers, for I thought that I had struck a big vein coming in from the lake, and that it would only be necessary to excavate a large reservoir of twenty feet in depth and then bore holes in the bottom in order to obtain a sufficient supply of lake water to accommodate all that entire region of country; but when Mr. Chesbrough found that the level of the well was eighteen inches higher than the lake, it of course knocked my theory that it was from the lake all in the head, but proved positively that that well was supplied from a source higher than Lake Michigan. Now there have been dug in the old Town of Lake probably more than 100 wells at different points, with the same invariable results; all rising to a point higher than the lake level. Now I infer from these well-known facts—or at least well-known by some—that if you were to dig out a mile square and sixty-five feet in depth, you would have at that point a small lake, eighteen inches higher than Lake Michigan.

Now, I infer that the whole chain of lakes has been formed principally in this same way, and I think it only necessary to consider the vast area and depths of these bottoms of the lakes to satisfy any one that this is the correct theory of how the lakes are supplied with water. Now, if this theory is the correct one (and it is), then it follows that the lake levels will not be affected by the outflow from the Drainage Canal, and that as much as ever will flow over Niagara Falls, and Canada and the lake cities need not be alarmed, for whatever amount is taken from the lakes by the Drainage Canal will only cause that much more to arise or flow in from these underground currents, springs, or veins. As a mere guess I will venture to say that the water—surface water flowing into the lake from all the rivers running into them—does not equal the evaporation from so vast a surface. Some one may be able to figure on this, but I don't know how. I never studied that kind of science, but I did study the well digging in the old Town of Lake; and I remember one, at the corner of Fifty-first street and Western avenue, that when the digger struck water he had to hustle to get out and keep from drowning, as it rose to that same height, eighteen inches above the lake level, in about one hour, and had to be filled up with big bowlders that were then lying pretty thick upon the surface of the prairie. He had no time for walling. This gives a better idea of the magnitude of these underground veins or currents, and the very existence of your numerous artesian wells still greater. So, Mr. Editor, you have only to pull on these strings in order to allay the fears of the other lake cities and Canada, and put them into a quiet and restful sleep.

W. L. SAMPSON.

WATER WAR IS NEXT.

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO BEGIN INVESTIGATIONS.

Officials Are Preparing for a Systematic Siege on Mineral Water and the City Product as Well—There Is Too Much Typhoid in Chicago at Present—Milk Crusade Is Still Lively—Men Are Fined, but There Is a Disposition to Be Lenient.

"Everybody connected with the city laboratory has been kept so busy working on these milk cases for the last four weeks," said Prof. Kennicott yesterday, "that no attention has been given to the water supply. And so long as the milk business continues I do not see how we can go into an investigation of mineral waters unless Commissioner Kerr gives us more help."

Nevertheless, Commissioner Kerr intends to get after the water dealers with just as little delay as possible. Politics at the Great Northern Hotel demanded so much of his attention yesterday that scarcely anything was done in the matter. Henry H. Heiser, No. 142 La Salle street, left a quart bottle of Colorado Lithia on Mr. Kerr's desk to be analyzed. He has the distinction of being the first dealer to come forward and request that his product be tested.

Dr. Gehrman has been ordered to make a bacteriological analysis of city water, and will do so just as soon as he can get around to it.

A step towards starting the crusade was inaugurated last evening. When the department inspectors started to go home each was given a small bottle and told to bring it back this morning filled with water. Some will get mineral water and some city. They will jump on the water wagons, as they do on the milk wagons, to get their samples.

"There is something wrong somewhere," said an official of the Health Department. "There is entirely too much typhoid fever in the city, but whether that fact is due to impure water or arises from other causes remains to be determined. I understand there are sixty cases at the County Hospital now. The use of bad water, with the sort of weather we are having at present, is not conducive to good health."

The suggestion that an ordinance should be passed requiring dealers in mineral waters to take out licenses, and thus be brought under control of the City Health Department, meets with general favor, and it is possible an ordinance covering the ground will be prepared for introduction in the Council right away.

EASING DOWN ON THE MILK DEALERS.

City Authorities Getting Much the Better of the Big Fight.

There was a decided change in the attitude of everybody engaged in the prosecution, defense, and trial of milk cases yesterday. The city authorities were not so outspoken in their determination to adopt extreme measures and milkmen displayed evidences of being afraid to go on calling for jury trials lest they should find themselves deprived of their licenses and thus thrown out of business.

So when Attorney Redfield and Assistant City Prosecutor Hunt faced each other in Justice Hoglund's court yesterday they were far less vigorous in manner and speech than previously. Mr. Redfield professed to be the legal representative of twelve or fifteen dealers whose cases were to be called at 10 o'clock. Hunt gave notice that he would certainly nonsuit every one in which the young attorney asked for a jury. This caused a noisy stir among the dealers present. They did not, when it came to a showdown, relish the idea of having their licenses revoked. Instead, therefore, of demanding trial then Redfield, on behalf of his clients, commenced taking changes of venue to Justice Wood's court. This move was explained by the city people as another dodge to delay matters and gain time, and one official exclaimed:

"We've got them on the run!"

On the other hand Redfield asserted "they are coming our way."

May Be a Compromise.

Before Justice Everett in the afternoon he took continuances in every case. But the situation is gradually working around to that point where some sort of a compromise is likely to be effected, and it probably will be in the nature of an agreement to have a selected case submitted to the higher courts for trial. Mr. Hunt made the remark in Justice Wood's court that possibly something of this sort would eventually be brought about. It is understood that arrangements are being made for a delegation of milkmen to call upon Commissioner Kerr. Their fighting spirit is not as high as it has been, while the percentage of bad milk has gone down from 62 per cent four weeks ago to about 5 per cent at the present time. This shows that the crusade has been a mighty good thing for everybody.

While Redfield was getting changes of venue from Justice Hoglund to Justice Woods five of his clients deserted him, pleaded guilty, and accepted fines of $25 each, together with the costs in their several cases. They were:

Fauls, T. C., No. 960 Kedzie avenue.
Grodt, J. D., No. 522 West Superior street.
Hack, Louis, No. 644 West Twelfth street.
Stuhernbergh, C., No. 517 North Francisco street.
Tropp, A., No. 608 Humboldt street.

Goes It Alone.

A. C. Witt, No. 29 Dearborn street, also pleaded guilty and was fined. He tried hard to persuade F. Casey, No. 552 West Forty-fourth street, to follow his example, representing that they could go to Commissioner Kerr and "get let off easy," but Casey said he had once quit a job of puddling that paid him $7 a day to go on strike, and he would not desert the "push" he was with now.

Changes of venue were taken in the following cases:

Casey, F., No. 552 West Forty-fourth street.
Kramer, August, No. 24 Attrill street.
Nelson, Charles, No. 24 Clarkson avenue.
Paul, W., No. 171 Walnut street.
Schneider, Theodore, No. 13 Fay street.
Swend, O., No. 4815 Union avenue.

Before Justice Everett in the afternoon J. H. Brady, representing J. Cobain, No. 4552 State street, made an attack upon the mode of procedure adopted by the city in making these cases civil suits instead of criminal. He contended that the ordinance designated the offense as a misdemeanor, consequently the cases must be tried in a Criminal Court. Justice Everett, however, held that prosecution of all violations of an ordinance could be commenced by summons if the prosecution so elected.

Mr. Redfield took continuances in all his cases, and $25 fines were imposed upon the following:

Cobain, J., No. 4552 State street, on case cream below grade. He took change of venue on case of milk not tagged.
Heyden, D. J., No. 5433 Lake avenue.
Nagle, Charles, No. 124 Lytle street.
Sandelmeyer, J., No. 26 Commercial avenue.
Scott, M. J., No. 2934 Vernon avenue.

Brady took a change of venue in all his cases to Justice Richardson.

Work Does Good.

The per cent of bad milk on sale has been reduced since this crusade commenced four weeks ago from 62 per cent to about 5 per cent. Chemist Kennicott's report to Commissioner Kerr yesterday showed that out of 107 samples of milk and cream examined only six were found to be below grade, and people are writing letters of congratulation to the department, for the reason, as they say, that the quality of the milk they are now getting is greatly improved. The report follows:

	Samples.
Collected from dealers	43
Below grade	1
Left by dealers	23
Below grade	1
Collected from milk trains	41
Below grade	1

The dealers found guilty were:

CREAM LOW IN BUTTER FAT.

Liska, F., No. 15 Zion place.
Rochlitz, Aug., No. 215 Vine street.

MILK BELOW GRADE.

Petersen, C., No. 333 Western avenue.
Zirzon, Charles, No. 3075 Lock street.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE OPENS.

Several Important Changes in the Corps of Instructors.

The fall term of Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University opens today, and the Rev. Charles J. Little begins his career as President of the institute. The buildings are now heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The number of students entered is large. Dr. Wheeler has been appointed to the chair of sacred theology; Dr. Milton S. Terry will teach Christian doctrine in place of Dr. Miner Raymond, who retires after over thirty years' work in the institute. Prof. Charles Horswell will have charge of all instruction in Hebrew, and Prof. W. W. Bishop will teach Greek. The latter succeeds Prof. Huddilston, who is now studying in a German university.

Heard in Hotel Corridors.

"We are going to have the first really scientific bicycle track built," said W. F. Smythe, of Grand Rapids, Mich., at the Victoria yesterday. "The new track is the result of the establishment of half a dozen immense bicycle manufacturing concerns in our city. When I say the only scientific track, I mean the only one in the country constructed on purely scientific principles. All the fine tracks now in existence have been built by men who thoroughly understand how to gauge a race track and its peculiar influences in the matter of speed, but there is a vast difference in the centrifugal force of two wheels and one wheel. There is not a rider today who is safe from accident when riding at feel speed around a track. This is due to the slope of the track. To meet such emergencies and provide absolute safety and full opportunity for speed the new Grand Rapids track will be graduated. There will be one wide track, but of different levels and inclines, making the work of the handicapper much finer, and giving each rider every chance. The track will be one-third of a mile in length, constructed of concrete, and in the inclosure will be a polo ground and horseback riding academy. The interior will be roofed and provided with electric lights."

⁂

"Few people in this part of the country have any idea of the magnificent treatment of industrial projects by the Government of Mexico and the great revenues of that country," said Judge J. F. Crosby, for many years a prominent jurist in Texas and New Mexico, at the Great Northern yesterday. Judge Crosby still resides in El Paso, Tex., but has large interests in Mexico, and is now on his way to New York to consult with Gov. Morton and a few more wealthy men relative to some projects they are backing in Mexico. "A mistaken idea exists of the attitude of the Mexican Government toward the citizens of the United States who visit that country, and whenever there is a tale of confiscation or sanctioned abuse it is quite safe to wager that the trouble lies with some irresponsible invader. I have almost invariably found the authorities willing and anxious to protect any people coming within the borders and always ready to offer substantial aid toward carrying out feasible projects. For instance, I am now perfecting arrangements for building a railroad line from a point on the Mexican Central north of Chihuahua in a westerly direction 200 miles to the Corralitas region. Gov. Morton and other Eastern men are interested with myself in developing a tract ten miles square conceded by the government several years ago and which has wonderful resources. Within the zone are 200 mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, thirty-two of which are now being worked, employing 600 men. But there is an immense amount of low grade ore, which will not pay the expense of hauling to the railroad and thence to a smelter. The government coincides with us in the valuable work of development that can be accomplished by building a railroad and opening this country and agrees to pay a subsidy of $10,000 a mile, secured in 6 per cent subsidy bonds, which are quoted on Wall street at 95. It is not generally known that over in that almost inaccessible region are vast forests of ash, oak, pine, fir, and the finest timber, while in the Corralitas region, covering about 900,000 acres, are 35,000 head of cattle, 25,000 sheep, 2,000 horses, Angora goats, and other valuable stock in profusion."

⁂

"Within a few years the Great American Desert will be transformed into one of the most fertile spots in creation," was the prophecy of Col. W. H. Beardsley of Phoenix, Ari., at the Hotel Metropole yesterday, "and all this will be due to the work of irrigation. Already the Salt River Valley is a blooming bower with its earliest and sweetest oranges, vegetable and fruit products of all varieties, and surprising combinations in the propagation and elevation of many vegetable grades. A movement is now under way to dam the Agua Fria River in the highlands west and northwest of Phoenix and bring thousands of acres of arid land within cultivation. This entire country, at one time unproductive of anything but cactus and sage brush, will soon be considered highly valuable and worthy of attention."

POLITICAL PICKINGS.

Senator Gray's third term talk is pretty good evidence that ambition and consecration are twin attributes of our corpulent President.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The young man who went to Maine to ask an interview of Thomas B. Reed brought back simply the information that Mr. Reed is an amateur photographer. He evidently got a negative.—Kansas City Journal.

Kentucky is for Carlisle, so the dispatches say. Evidently there must be some mistake about that. At least Wat Hardin (running for Governor) and a good part of the Democratic party of the State are against Carlisle.—Cleveland Leader.

Secretary Carlisle sees no peril in the depletion of the Treasury's gold reserve. However, it may be recalled that the Secretary saw no peril in the spring of 1893, when every steamship leaving New York was carrying out a portion of the gold reserve and the worst panic in years was raging in Wall street.—Albany Journal.

Ex-Congressman George D. Tillman of South Carolina, who is going about with a plan in his pocket for securing white supremacy in the Palmetto State, is a frightful example of the dangers of that very same supremacy. As an out-doer of Waite in predicting a clash between the classes, Tillman represents that sort of ignorant blatherskiteism that "white supremacy" in the South seems partial to.—Philadelphia Press.

They are saying in Pennsylvania that Quay declares he will not support Cameron for renomination to the Senate. If this should turn out to be true, we would begin to think that Quay really had experienced a wave of reform. But he did not repudiate Cameron during the campaign when the Cameron incubus was the heaviest load he had to carry, so he is unlikely to go back on the Republican silverite now.—Buffalo Express.

The Hon. John McCulloch of Glasgow has sized up the situation in this country on the free silver question to a hair. He finds that singular craze rapidly dying out. He is equally clear-sighted in his view of the political situation. "The Republicans will go into power anyhow," he says, "and will keep it with almost any policy they take at all consistent with tradition." This is doubtless true, subject to certain important qualifications. The Republicans will go into power without doubt, but how long they will keep in power will depend on how they behave themselves.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Charged with Cruelty to a Pauper.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—John Cook, Superintendent of the Knox County Almshouse, is under arrest on a charge of brutal treatment preferred by William Butts, a former inmate. Butts swears Cook inflicted severe injuries because he refused to wash dishes. Cook denies having beaten the man. The hearing was continued.

What the Public Reads.

Newspapers circulate 12,000,000,000 copies annually.

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

Nicotine Neutralized

ANTI-NERVOUS -DYSPEPTIC

ASPARAGUS ENDORSED.

THE USE OF ASPARAGUS IN MEDICINE OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED.

Eminent French Physicians Have Found It Valuable—What the "U. S. Health Reports" Says About Sparagus Kidney Pills and Their Curative Powers.

Asparagus is a kidney tonic.

It builds up and invigorates the kidneys, and cures them from the effects of injuries, overwork, etc.

Doctors agree that Asparagus is good for the kidneys, but no strong extract with all the medicinal properties had been prepared until Dr. Hobb prepared it from the roots by a special process of his own.

He found this so successful that he made it up into pills, with some few other ingredients, and used them in his private practice for years.

This was the origin of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

French physicians of repute have carefully tested Asparagus in all kidney troubles, and consider it of great value.

Now the *United States Health Reports*, Vol. XXIV., No. 2, has this to say about Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills:

"Dr. Dio Lewis said: Nineteen diseases out of twenty originate from diseased kidneys, and those who have made pathology a study will agree with this eminent physician that where the kidneys fail to perform their functions in any way the whole system becomes enervated and the body diseased. When the kidneys fail to perform their wonted task effete and injurious matter is carried to all parts of the body. Through a mistaken diagnosis, these symptoms are often pronounced separate and distinct diseases, but as a matter of fact they can only be cured by remedies which reach and relieve the overworked kidneys and strengthen them, so that they can successfully act their part as cleansers of the body, thereby insuring regularity, strength, and good health throughout the entire system.

"Among all the Remedies claiming to perform this much desired result, and which have been investigated by the compilers of these *Reports*, it has been found that while there was much to commend there was much to be desired. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary pleasure, after a most painstaking investigation, and a long and careful examination of the results achieved by the remedy placed upon the market by the Hobb's Medicine Co., known as Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills, that we pronounce this preparation a kidney remedy par-excellence, and one that will speedily and effectively cure all diseases of the kidneys, whatever their origin or name, or however chronic or deep-seated they may be.

"During a quarter of a century of journalism, during which time we have exercised a watchful care over many of the preparations having for their object the cure of kidney diseases, we have never come across a preparation of such merit as Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills."

By *eating* Asparagus a slight effect is had on the kidneys, but the greater part of the curative property of the plant is not absorbed and goes to waste.

The extract of Asparagus, however, as prepared by Dr. Hobb contains all the active curative elements so prepared that they are at once absorbed and do their work of curing the kidneys without waste or loss.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills cure all kidney diseases and all blood diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Anaemia, etc.

They will *cure* when other remedies will not even *relieve*.

For sale by all druggists or mailed prepaid for 50 cents a box.

Write for valuable pamphlet *"A Filter for Your Blood,"* free on application to Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

COMPARE!

WEIGHT

QUALITY

PRICE

AND YOU WILL BUY

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

Price, 10 cts. Price, 10 cts.

THE STRAND MAGAZINE.
THE STRAND MAGAZINE.
EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.
CIRCULATION NEARLY 400,000.
CIRCULATION NEARLY 400,000.

Do not miss the OCTOBER NUMBER, NOW READY, containing 120 pages of ARTICLES AND STORIES by the best authors, with 150 Illustrations. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE STRAND MAGAZINE.
THE STRAND MAGAZINE.
120 Pages and 150 Illustrations.
EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.
PRICE, 10 CENTS.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Or, THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY.

Chicago City Street Car Tickets For Subscriptions.

Get 10 new subscriptions to the Daily or Daily and Sunday Tribune for two months, and you will receive $5.00 worth of tickets for any horse, cable, elevated, or electric street car line in the City of Chicago you may select.

..Railroad Tickets..

Get twice as many new subscriptions for two months as there are dollars in the price of the ticket you want, whether yearly, half yearly, quarterly, monthly, or twenty-five ride family or individual railroad tickets between Chicago and all suburban points, and the ticket is yours.

1,000-MILE TICKETS!

Will be given on any railroad out of Chicago for as many Bona Fide New Subscribers for two months as there are half-dollars in the cost.

A TRIP TO ATLANTA,

With or without hotel accommodations, for as many Bona Fide New Subscriptions for two months as there are half-dollars in the cost.

CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFER.

NO TICKET will be issued for less than ten subscriptions.

The required number of subscriptions must be for two months each, or twice as many for one month each.

NO subscription for Sunday only to be counted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS must be paid in advance.

ORDERS must be taken on blanks furnished by TRIBUNE CO. and must be signed by the subscriber.

TICKETS will be delivered as soon as each list of subscriptions has been verified and checked. Only bona fide new subscribers will be counted.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily only—one month 52c | Daily and Sunday one month 75c

DON'T DELAY.

Send in your subscriptions as fast as you get them. The work of verification goes on all the time, and when you have completed your list you will not have to wait so long for your ticket.

Apply by letter or in person for blanks and further information regarding railroad tickets to Room 17, and regarding street car tickets to Room 4 Tribune Building. In writing for information be sure to state exactly what you want—what kind of ticket, between what points, and name of road.

OBJECTS TO WINDOWS IN PARTY WALL.

Suit to Prevent Openings in the North Side of the Reaper Block.

The addition of two new stories to the old Reaper Block at Clark and Washington streets has resulted in a peculiar suit which was begun in the Superior Court yesterday.

The complainant, John M. Durand, is the owner of the building next to the Reaper Block on the north, No. 91 Clark street, and the object of the suit is to restrain Nettie Fowler McCormick, the owner of the Reaper Block, from maintaining windows in the north side of the building as extended above the building of the complainant.

Durand says in his bill that before the great fire there was a party wall between the two buildings. When they were rebuilt after the fire it was with the same party wall which extends above this building. He alleges the windows are a menace.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Wilam E. Mason is now preparing the bill which he will file in court to enjoin the Mutual Reserve Fund from collecting the increased assessments from old policyholders and also to ask an accounting from the company for moneys that have been paid in. Mr. Mason will wait before filing his bill to secure, if possible, the coöperation of other policyholders in Chicago. The bill will set forth the needlessness of the recent increase and Mr. Mason will present facts to show the assessments formerly made under good business management would have been nearly or quite sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the company.

In an advertisement of the Mutual Reserve published Aug. 29 the following appears: "The total cost for the last fourteen years for $30,000 of insurance in the Mutual Reserve amounts to less than the old system companies charge for $12,500 at ordinary life rates, a saving of nearly 60 per cent." If this statement is true, according to Mr. Mason's belief, the association by its recent advance virtually admits it has been working on an unsound basis and must now increase rates to within 10 per cent of those of old line companies in order to exist. In a table which forms a part of the policies of the Mutual Reserve Fund the cost of $10,000 at the age of 30 years is given at $142.20, or a total of $1,422 in ten years. The table of an old line company gives the cost of the same age and amount for ten years as being $2,280, but this old line company would have returned to its policyholder cash dividends amounting to $756. The net cost of the old line insurance would be therefore $1,524, as compared with $1,422 in the Mutual Reserve, a difference of about 7 per cent, instead of 60 per cent as claimed. The Mutual Reserve policy has no guaranteed surrender value, while the old line policy, costing but $104 more, has a guaranteed cash surrender value at the end of ten years of $786.70.

According to the advertisement of the Mutual Reserve Fund, "Not a single dollar of the accumulated or invested reserve fund has ever been used or required either for the payment of death losses or for any other purpose." This statement will be used in the bill which is to be filed to show that there was no real necessity for the additional assessment. In the policy, Clause 6 provides: "The reserve or emergency fund above $100,000 may be applied in the payment of claims in excess of the American experience tables of mortality, or in making up any deficiency that may exist in the death fund."

⁂

There was a meeting yesterday of members of the Committee on the Minnesota Standard Policy to confer with Attorney Van Dyke, who came from Milwaukee to give members his views regarding the legal aspect of the new standard policy form. The committee was in session for half a day, but nothing was done looking to a settlement of the present disturbed condition of affairs in Minnesota growing out of the mistakes in the policy form adopted at the last session of the Legislature.

⁂

A case which is being fought hard by both sides is on trial in Judge Burke's court, and the question at issue is whether William F. Gorrell, ex-manager for the Home Insurance company, owes Attorney C. H. Payson anything for attorney's fees in connection with the litigation which Gorrell has had with the insurance company during the last five years. Attorney Payson was one of the lawyers who defended Gorrell when he was tried two years ago on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Home Insurance company. Gorrell was acquitted, but he had two civil suits with the company to defend in the United States courts in which Payson took an active part. Besides he has a suit for $130,000 against the company in the Circuit Court of Cook County which is pending, and Payson claims to have rendered services in connection with this. Payson presented a bill to the insurance man for $11,000, being at the rate of $50 per day for 204 days of service in court and in preparation of the cases. Gorrell refused to pay the bill, and Payson claims all he ever received from him, about $1,100, does not more than cover his expenses in connection with the case.

Payson was on the witness stand for several hours yesterday telling what he had done for Gorrell, and ex-Judge Prendergast, who was counsel for the State in the prosecution of the conspiracy case, testified that Payson's services in that case were easily worth $50 per day. Then Attorneys George Plummer and C. M. Hardy, who represent Gorrell, took the lawyer in hand for cross-examination, and Payson admitted that he was convicted in Winfield, Kas., in 1880, of procuring a signature to a deed by means of false pretenses and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Gorrell claims during his litigation with the insurance company Payson made an attempt to sell him out. He also claims that the bill is exorbitant.

⁂

J. H. Duncan, manager of the Royal Exchange Insurance company of London, and Robert Dixon, who represents the company on the Pacific coast, left for the West Monday night. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the outlook here, with the system of fire protection, and the methods employed by insurance managers and agents. The Review of London, in a recent issue, favors the proposition of the Royal Exchange to enter for business in this country. It expresses the opinion that the receipts of the company will be greatly increased, and still wonders that the Guardian withdrew from the country.

⁂

The local insurance men report having found a large amount of grain business in the last day or two. Rail receipts of wheat have not been heavy recently, but several cargoes of wheat have been shipped here from Duluth and are no doubt represented in this new business. The elevator men claim supplies of wheat here are not going to be heavy, but there is a corn crop which will take care of all empty room. The insurance writing capacity of the city will not be so thoroughly tested as if grain prices were more nearly up to old-fashioned standards.

⁂

Charles F. Bullen has resigned the agency of the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety company of Philadelphia to take the management of the Canada Life Assurance company for Illinois. Mr. Bullen was at the head office of the Canada Life from 1883 to 1889.

⁂

Portland, Ore., Sept. 17.—Edwin McNeil, receiver of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, has begun suit in the United States Court against the Liverpool and London and Globe to recover the sum of $86,500, insurance on the property destroyed in the big elevator fire Sept. 23, 1894.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Freeman—282—Maggie Heidenblut, use of Henry Heidenblut, vs. William Oliver; on findg., $200 and sat.—177—Chas. T. Yerkes Jr. and John P. Bell, use of Chas. T. Yerkes Jr., vs. John Boyd; on ver., $5,000.

Judge Goggin—7885—Joseph A. Brown vs. Calumet Electric St. Ry. Co.; on findg., $400 and sat.

Judge Chetlain—8874—John Zimmerman vs. North Chicago St. Ry. Co.; on findg., $500 and sat.

Judge Dunne—4033—John Hoey vs. Brewer & Hoffman Brewing Co.; on findg., $99.05.

Judge Clifford—17665—George Clark vs. Chancy G. Multon; on deflt., $250.16.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—1710—Calumet B. and L. Assn. vs. Clark et al.; dec. sale.—1826—Safety L. and B. Assn. vs. Hooker et al.; same.—4614—Our Homestead Assn. vs. Kotra et al.; same.—3519—Myers vs. Talbott et al.; dec. conf. master's report of sale.

Judge Hanecy—682—Shelton vs. Schober; dec. conf. comrs.' report of sale.—8623—Grandpre et al. vs. Earl et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—8882—Thirty-first St. B. and L. Assn. vs. Wittke et al.; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Gibbons [Room 421]—Nos. 4713, 4001, 259, 4074, 1183.

Judge Brentano—Nos. 103, 1152, 1749, 788, and No. 891 on hearing.

Judge Hanecy—Contested motions and exceptions to master's report.

Judge Stein—Nos. 575, 577, 582, 583, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 690, 692, 693.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 117, 214, 215, 216, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 331, and No. 107 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 392, 396, 506, 508, 511, 605, 606, 607, 614, 616, 617, 618, 711, 712, 713.

Judge Adams—Will have no call of his calendar until further announcement.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 4469, 4535, 4545, 4563, 4600, 4609, 4618, 4627, 4645 and No. 4289 on trial.

Judge Burke—Nos. 69, 8688, 8456, 8697, 8706, and No. 8284 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 4180, 4189, 4207, 4226, 4254, 4273.

Judge Windes—Trial cal. Nos. 1017, 1172, 1181, 1190, 1300, 1218, 1336, 1345, 1354, 1372, 1381, 1409.

Judge Carter [County Court]—10 a. m.—No. 13946 and No. 10 Grossdale specl. and No. 13622.

Judge Bishop [County Court, Room 333]—10 a. m.—Nos. 12008, 12035, 12062, 12160, 12164, 12175, 12177, 12179, 12186, 12206, 12212, 12213, 12216, 12217.

Judge Kohlsaat [Probate Court]—General business.

Judge Payne [Criminal Court, Branch No. 2]—Nos. 1631, 1647.

Judge Hutchinson [Branch No. 3]—Nos. 1605, 1640, 1642, 1644.

Judge Sears [Branch No. 4]—Nos. 1379, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1637, 1638, 1641, 1642.

Judge Neely [Branch No. 5]—Nos. 1511, 1618, 1619, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1651, 1249, 1639.

Judge Showalter [United States Circuit Court]—In chambers.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates held steady at 2 cents on corn to Buffalo. Charters—To Buffalo—La Salle, Parnell, John Eddy, corn. To Port Huron—Sachem, Sturges, corn at 1¼ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Lake Michigan coal rate advanced 5 cents today, but there was no sign of higher rates to Lake Superior. Charters—Ed Smith, Marvin, Fryer, Fillmore, Ionia, Gould, Chicago; Avon, Bielman, Superior; Negaunee, Portage; Sparta, Milwaukee; Anderson, Manitowoc; Caledonia, Ashland; Wotan, Gardner, Shawnee, Duluth; Houghton, Downing, Toledo. The M. H. Boyce takes salt to South Chicago at 85 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—The ore freight market was active today and a large fleet was placed at old rates. One small vessel was chartered for Marquette at $1, but large carriers will not take that rate. Considerable tonnage was placed for coal at 40 cents to the head of Lake Superior and 65 cents to Milwaukee. Charters: Ore—Presley, Iroquois, Redington, Georger, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 80 cents; Mecosta, Ashland, Doty, Jeanette, Macy, Mabel Wilson, Duluth to Ohio ports, $1.25; Pontiac, Two Harbors to Ohio ports, $1.25; Manitou [schooner], Marquette to Ohio ports, $1. Coal—Iron King, Iron Queen, Tom Adams, Charles Foster, Ohio ports to Duluth, 40 cents; Raleigh, Tokio, Flint, Ohio ports to Milwaukee, 65 cents.

Around the Lakes.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 17.—The steamer Fay was docked today and it was found that her bottom was badly damaged. She will need some new plank and a new forefoot.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The steamship Northland departed on the last trip for the season tonight, the small number of passengers not warranting the continuance of the service. Both the Northland and Northwest will winter at West Superior and go into dry dock there. The Northland had only 97 passengers tonight and seven were booked for next week.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 17.—The lighthouse tender Amaranth has discharged a cargo of material at Bete de Gris, on Lake La Belle, for a new lighthouse and signal at that point to replace the abandoned lighthouse which fell down this summer. The new light will be appreciated by all marine men who have had occasion to make that difficult harbor during bad weather.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Sept. 17.—The body of Capt. William Reynolds, who was drowned off the schooner Mary Ludwig near Port Washington last Sunday, arrived today. The Captain leaves a wife. Of Hogan, the sailor who was rescued, and young Jenkins, who shipped with Capt. Reynolds in the schooner Norma, nothing has been heard as yet. It is thought that Jenkins did not take passage in the Ludwig, but remained aboard the Norma, on the east shore of Lake Michigan.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 17.—The big steamer Zenith City arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon and after being inspected for a couple of hours was towed to an elevator to load wheat. Capt. Brown, who was in the tug Pathfinder when it was sunk, has appealed from the finding of the local steamboat inspectors revoking his license. On complaint of local inspectors Collector Olund today fined Capt. W. H. Singer and Capt. Henry Seitzel $10 each on the charge that Seitzel was running the tug Zenith, his papers having been revoked. Capt. Singer will appeal both fines, denying any violation of the regulations and claiming that Seitzel was only acting as wheelsman and deckhand.

Vessel Movements.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Perew.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—A. A. Parker.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Washburn, Redington, Pillsbury.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Rappahannock, Dundee, Duluth, coal.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Sailed—Emeline, Hackley, John Mee, Chicago; Austin, South Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Bon Voyage, Chicago; Haskell. Down—Denver, McVittie.

OSCODA, Mich.—Arrived—Wyoming. Cleared—Seattle, Port Colborne; Kalkaska, Cleveland.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Cleveland, Rhodes, Chisholm, Adriatic, Cleveland; Marina, South Chicago.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—The river steamers May Graham and Edna were laid up today. They have had a profitable season.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Merrimac. Cleared—F. L. Vance, Flower, Escanaba; La Salle, Helena, Buffalo; Selwyn Eddy, Ashland.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Davidson, Waverly, Marquette, Marion, Nicaragua, Kaliyuga. Departed—Drake, Escanaba; Pabst, Chicago.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Pope, Glidden. Cleared—coal—Bruce, Cumberland, Elphicke, Milwaukee. Light—Continental, Marquette.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Codorus, Schuylkill, Manola, Trevor. Cleared—Neosho, Chicago, coal; Lotus, Chicago; Thomas Palmer, Choctaw, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Presley, Georger, Fontana, Richards. Cleared—Wetmore, Newaygo, Checotah, Sumatra, Christie, Sonsmith, Lake Erie ports.

CHICAGO—Arrived—Elfinmere, Torrent, Carney, Hill, Neshoto, Celtic. Cleared—Parnell, Marengo, Pickands, Buffalo; Farwell, Port Huron; Carney, Sheildrake; Favorite, Monroe.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Green, Our Son, Genoa. Cleared—Ore—Griffin, Iosco, Lake Erie ports. Lumber—Shores, Constitution, Chicago; Galatea, Woolson, Tonawanda.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Pease, Planet. Cleared—Forest City, McGregor, Joliet, Cleveland; Maine, Pendall, Buckhout, Exile, Saginaw. Up—City of Duluth, India, Northwest.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Lora, 6 a. m.; Butcher Boy, Metzner, 8; Otis, noon. Up—York State, Neff, Martin, 10 last night; Penokee, 1 a. m.; Sawyer, 4:30 p. m.; Schroeder, 5.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Tokio, Sage, Escanaba, Olympia, Wilhelm, Robinson. Cleared—Coal—Nahant, Alcona, Alta, Green Bay. Light—Andaste, Merida, Specular, B. W. Parker, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Raleigh. Cleared—Coal—Shenandoah, Duluth; A. L. Hopkins, Ed Kelley, Escanaba. Light—Gogebic, Hoyt, Curry, McWilliams, Duluth; Cherokee, Chippewa, Marquette.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Missoula, Iron Chief, Italia, Lyon, Nimick, Zenith City, Weed, Gratwick, Moran, Globe. Departed—Ore—Centurion, Lake Erie. Wheat—Nyanza, Glasgow, Mitchell, Buffalo. Light—Sheldon, Ashland.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Butman, Bavaria, John Mitchell, Hundred Thirty, Fedora, Bielman, M. H. Boyce, Stevens, Curtis, Fassett, Reed, Holland. Cleared—Coal—Wotan, Bielman, Nicol, Duluth; Baldwin, Kenosha; Carpenter, Racine; Houghton, Toledo. Light—George Stone, Superior.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Portage, Mariska, Marcia, 12:20 p. m.; Kearsarge, 1:30; Penobscot, 3:20; Rochester, 5:20. Down—German, 9:40 last night; St. Lawrence, 11:40; Lehigh, 9:50 a. m.; Castalia, 11; Pioneer, 11:20; Oceanica, 11:30; Outhwaite, Barr, 11:40; Lindsey, Bulgaria, Adams, Case, 12:20 p. m.; Ionia, 12:40; Iron King and consort, 1; Harper, 1:30; Cranage, 2:10; George Gould, 3; John Owen, 3:30; Rugee, Briton, 4:40; Sauber, 5; Nicholas, 5:10. Arrived—Pahlow.

Up—J. C. Lockwood, 5:40; Northwind, 8:20; Edwards, Golden Age, 8:20; Toltec and consort, 8:40. Down—Parks Foster, 6; Charles Eddy, 6:20; Oscoda and barges, 6:40; Linden, 7:20; Runnels and barges, 8; Superior, Sandusky, Negaunee, 8:30; Caledonia, 8:40; Stewart and barges, 9:10.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Arnold and consorts, 11 last night; Pathfinder and consort, 11:30; America, 1:30 a. m.; Cheney Ames, 4; Rhodes, 6; Manchester, 6:20; Keystone and consort, 12:30 p. m.; A. J. Smith and raft, Saxon, 2; Cambria, 2:40; Topeka, 3:50; Traveler S. O. 75, 5; Samoa and consort, 5:20. Up—Harvey Brown, Colonial, 4 a. m.; Madagascar and consort, 6; Minerva, Richmond, 11; Grog, Tioga, 11:20; Schlesinger, 1:30; Hale and consort, 2:20; J. D. Marshall, 2:40; Clarion, 3:10; Desmond and consort, 4:50; Prentice and consort, Ralph and consort, 5:30.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Briton, Nicholas, 12:30 p. m.; Ed Smith No. 1 and consorts, 12:40; Charles Eddy, 1; Parks Foster, 1:10; Sheriffs and consort, Porter Chamberlain and consort, 2; Australasia and consort, 3:30; Caledonia, 3:40; Sibley, 4:10; New Orleans, James, 4:20; Morley and consort, 5. Up—Ganges, Barnes, Ranney and consort, 10 last night; Garden City and barges, 11; Havana and consort, 11:15; Glengarry and barges, 8 a. m.; Alpena, 9; Mariposa, Rose and barges, 10; Hiawatha and consort, 10:40; Genoa, Venice, Averell, 11; Commodore, 12:10 p. m.; Corsica, 2; Cadillac, 2:30; Arabia, 2:40; Langdon, 3:40; Fessenden, 3:50; Palmer, 4. Arrived—Snook. Wind north, light.

Down—Wallula and consort, 5:10; W. P. Ketcham and consort, 5:30; Vail and consort, 6:20; Clyde, 6:30; Buttironi, 6:40; W. B. Morley, 7; Thompson and consorts, 7:30; Cleveland and consorts, Cambria [Canadian], 8:30; Duncan, 9:30. Up—Elphicke, 5:10; Fitzgerald, 7; Kearsarge, 7:30; Mariska and consort, 8:10. Arrived—Osceola. Wind north, fresh.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Tower, Kendall, Jupiter, Yankee, 10:30 last night; Maruba, Malta, midnight; Wawatam, Westcott, Algonquin, 1:30 a. m.; Pratt, Ash, 3; Monohansett, Paisley, 4:30; Tampa, 7:30; Fryer, 8:30; Northwest, Stimson, Drake, 10; Kershaw, Moonlight, Kent, 11; Minch, Buckley, 12:30 p. m.; Farwell, Rutters, 2; Bartlett and whaleback, 3; Pathfinder, Sagamore, Shores, 5. Down—Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, 9:30 last night; J. D. Marshall, Coyne, Uranus, Tempest, 11; Shrigley, Aloha, Northern Light, 12:30 a. m.; Williams, Hawgood, 2; Hurlbut, Clint, Packer, 3:30; Pasadena, Martin, 5; North Star, Onoko, 6; Iron Age, Iron City, Northern Queen, 7; Benton, King, Bissell, 8; Peck and whaleback, 9; Yakima and whaleback, 11:30; E. S. Smith, Martin, Homer, A. Smith, noon; Canisteo, Stewart, Pomeroy, 1 p. m.; Lizzie Madden, Noque Bay, Mautenee, 2:30; Belle Cross, Board of Trade, Clement, Ryan, 4; Queen of West, Winslow, 5:30.

Canadian lock—Down—Roumania, Barium, William Chisholm, 7:40 a. m.; Tacoma, 12:40 p. m.; Colorado, 1. Up—V. H. Ketcham, Becker, Wadena, 8:30 a. m.; Manitoba, Doty, 10; Jeanette, Yuma, 11:20; C. P. Minch, 11:40; Sitka, Yukon, 5. Up—Quito, S. O. 76, 7. Down—Wilson and whaleback, 9.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—M. Marshall, Manistee; R. Mott, Sand Bay; Radical, Thompson's Pier; J. T. Johnson, Mackinaw; M. F. Butters, M. Mills, M. C. Neff, Menominee; B. Barnes, Escanaba; R. Kanters, Ford River; N. Torrent, R. J. Carney, Sheildrake; S. Chipman, Good Harbor; G. Burnham, Seaman, Traverse City; John Spry, Bay City. Merchandise—Boston, Seneca, Mohawk, Buffalo; Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg. Coal—J. J. Hill, Buffalo; Neshoto, Erie. Grain—Celtic, Elfinmere, Duluth.

Cleared—Grain—C. S. Parnell, Marengo, Pickands, Jewett, Chemung, Buffalo; George Farwell, Port Huron. Merchandise—W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg. Light—R. Barnes, Escanaba; J. T. Johnson, Port Huron; G. C. Markham, M. Marshall, E. E. Thompson, Manistee; R. B. Coates, Gladstone; A. Soper, Pewaukee, Emerald, Menominee; G. Dunbar, Empire; City of Grand Haven, Major Perry, Pine Lake; Annie Laura, Manistique; M. Mueller, Pentwater; Mishicott, South Haven; R. J. Carney, Sheildrake; Favorite, Monroe; Susie Chipman, Good Harbor; Barbarian, Cheboygan; R. Kanters, Ford River; L. A. Olson, Naubinway.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 17.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

The Palmetto Musical and Athletic club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, William R. Narvlocki, J. Schainker, Leo Heister, and others.

Unione Siciliana Li Mutuo Soicorso Negli Stati Uniti America, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Carmelo Triolo, Guiseppe Mirabello, Andres Russo, and others.

The Reid Tailoring company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; general tailoring; incorporators, Oswald Rybach, S. C. Palmer, John W. Mills.

The Wabash Bakery and Restaurant company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; general bakery; incorporators, Charles T. B. Goodspeed, Harry Goodman, Benjamin V. Becker.

D. E. Boswell company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; to manufacture electric apparatus; incorporators, D. E. Boswell, A. A. Brown, T. B. Lamberts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1895:

105th-st., 766 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 25x125, July 15 [N. W. Birkhoff to M. Otto]	$1,400
Cheney-av., s e cor Anderson-st., e f, 600x264, June 6, 1894 [A. J. Vesey to P. A. Randall]	12,000
Commercial-av., s e cor 100th-st., w f, 61x165, Sept. 16 [M. in C. to C. Fraatz]	4,628
Colorado-av., 223 e of Central Park, n f, 50x72, m or l, Sept. 13 [O. Reckrodt to L. B. Smith]	11,000
Ohio-st., 148 w of Ayers-av., s f, 21¼x110.8, Sept. 10 [F. Rennpath to C. Brenoldt]	6,000
Lincoln-av., 142 s e of Faye-st., s w f, 50x125, Sept. 9, 1894 [C. J. Ford to F. C. Heyden]	2,950
Lincoln-av., 65 n of Bryon, s w f, 25x125, Feb. 25 [C. J. Ford to same]	1,500
Same property, June 15 [F. C. Heyden to J. W. Lamhart]	1,000
54th-ct., 25 w of Wallace-st., n f, Sept. 13 [E. Gillman to R. Hook]	3,000
Lutz-av., 683 w of Western, n f, 50x125, Sept. 6 [L. Smith to L. Wernecke]	1,200
Stony Island-av., 242 n of 83d-st., e f, 40x129, and other propert, Sept. 9 [F. E. Scott to E. G. Whelan]	8,000
Saginaw-av., bet 85th and 86th-sts, e f, 44x125, Sept. 9 [O. V. Storkey to Provident B. and L. Assn.]	1,100
Vincennes-av., 68½ n of 86th-pl., e f, 52x155, Sept. 7 [M. in C. to G. Pudewa]	3,163
Shields-av., n w cor 77th-st., e f, 99¾x160¾, July 13 [C. D. Evans to A. Gering]	2,500
Woodlawn-av., 84 n of 66th-st., w f, 26¾x165, Sept. 10 [A. Swine to J. Breen]	10,000
Aberdeen-st., 141 s of 63d, e f, 25x124, Sept. 5 [L. A. Blackburn to S. Miller]	1,800
Aberdeen-st., bet 56th and 57th, w f, 27x124, April 6 [Normal Park Loan Assn. to M. P. Fitzpatrick]	2,500
Carpenter-st., 122 s of 58th, e f, 25x124.7, Sept. 16 [J. E. Larson to B. Biehr]	2,850
Campbell-av., 125 s of 63d-st., e f, 25x125, Sept. 12 [W. Hinz to A. F. Bartz]	1,000
Mozart-st., 47 s of 54th, e f, 48x125, Jan. 19 [J. Hogberg to A. Dissmore]	1,000
Lowe-av., 52½ n of W. 45th-st., w f, 50x124.65, Sept. 16 [C. C. Jensen to the National Life Assn.]	16,000
Halsted-st., 75 s of W. 44th-pl., w f, 50x115½, Sept. 16 [same to same]	32,000
Artesian-av., 656 s of 40th-st., e f, 25x124, Aug. 31 [C. Nanke to K. Krensler]	1,600
Halsted-st., 37 n of 33d, w f, 25x125, Sept. 16 [J. Kirchgassen to E. Cohn]	2,000
Wentworth-av., 175 s of 31st-st., e f, 25x125, Sept. 16 [H. Fraznisky to B. R. Fraznisky]	1,500
W. 19th-st., 96 w of Paulina, n f, 24x125, Sept. 13 [C. Engel to Met. W. S. El. Ry.]	4,600
12th-st., 122½ e of St. Louis-av., n f, 25x167, Sept. 16 [O. Westerholm to C. Lawrenz]	2,250
S. 41st-av., 282 n of 15th-st., w f, 48½x125½, Sept. 16 [E. Ferguson to T. J. Ryan]	1,100
Elburn-av., 243 e of Ashland, n f, 24x103, und. 6-7 int., Aug. 31 [J. Kuehne to A. Borkenhagen]	2,914
Adams-st., 102 w of Spalding-av., s f, 25x180, Sept. 9 [H. G. Stevens to J. A. Fulton]	2,750
Van Buren-st., 350 e of S. 42d-av., n f, 25x125, Sept. 12 [T. Doherty to W. F. Fleming]	1,000
Owasco-st., 350 e of S. 42d-av., s f, 25x125, Sept. 16 [A. Wilson to C. C. Winson]	1,240
Washington-st., 270 e of Hoyne-av., n f, 30x124, July 16 [A. F. Chambers to F. R. McMullen]	5,100
Erie-st., 240 w of Leavitt, n f, 24x124, Aug. 31 [K. Krinsler to C. Nanke]	2,200
St. Louis-av., n e cor Governor's Parkway, w f, 22x125, Sept. 10 [R. R. Birney to J. E. Mansfield]	1,000
Humboldt Park-blvd., 73 w of Kedzie-av., n f, 96x175, Sept. 12 [E. G. Shea to N. Boothby]	9,600
Lake-st., 153 e of S. 49th-av., s f, 25x238, Sept. 16 [J. Fabre to M. G. Fabre]	1,500
Milwaukee-av., 110 n w of Emma-st., n e f, 24 ft through to Emma-st., Sept. 13 [L. Dayment to F. A. Stauber]	8,000
Crystal-st., 376 e of Robey, s f, 48x118, and o. p., Sept. 16 [Est. of J. Peacock to M. L. Perry]	5,000
Crystal-st., 328 e of Robey, s f, 48x118½ and o. p., Sept. 16 [same to G. C. Peacock]	5,000
Crystal-st., 232 e of Robey, n f, 48x120 and o. p., Sept. 16 [same to R. D. Peacock]	5,000
Division-st., 174 w of Lincoln, s f, 24x120 and o. p., Sept. 16 [same to F. P. Green]	5,000
Crystal-st., 280 e of Robey, n f, 48x120 and o. p., Sept. 16 [same to A. M. Peacock]	5,000
Artesian-av., 274 s of Potomac, e f, 24x126, Sept. 11 [T. Johnson to O. W. Lochrke]	8,500
Ward-st., 161 s of Diversey, w f, 25x124, Sept. 13 [C. Klankowsky to F. H. Ross]	2,500
Burling-st., 625 n or l. n of Willow, w f, 49½x131, Dec. 19, 1892 [A. M. Schoeben et al. to H. Kalmelt]	4,700
Oakdale-av., 175 e of Herndon-st., n f, 25x122, Sept. 9 [W. Klankaski to T. H. Ross]	3,500
George-st., 75 e of Herndon, s f, 25x122, Sept. 13 [H. F. Reinhardt to F. Watson et al.]	4,100
Fletcher-st., 656 w of Hoyne, n f, 25x125, Aug. 7 [T. Fix to M. K. Ferganz]	1,700
Halsted-st., s w cor Bradley-pl., e f, 65x119, July 30 [F. Schwuchow to J. B. Waller]	5,850
Melrose-st., 144 e of Robey, n f, 24x125, Sept. 14 [C. H. Mundhenk to A. J. Schuett]	2,000
Winona-st., 592 w of Lincoln-av., n f, 360x268¾, July 26 [M. in C. to M. Brunton]	10,000
Earl-av., 180 n w of Wayne, n e f, 32¾x125, Sept. 5 [W. J. Moeller to L. E. Bauer]	1,600
Winston-av., 184 s e of 99th-st., e f, 50x150, m. or l., Sept. 14 [R. Rodek to H. Hemmrich]	1,540
Storms-av., 105 n of 83d-st., w f, 100x125, Sept. 3 [G. M. Eaton to A. P. Dale]	4,000
S. Chicago-av., 630 n w of 73d-st., n e f, 64x125, Aug. 24 [C. A. Goodyear to H. M. Wilcox]	7,500
Carpenter-st., 49 s of 57th, e f, 37¼x124¼, Sept. 16 [A. Anderson to K. Simmeth]	1,150
Woodland Park, n w cor I. C. R. R., s f, 78x120, Aug. 27 [M. in C. to T. F. Hicks]	14,756
Lincoln-st., 75 s of 37th, e f, 25x125, Aug. 30 [E. Harland to J. Bahr]	1,500
Monroe-st., 225 e of S. 41st-av., s f, 25x121, July 6 [S. Dornoff to P. J. Phelan]	1,250
Milwaukee-av., 536 s e of Cornelia-ct., n e f, 24x105, Aug. 24 [S. Ofenloch to C. Peters]	7,000
Milwaukee-av., 512 s e of Cornelia-ct., n e f, 24x125, Aug. 24 [same to same]	4,000
90th-st., 400 e of South Park-av., n f, 50x122, March 14 [S. E. Gross to E. Planert]	1,750
Green-st., 225 s of 60th, w f, 24x125, Aug. 19 [T. J. Woods to J. Brown]	3,800
Turner-av., 330 s of W. 25th-st., w f, 25x125, Aug. 26 [A. Sarrada to F. Myzlik]	1,050
Monticello-av., 273 s of Huron-st., e f, 52x125, July 22 [J. H. Londrigan to C. E. Waite]	1,750
Burling-st., 138 s of Webster-av., w f, 23x72, Aug. 26 [C. Meyerle to L. Schroeder]	2,000
Francisco-av., 125 n of Mariana, w f, 25x125, Sept. 16 [J. L. Sheaffer to E. Garner]	1,000
Halsted-st., 100 s of Fulton, e f, 82x125, March 15 [Chicago Sewing Machine Co. to Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.]	114,000
Central-av., 55 n of 76th-st., e f, 40x118, Sept. 7 [F. E. Bugbee to M. M. Utley]	2,000
55th-st., 115 e of Justine, s f, 50x130, Sept. 6 [J. S. Murphy to G. J. Bunday]	5,000
12th-st., s w cor Homan-av., n f, 75x167, Aug. 28 [C. Griffin to M. Hayes]	10,000
Harrison-st., 190 e of Springfield-av., n f, 25x134¾, Aug. 24 [R. G. Williams to J. F. Jones et al.]	1,500
47th-st., 48 e of Laflin, s f, 24x125, Dec. 9, 1891 [S. E. Gross to O. B. Hill]	1,250
Chauncey-av., 237 s of 78th-st., e f, 100x122, and und ½ int, Sept. 16 [W. Kemp to E. E. Kemp]	1,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

V. Bartinck, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1086 Winchester-av.	$2,000
Ole Johnson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 662 Cortez-av.	8,500
T. Moorehouse, 2-story and basement brick flats, 524 Oakdale-av.	2,500
Anna C. Larson, 2-story frame flats, 1242 Newport-av.	2,500
Herman Kollman, 2-story frame flats, 856 Melrose-st.	1,400
N. Buck, 2-story and basement brick clubhouse and bowling alley, 151 N. Marshfield-av.	3,000
D. N. Robbins, 1-story frame cottage, 11336 Indiana-av.	2,000
A. Ergang, two 2-story frame stores and flats, 338-340 79th-st.	5,500
Hans M. Gronwold, 3-story and basement brick flats, 628 California-av.	9,000
John Smith, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 2080-2082 Wilcox-av.	4,500

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE—
OF
HIGH-CLASS HORSES
AT
CHICAGO HORSE, HARNESS, AND CARRIAGE EXCHANGE,
1629 TO 1637 WABASH-AV.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1895,
at
2 o'clock p. m.,
and in the evening at
8 o'clock.
Embracing large consignments of strictly choice and carefully selected
Cobs,
Coachers,
Hackneys,
Single brougham horses,
Educated saddlers,
Single and double drivers
for street, park, and speed purposes.

Exhibition of horses to be sold the following day will be given in the arena, 1629 Wabash-av., on Friday evening, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock p. m., to which the public are invited.

A special invitation extended to ladies and every arrangement made for their comfort and convenience.

Matched pairs of high-action, thoroughly broken coach horses a specialty.

THE EXCHANGE
sells entire outfits—horses, harness, and the latest styles and manufactures of new and second-hand vehicles.
STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES.
STABLING FOR HORSES.
Consignments respectfully solicited.

TWO COMBINATION SADDLE HORSES FOR sale; one is a coal black, the other dapple gray; both have been used by ladies; one can trot in harness better than 2:50; they both can be tried in harness or under the saddle before purchasing; fearless of cars or elevated roads; they will be sold cheap. Barn, 2725 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BREWSTER BROUGHAM, 1 two-seated surrey; also fine gentleman's driving horse, sealed bay, 16¼ hands high; will sell cheap. Call 27 E. 18th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE FAMILY TEAM, brougham, and harness; also buckboard and coupe. Inquire stable, 36 14th-st.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

LAWTON SIMPLEX PRINTERS—WE HAVE SEVeral of these in note, letter, and cap. sizes, new, taken in exchange, which we will sell at 50 per cent off list; special price made for the lot.
General Duplicating Apparatus Co.,
601, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE MAHOGANY CIGAR or druggist fixtures. 102 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—1½-HORSE POWER MARINE engine and boiler for a good bicycle or camera. Address UPPER, 174 Evergreen-av.

WILL EXCHANGE A CHOICE FAMILY RIG FOR painting. Address P 385, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU FOR FOUR race horses? Address O 723, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—TWO BRUNSWICK POOL TABLES, cheap. 133 N. Clark-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up, and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2300	E. T. RICHARDS.
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
3915	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th	A. K. LOWRY.
5040	Sorrow & Kerntopf.
5503	C. D. Ballard.
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 38th	F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHAR.
2200	L. J. WEYER.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. F. FLANNERY.
Cor. 39th	HURST'S PHARMACY
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
4704	WM. STORCK.
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
And Forest-av	W. H. LLOYD.
WABASH AVENUE—	
515	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand-blvd	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island	F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace-v	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	R. P. BRAUN.
5310	E. HOPXLITZ.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison	H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
626	CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—	
843	R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—	
Cor. Noble	A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—	
887	L. A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILL.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—	
190	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278	BELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHAR.
572	F. A. TAYLOR.
785	J. W. CRAIN.
826	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSON.
1249	H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
282	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086	Quayles & Populorum.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	J. KIRKEBY.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
203	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	C. F. BROWN.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
Cor. Ada	GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422	CHAS. C. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin	THOS. LONERGAN.
Marshfield-av	R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av.	JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Jackson	O. S. BETTING.
260	JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
750	F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
BERRY AVENUE—	
Cor. Evanston	JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple	J. MAYER.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—	
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton	W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
722	G. M. BOALCH.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL.	L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.	J. S. OAKES.
1579 Maple-av.	JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL.	E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park-av. Sta.	LOOMIS & NOEL.
ENGLEWOOD—	
62d and Wentworth	DR. W. MINAKER.
63d and Stewart	OPERA-HOUSE PHAR
66th & Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHOTON.
69th and Stewart	E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL.	GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENGLISH BRINDLE BULL TERRIER; answers to the name of Jack; collar marked H. W. Perkins, Malden, Mass. Finder return to W. E. FARRINGTON, 1426 Marquette Bldg., and receive reward.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD FOR return of diamond pin, two stones, one and a half carats each; no questions askd. Tailor store, cor. 5th-av. and Washington-st.

LOST—SMALL BROWN AND WHITE BOSTON terrier Sept. 5. Liberal reward for returning same to 2123 Prairie-av.

FOUND—LACE PIN OR BROOCH, PEARL SETting, in Northwestern depot. P 393, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—L. P. M.: WISH I WERE WITH YOU; how I miss you and the good times; will send you papers in place of telegrams. Best love. O. O. O.
D. O. Y.

PERSONAL—MISS BERTHA BRAUM OF BARAboo, Wis.—Parents would like to hear from you.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS EXTERminated; no cure, no pay. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian.

MARY HELEN WATT, ORGANIST FOURTH BAPtist Church, teacher of piano and organ; reception hours 9 to 11, Metropolitan Conservatory, 48 Van Buren-st.; residence, 350 Ashland-blvd.

WANTED—SHORTHAND PUPILS, DAY OR EVENing; private; A1 system; reasonable. Address J D 72, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REPAIRed. Estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—PIANO TEACHER—TO JOIN TEACHER of vocal and elocution. Address P 398, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WITH $1,000; MONEY SECURED; bears closest investigation. O 748, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., DEAL IN all kinds of coins and stamps; coin catalogue, 10c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF ENergy, tact, and good appearance as bookkeeper or general office man at moderate salary; have had full charge of offices; temperate, reliable, good penman; excellent references. Address O 717, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN; experienced bookkeeper, general office work; 3 years last position; highest testimonials. Address S 294, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED YOUNG man speaking German as bookkeeper, correspondent, or office work; references last place five years. Address O 757, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN office; good scholar and penman; permanent position and salary an object. Address O 725, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG man, 21; familiar with every kind of office work; 5 years with last firm. Address P 386, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and stenographer owning typewriter; good penman; best references; salary moderate. Address J D 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN first-class establishment by young man, thoroughly competent and now employed; highest Chicago references. Address J D 58, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—EXPERT AND EVENING work done in bookkeeping; best of references; satisfaction guaranteed. Address CAMPBELL, 1601 Masonic Temple.

SITUATION WANTED—ENERGETIC, CAPABLE man with long experience as bookkeeper and cashier is open for engagement; references. Address J D 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day, or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594 city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A commission house or office, with references. Address P. O. B. 87, Riverdale, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; EXperienced; accurate; references; moderate salary. Address P 376, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT POSITION by A1 bookkeeper; first-class every way. Address J D 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH, COMPEtent, reliable bookkeeper; best of references. Address P 380, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AT ANY kind of office work; will work at a very reasonable salary. Address O 790, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced, Swedish grocery clerk; best city references. Address P 397, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN as shipping clerk or assistant; best of references. Address P 392, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN 27; EXPERIenced as bookkeeper or collector; reference and bond. Address J D 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, or writing up books periodically; can loan employer from $1 to $1,000. Address O 712, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 16 IN A WEST Side drug store; grammar school graduate. Address O 796, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY 18; BEST REFERences; wholesale house preferred. O 715, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY MARried man in private family; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; have 12 years' experience at the business in the city. Address O 789, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, who understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; best of city reference. Address O 710, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; willing to be generally useful; best of references. Address O 700, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, THORoughly understands his duties and willing to perform them; good city references O 731, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, CARE OF lawn and flowers; can milk; 4 years' city reference; single. Address O 747, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; FIRST-class; thoroughly understands the business; best city references. Address O 788, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, MARried, one child; good references. Address Coachman, care of shoe store, 5327 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, HONEST, and willing coachman to take care of horse and cow; small wages; city references. O 713, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR HANDling trotting stock; single; temperate; American; 26; wages no object. Address O 742, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman; married man; best city references; willing and obliging. Address O 705, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY young Scotch-Canadian. Best ref. O 707, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND JANItor; single man; good references. P 384, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS EXperienced man as butler or club waiter; German; best references. Address P 333, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, ONE year's experience in law office; references; well educated and competent; Dinsmore, Remington, or Hammond. Address J D 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY an experienced young man. J D 63, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER (GERman) in private house, to take care of horse, garden, and make himself useful; reference. Address P 391, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OVER 30, SEVeral years in managerial position; will take anything where fidelity and ability to get business counts. Address O 724, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20 who is employed morning and evening; would like something between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Commission preferred. Address P 387, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BARTENDER; THORoughly experienced and hard worker; reference. Address O 721, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH MAN; SINgle; 9 years' experience; good city references. Address 291 Grand-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 18; good education; best references. P 388, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED WOMAN of 40, copying, general office work, etc., etc.; competent and willing. Address J D 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF pleasant address in doctor's or dentist's office. Address O 702, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer, five years' experience, desires position; best references. Address P 396, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SMITH-Premier operator desires a good position. Address O 791, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN law office; some experience; references. Address O 734, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY CASHIER WHO is experienced in bookkeeping. Address O 787, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY bookkeeper and cashier; highly recommended. Address O 777, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and laundress, age 30; want permanent place; six years' experience; worked 3 years last place in city; want $5; go anywhere. Call up-stairs 641 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, RELIAble child's nurse; is neat and trustworthy and fond of children; year's experience; city references; no objection to suburbs. M. B., 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse for infant in A No. 1 private family. Address O 716, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COOK; best city references; guarantee satisfaction; American family; South Side. Address O 755, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL, in a small family of adults, to do light housework. Address O 441, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY FOR general housework; no washing or ironing. 4404 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK OR chamber work in private family; first-class references. 2724 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, AS cook and laundress and second girl; good references. 208 Cass-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SCOTCH COOK; also singles; second girl; references. 3021 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOKS, HOUSEWORK, second girls supplied promptly. MRS. WILLIS, 2205 Michigan-av. Tel. S. 63.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS laundress or cook in private family. Call at 147 Melton-av., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR INVALID lady and would do plain sewing. Call 206 Townsend-st. MISS KINGSTRAND.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in down-town business place or bakery. 196 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS cook, no washing, or servant girl; reference. Address O 797, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 3523 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COOK AND SECOND girl. Call at 5617 Jefferson-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO COLORED. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING first-class help apply at 4301 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FINE MODISTE, GOOD cutter; one of the finest fitters in the city, with all of the latest fashions of autumn from Paris; tailor made special; will go out by day or make at home.
MME. HELLEN,
Hotel Ozark, 35th-st. and Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes a few more families; costumer; best reference; $1.50 per day. MRS. ANDERSON, 172 E. 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like some more family work. Address by letter only, MISS SCHULTZ, 2931 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WILL work in families reasonable. 124 Honore-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE DRESSES AND sew; $5 a week. Address P 379, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE PERson as housekeeper; is a good manager; can be highly recommended. 234 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED, EXPERIenced lady as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address O 761, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY thoroughly competent woman, 50 years old; understands all about housekeeping; no objection to leave the city. Best of references. Address O 793, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with stenographers of any grade whatever, using the various leading machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES SUPplied with stenographers, bookkeepers, and office help without charge. Tel. main 2764. Mercantile Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AS confidential secretary and correspondent; five years' experience; competent and reliable. References. Address O 706, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer Smith operator, desires position, reliable firm; four years' experience; salary $15 per week. Address O 732, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY VERY COMPETENT lady stenographer; rapid, neat, accurate; long experience; high speed on Remington or Smith; references. Address J D 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHIC WORK at reasonable rates; copying, dictation, etc.; will call for work. Address O 753, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; moderate salary. Address P 344, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO CAN READ aloud well, act as private secretary, is a good musician, would like position as companion or managing housekeeper; high references. Address J D 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady as companion to an invalid or to read to such by the hour; references given. Address S 277, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, 18; GOOD education; living with parents. P 389, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FRENCH NURSE, CAN teach and sew; references. 3021 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ACCOUNTANT—MUST HAVE FIRST-CLASS REFerences; one preferred who can sell goods at first all or part of the time. Call at 10 a. m., 607 Masonic Temple. C. B. MOORE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing to change to better positions should leave applications with the Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

CLERK—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK; MUST have experience. Apply to RYAN, O'BRIEN & CO., 310 5th-av.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; MUST BE A1. Address O 733, Tribune office.

ENTRY CLERK—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST be able to enter from caller; good writer. Address P 394, Tribune office.

ORDER CLERK—EXPERIENCED ORDER CLERK in material department of wholesale jewelry house; needless for any without required experience to apply. LAPP & FLERSHEM, 96 State-st.

SODA MAN—COMPETENT. APPLY 240 WABASH-av.

WANTED—SERVICES OF ACTIVE MAN IN OFfice, with $200 cash. Address S 269, Tribune office.

WINDOW DRESSER—FOR DRY GOODS AND millinery house; must be experienced and reliable; permanent position and fair salary to right man. Call at 236 5th-av., Sept. 20, 9 a. m. LOUIS W. ABT & CO.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

DRUG TRAVELER — WITH ESTABLISHED trade. Wheeler Chemical Works, 143 Lake-st.

MAN—YOUNG, EXPERIENCED IN UPHOLSTERY; also blanket salesman. FRANK BROTHERS.

MEN TO SELL LINE OF PAPER IN CHICAGO ON commission; references required. Address P 383, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH THE WHOLEsale grocery and wood and willow ware trade of Chicago to handle our interlock wire wash board. Address
The Interlock Washboard Co.,
Successors to Keystone Mfg. Co.,
2915 Smallman-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

SALESMAN—RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURING company requires a responsible business-man with $1,000 to handle their product in Boston; salary and commission; position on a permanent basis. Address O 752, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE; MAN FAMILIAR with business. No matter if you are now employed at big salary it will pay you to come with us. Strictly commission business. Address J D 52, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE. WE CAN PLACE the right man in territory where he can make $250 per month. No guarantee. Big commission. Address J D 51, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — A REFINED AND CULTIVATED gentleman as salesman in a high-class merchant tailoring store; must be well acquainted and command a trade. O. G. OLSON, 42 Monroe.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman in jewelry line. LAPP & FLERSHEM, 96 State-st.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN TO sell Electric Lighting Supplies; must be familiar with local business. Address J D 61, Tribune.

SALESMAN—GOOD, HUSTLING; ONE WHO HAS had experience with harness trade preferred. Address O 763, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A1 AUCTIONEER, TO SELL PUBlic auction lots, patent rights, territory, etc. Address O 738, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, A FIRST-CLASS MAN to sell rubber clothing in Indiana. Address J D 83, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SHOE SALESMAN WITH CITY EXperience at 258 State-st.

SALESMAN—TO DRUG TRADE, SIDE LINE OR otherwise. J. W. KNIGHT, 217 State, Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN—2 MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, CAPAble of presenting a desirable article to the best people; must be high grade salesmen in every sense of the term, and furnish first-class references. Address, with full particulars, O 795, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—THREE FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY salesmen for the city; permanent places for good men. Address giving references, experiences, and salary expected, S 299, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—THREE TRAVELING, WITH LIBeral culture, matured character, to travel in Illinois; references required. Address O 722, Tribune.

WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS real estate salesman; we do not want a man who cannot command a large salary; we want the best man in Chicago; 30 days trial given to demonstrate ability. The Campbell Investment company, 624-626 New Stock Exchange.

WINDOW TRIMMER AND CLOTHING SALESman—First-class—None but competent men need apply. Address Famous Clothing and Shoe House, Toledo, O.

Boys.

BELL BOY—EXPERIENCED; 18 TO 20 YEARS old; references. Call The Rugia, 473 Dearborn-av.

Trades.

BRASS FINISHERS AND BENCH HANDS, APply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

BRICKLAYERS — 2 UNION, AT ONCE, AT Urbana, Ill.; work all fall. A. BARR & CO.

FREIGHT-CAR BUILDERS, EXPERIENCED; also blacksmiths. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

GILDER—INTELLIGENT MAN, COMPETENT TO do all classes of picture frame and molding gilding; prefer one familiar with every detail of manufacture; to such a man steady employment will be given, and, if satisfactory, an opportunity offered to share in the profits; references required as to ability, character, and experience. Address J D 59, Tribune office.

LOCKSMITH—ONE WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERable experience fitting keys, repairing locks, etc.; good steady job to right party; reference, J. F. Wollensak, 38-44 S. Canal-st., Chicago. Address J. W. MACRUM, P.-O. Box 31, Denver, Colo.

LOCKSMITH—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO CAR locks. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

STAIR-BUILDERS AND BENCH HANDS—FIRST class. 62d and La Salle-sts.

STONE CARVERS—APPLY JOS. SMITH & CO., New England Building, Cleveland, O.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—3 REMINGTON OPERATORS for wholesale houses. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

A LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EXtending its business offers the position of manager of the Chicago office to a competent and experienced man who must show evidence of a successful career and the highest references. Address, in strict confidence and with full particulars to insure attention, S 283, Tribune office.

A LARGE CORPORATION OFFERS A FINE POSItion to a man capable of managing a large force of city salesmen; must show undoubted evidence of character and ability. Address O 798, Tribune office.

BUYER AND MANAGER—FOR PICTURE AND frame department; an experienced man with good references as to previous experience. Apply
A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.,
State and Van Buren sts.

CITY BUYER—TO GO OUT ON WAGON; STATE age, experience had, and salary expected. Address O 701, Tribune office.

LABORERS—FIVE GOOD LABORERS; SWEDES and married men preferred; $2 per day. Apply Room H, St. Charles Hotel, 15 S. Clark-st.

MEN AND WOMEN—FOR CITY WORK; NEW PUBlication of great merit; new plan; profitable business guaranteed. J. S. Goodman Pub. Co., 40, 142 La Salle-st.

MEN—PERMANENT WORK FOR ACTIVE MEN; salary or commission and expenses; experience unnecessary; goods thoroughly practical; pay sure. Address K. S. CO., 51 Summer-st., Boston, Mass.

MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE or lady hair dressing; catalogue free. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—TO WORK IN A SAUSAGE CASING factory; must understand bookkeeping; state age experience had, and salary expected. Address O 708, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—GIVE AGE, RESIDENCE, EXPERience, and wages expected. Address O 737, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO earn good salary. 509, 100 Washington-st.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY; SOUTH WATER COMmission house; permanent. 509, 100 Washington.

Domestics.

COOK—EDGEWATER—873 KENMORE-AV., CAPable, economical woman who can do first-class family cooking and will assist in laundry.

COOK—GOOD COMPETENT COOK; ONE THORoughly experienced. Apply 4834 Lake-av.

COOKS, DINING ROOM GIRLS, GOOD GIRLS for general housework. 4301 Cottage Grove-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT—FOR COOKING AND GENeral housework; no washing; good wages; must have references. 1306 Hinman-av., Evanston.

GIRL—GOOD—SMALL FAMILY. APPLY 5534 Madison-av.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED DINING ROOM GIRL, chamber maid, nurse girl. 2348 Indiana-av.

GIRL—ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD. APPLY 3733 Forrest-av.

GIRL—FOR COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of two, where there is a second girl; must be neat and have references. Call at 425 E. Huron-st.

GIRLS—ORDERS WAITING FOR FIRST-CLASS cooks, laundresses, cooks and laundresses, general girls, nurses, and French or German lady's maids; wages $4 to $7; for the best private families on the North and South Sides; do not call unless you can furnish first-class verbal reference.
MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Riverside; Swedish preferred; small family. Call 11 o'clock, Room 770 Rookery Building, Wednesday.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL for general housework; must be good cook, in family of three adults, near Lincoln Park. 1915 Deming-ct.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT SWEDE OR NORwegian girl for general housework. Apply 4311 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; neat, competent; good cook. 1562 Maple-av., Evanston.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references. 5535 Monroe-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL, IN SMALL family. 637 Garfield-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL, FAMILY of three. 5349 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 2253 Wabash.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; AMERIcan family. 3847 Ellis-av.

LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS; MUST HAVE REFerences. 208 Cass-st.

LAUNDRESS—ONE DAY A WEEK.
424 Elm-st.

NURSE—REFINED, EDUCATED NURSE FOR two little girls; sewing required. 134 E. 34th-st., near Rhodes-av. Cottage Grove car.

NURSE GIRL—FOR BABY; MUST BE EXPERIenced. 3760 Rhodes-av., 2d flat.

NURSE GIRL—COMPETENT ONE FOR TWO LIVE boys; good home and wages. 6049 Oglesby-av.

295 N. STATE-ST., COR. OAK, MRS. L. JOHNSON supplies private families with good servants.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—A CULTIVATED WOMAN, THORoughly respectable, can find a nice home with fair compensation for services as housekeeper. 1750 Grace-st., near North Shore-drive.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—IN LAW OFFICE; STATE qualifications and salary expected. Address O 750, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED; TO OPERATE Hammond typewriter, Remington keyboard; must be quick, accurate; $10. Address O 743, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, W. S. $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; BRIGHT young lady; $8. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERATOR —Lady. 134 East Van Buren-st., Room 514.

STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY two hours' practical varied dictation and 5 hours' typewriter practice daily; special beginners' class in shorthand; evening classes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS — 4; FIRST-CLASS VACANcies; fair salaries; call early. 509, 100 Washington.

Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—50 PRETTY GIRLS FOR THE VENETIAN Pantomime at the Royal English Circus, which opens Oct. 12; salary $6 to $8; apply at once, 10 to 12 a. m. R. H. DOCKRILL, main entrance to circus, cor. Hubbard-court and Wabash-av.

GIRLS—TEN WELL-FORMED GIRLS FROM 16 to 18 years for march in opera. Address O 714, Tribune office.

LADY—MUST BE INDUSTRIOUS, RELIABLE, well educated, and not under 25; experience in dealing with ladies beneficial, but not positively required; $10 weekly to competent person. Address O 719, Tribune office.

LADY—WILLING TO WORK FOR $10 A WEEK. J. BRADFORD, 126 Washington-st., Room 57.

STOCK PANTS STITCHERS—TEN GOOD ONES; steady work, good prices; steam power. OVERDIER, 295 5th-av.

YOUNG LADY—PLAIN WRITING; NEAT, RAPID, and accurate. 509, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG WOMAN—REFINED, WELL DRESSED, OF good address; salary. Room 61 Hartford Bldg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR HIGHLY IMPROVED Illinois or Iowa farm, a $25,000 clean and clear Chicago livery business in prosperous shape; this livery will stand the closest investigation as a very successful and prosperous business; reasons for selling are that I want a farm to retire on. Address J D 66, Tribune office.

CAPITALISTS; WE DESIRE CAPITAL TO double our factory capacity in a wholesale manufacturing and jobbing business of an article as staple as wheat; business well established, and the only one of its kind in the country; thoroughly investigate; no brokers. Address O 711, Tribune office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY WANTS MAN for office work, with $5,000; this is an old company, that has made money every year; a splendid, safe, permanent business for good man.
BEAM & COOKE, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURING company requires a responsible business-man with $1,000 to handle their product in Boston; salary and commission; position on a permanent basis. Address O 752, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOTEL AND SALOON, 343 FIFTH-AV., furniture for sale. This is a big money-maker for the right person. Apply on premises or
J. C. AMENDT & BRO.,
609 Chicago Stock Exchange.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE POSITION in a manufacturing company who can invest from $4,000 to $6,000; this is a rare chance, as party will be guaranteed on their investment. Address J O 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—LEASEHOLD OF A 19-room hotel doing a good business, newly furnished, making $100 per month; this is a bargain; 80 miles from Chicago.
ELMER STANLEY,
Goodland, Ind.

WANTED—TO BUY A PAYING CIGAR STORE down-town where receipts will run to $15 a day; must stand investigation. Address O 792, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH $15,000 IN INCORporated manufacturing company paying 50 per cent; goods staple; great demand. Please investigate this. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

INVENTOR WANTS GENTLEMAN OR LADY TO purchase half interest of valuable patent; $6,000; $4,500 will go towards manufacturing. 112 Dearborn, Room 911.

$500 AND SERVICES SECURES HALF INTEREST in business established paying 150 per cent; experience unnecessary; no competition. M. MORGAN, 482 42d-st.

$250 AND GOOD MAN WANTED FOR ATLANTA; we can make $25 per day. O. G. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—STAIR BUILDER SHOP; WORKING 12 men; plenty of orders; South Side; must sacrifice. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

WANTED PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 IN wagon company; practical man preferred. Address O 727, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANdise; will invoice $6,000. I. K. TEGTMYER, El Paso, Ill.

FOR SALE—MY LARGE CATERING AND RESTaurant business at a bargain, $4,000. Address O 730, Tribune office.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—TEA AND COFFEE store, horse, wagon; route 700 customers. 104 Colorado-av.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

$150 BUYS GROCERY WORTH $200; WANT TO move to country. Address O 762, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A RELIABLE AND SAFE WAREHOUSE—THE Lincoln Warehouse and Van Co., Inc., 1621-1631 Michigan-av. Tel. South 478. E. Y. ELTONHEAD, Pres. Packing, shipping, and storing china, bric-a-brac, furniture, etc. Enclosed, padded, and upholstered vans for special removals. All work guaranteed.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-av. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. Oak. 830.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just s. of Madison—Large, new, modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4123.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est'blish'd 20 yrs.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MRS. DR. B. SCHWARZ, 1007 MASONIC TEMPLE, treats all female diseases successfully; consultation free; board and rooms, with nursing, at my residence.

211 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 30—MRS. Dr. Brown treats tumor and irregularities; no cure no pay; separate rooms and board; consultation free; hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av., elevated or State-st. car to 31st.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSIcian Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

DR. C. C. HIGGINS, 315 INTER-OCEAN BUILDing. Hours 12 to 3. Letters answered.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK MEN!!! ATTENTION!!!
Our new Dickens is ready for you; thirty volumes, only $15; $1 per month; fifteen thousand pages; six hundred and fifty photogravures and wood cuts; experienced men only.
W. J. HAMILTON,
519 Rand, McNally Bldg.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR NEW HANDY ATLAS, with complete U. S. census; contains 382 pages of colored maps, diagrams, population statistics, etc.; attractive and strong binding; retail, $1; send 10 cents for sample and terms; a sure money maker.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE, $1.50; sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalog agents goods 2c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL. Har., 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

C. NIGG, 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Telephone Main 4163.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and watches. JOHN M. BREDT & CO., 503 Columbus Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — EXCELLENT WINTER home; two front rooms for gentlemen; references given and required.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NICELY FURnished room; excellent board; $5; walking distance.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board; reasonable rates.

1709 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND board; single and double; references required.

1808-1810-1812 MICHIGAN-AV.— VERY DESIRable rooms with board; reasonable rates.

3021 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH excellent board; very reasonable.

3452 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH ALcove, also other rooms; reasonable.

5615 MADISON-AV., 2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, detached, modern house, with or without board; near express trains and cable.

North Side.

277 ERIE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, WITH board; reasonable; day board.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS, with board; all conveniences; reasonable; central.

397 SUPERIOR-ST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms; excellent table; walking distance; prices reasonable.

411 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE ROOM FOR TWO PEOple with board; reasonable.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board and modern conveniences. MRS. CROWELL.

4437 SOUTHPORT-AV., ROGERS PARK—THREE minutes' walk from depot, 25 minutes' ride from city; pleasant home; reasonable.

Miscellaneous.

BACHELORS' CLUB HOME—ROOMS, WITH board, to reliable business-men; thoroughly first class; centrally located. Address, with references, O 794, Tribune office.

THE HOME FINDING COMPANY, 211 WABASH-av., will find you guest for room and board; any part of Chicago.

FIVE REFINED BUSINESS LADIES JOIN MUTUal boarding club. References. O 740, Tribune.

Hotels.

MENTONE, ERIE AND DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS and board at reasonable rates.

THE BALCOM FAMILY HOTEL, 4553 WABASH-av., rooms with board $5 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH MODERN CONVENience, by young man, in private family, within six blocks of Honore and Van Buren-sts. Address P 381, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING IN RESPECTABLE PRIvate family by gentleman and wife, within fifteen blocks of State and 26th-sts.; state price; references. Address P 390, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED THROUGH the day wants nice room and board in private family; West Side, west of Ashland-av.; not over $4.50. Address O 703, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOM—WITH PRIVATE FAMILY on North side by young man of refinement and excellent habits. Address O 739, Tribune office.

BOARD—2 YOUNG MEN, NORTH OF SUPERIOR; private family; $5. Address O 284, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1234 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—CHOICE FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms with steam heat, hot and cold water, electric or gas light. Hotel Edinburg, 2124 Michigan-av. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owens Bldg.

TO RENT—A WIDOW HAS BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, single or en suite, in new steam-heated flat; bath, parlors, elevator services; references; 5th floor south. 1325 Michigan-av.; gentlemen.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A well furnished room; private family. 1418 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1555 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms; reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1423 Michigan-av., flat 1.

TO RENT—1343 MICHIGAN-BLVD., FURNISHED rooms; hot and cold water, gas and bath.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF 2 ROOMS; nicely located. 37 33d-st., upper bell.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHICAGO VIEW EUROPEAN HOTEL, Ashland-blvd., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.; very desirable, handsomely furnished outside rooms, single or en suite, permanent or transient, in strictly fireproof detached building; fine location; steam heat, electric lights, electric bells, porcelain bath, elevator and bell boy service all night; beautiful large hotel offices, reading and reception rooms; unfurnished apartments for doctors and dentists with all-night telephone service attached to each room.

TO RENT—1412 MONROE-ST., COUPLE HAVE suite of furnished front rooms; running water, bath, newly decorated; will rent to couple or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—ELEGANT COTtage, 1169 Fillmore-st.; $25 per month, wagon and blacksmith shop, 455 South Western-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO GENtlemen. 703 Jackson-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—HAMPDEN-CT., NEAR WRIGHTWOOD-av., two very desirable furnished rooms to single gentlemen; choice neighborhood; close to Lincoln Park; references strictly required. Inquire Room 1216, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—747 N. CLARK-ST., ELEGANT FRONT room overlooking Lincoln Park; $12 per month; gas, bath, steam heat.

TO RENT—437 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms, single or en suite; reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; private family. 863 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOMS; EVERY CONvenience; terms reasonable. 279 Ontario-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT — UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished room or suite by man and wife; good neighborhood; South Side; $10; references. Address J D 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS BY 2 ladies employed during day, with privilege of light housekeeping; North Side, walking distance. Address P 395, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a home for winter in Woodlawn; must be modern, well furnished; give particulars. O 718, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT — TWO NEW 10-ROOM MODERN dwellings, 3419 and 3421 Forest-av.; steam heating plant, hardwood finish, stone front; low rental. Apply to room 99, Hartford Building. Telephone main 1092.

TO RENT—
2240, 2242, 2244, 2246 Wabash-av., suitable for hotel or large boarding house; would divide; rent low.
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, 951, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—3235 GROVELAND-AV., ELEGANT modern 11-room house in splendid condition; rent $65, reduced from $90. OWNER, 3257 same block; ring left bell.

TO RENT—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH PARK-AV., 15 rooms each; large stone fronts; suitable for boarding-house, school, or hospital; cheap. Apply at 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Nicely furnished 10-room east stone front house; modern; all conveniences; rent moderate. 4626 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3407 WABASH-AV.—10 ROOMS, EVERYthing new and modern; finely decorated.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5622 SHIELDS-AV., GOOD 8-ROOM house. Rent, $20. CHAS. G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE; OAKWOOD-BLVD. A bargain. Modern improvements. Address O 745, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE, 7 rooms, near Illinois Central; furniture for sale. Address C S 386, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2205, 2209, AND 2209A PRAIRIE-AV., 12-room modern houses, complete in every particular; low rent. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COZY DETACHED HOUSE; HARDwood floors and plumbing. No. 16 Madison Park, near I. C. R. R. Key at Lodge.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE; 8 rooms and bath. 4112 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM MODERN STONE FRONT, 3961 Groveland-av. MATTHEWS, 82 Lake-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE, 3647 Vincennes-av.; open evenings; price $45.

West Side.

TO RENT—75 S. MORGAN-ST., 14-ROOM STONE front house, newly papered and painted. $50; house open all day. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 86 Center-av., suitable for boarding house. Inquire at 88 Center-av.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSE, MODERN, ATtractive, Jackson-blvd., n. e. cor. Lincoln-st.; $45. 882 Lincoln, modern, 9 rooms; $35.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO 8-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCES, 5 blocks from south end Lincoln Park; steam heat; Apply at 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, NORTH SIDE; MODern improvements; one block from cable cars. A bargain. Address O 744, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, almost new, in Lake View, cheap. Address J., 205 County Building.

TO RENT—371 SUPERIOR-ST., 12-ROOM BROWNstone dwelling; will put in first-class condition to good tenant. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE, 491 LA SALLE-AV. Owner would board.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, BARNS, $8 to $25. S. B. HARRIS, 180 La Salle. R. 350.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WILMETTE, A GOOD 7-ROOM house, with large yard with shade trees. Rent, $18. CHAS. G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1202 56TH-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV.—Newly furnished flat complete for housekeeping; $— per month; modern improvements.

TO RENT—3940 CALUMET, 2D FLAT, OUTSIDE rooms, $40, worth $60, until May. F. NICHOLS, 825 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURnished 6-room flat, cheap. Inquire at Flat 3, 2318 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—236 37TH-ST., 7 ROOMS, SECOND STOry corner flat; fine order. Owner.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT FOR DOCTOR. 4714 Evans-av.; heat; see janitor.

TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN FURNISHED FLAT; moderate rent. Apply 6525 Perry-av., Englewood.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS—REDUCED
Cor. 47 and Grand-blvd., 5 to 7 rooms $30 up.
3013 Prairie-av., 8 rooms, new, $40.
3537 Indiana-av., 7 rooms, reduced.
4432 Prairie-av., 8 rooms, $40.
4709 to 15 Prairie-av., 6 to 8 rooms, $35 to 45.
Cor. 48 and St. Lawrence-av., 6 and 7 rooms, $30 up.
Cor. 45 and Calumet-av., 6 to 8 rooms, $30 to $50.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 187 Dearborn-st.
Branch office cor. 47 and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—
THE "GERALD" APARTMENTS,
Corner 26th and State-sts.
—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF—
New, modern, 3 and 5 room flats, especially suitable for small families, at REDUCED RENTAL. Steam heat, elevator, janitor, natural gas ranges, telephone. Alley L, State-st. cable, 26th-st. electric; 15 minutes to business center. Best in city for the price. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—"THE FAIRFAX," 1323 AND 1325 Michigan-av., elegantly finished 8-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; prices reasonable; janitor on premises. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM FLAT IN "THE WOODLAND,"
44 Woodland Park, 34th-st. and the lake; equipped with modern conveniences and newly-decorated; unequaled and exclusive location for a private family; janitor will show visitors.
RENT MODERATE.

TO RENT—THE "DEL MONTE," GRAND-BLVD. cor. 43d-st., 7 and 8 room corner apartments; elevator, electric light, telephone, heat and hot water, near elevated. Call at premises, SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd., or FRANK L. WEARE, Room 48, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—"KENILWORTH APARTMENTS,"
36th-st. and Ellis-av., 5 rooms and bath; sunlight in every room; modern; $25.
THE "CARLYLE," 4 rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat, gas ranges, janitor; $16.
JOHN R. PHILP, 3558 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—"THE TENNYSON," BOWEN-AV., cor. Cottage Grove-av., 2 to 8 room steam heated apartments complete for housekeeping, or in suites with bath; cafe, telephone, electric light free, elevators, large reception parlor, experienced matron in charge; open for inspection night and day; $18 to $65. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—
The "Esmond," 25th-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., handsome, light 4 and 5-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40 month.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4465 AND 4467 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, janitor service, etc.; private balconies overlooking the lake. Apply to agent on premises or to
J. R. GEARY,
1214 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—5414 PRAIRIE-AV.—HANDSOMEST 7-room flats in Chicago; steam heat, hot water, oak finish, polished oak floors, decorated walls, every room light and large; facing Washington Park, one block north of 55th-st. L station; $35; owner on premises.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23, $26, $28; 5 rooms and bath, $25, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $20; 4 rooms, $15, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—
4327 DREXEL-BLVD.
3 new apartments of 8 and 10 rooms, handsomely finished and supplied with every convenience.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — KENWOOD — SUNLIGHT FLATS; private residence style; brown stone fronts; 72 feet deep; 4515-4523 Lake-av.; only $25; open. See them. Also have cheaper flats.
D. W. STORRS, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—
Elegant modern flats, corner 45th and Sidney-av., between Greenwood and Woodlawn; low rent.
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, 951, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—8-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT, 2D floor, 2-story stone and brick building, newly decorated, all rooms light, marble bathroom, $35. 4825 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—REFERENCES; 2-ROOM FLAT, $10; gas ranges, steam, hot water, storerooms, baths, laundries, halls carpeted, newly papered. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—
Flat 5, 4454 Oakenwald-av.; all outside rooms; fine view of lake; rent $40, including steam heat and hot water. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2522 CALUMET-AV. — MODERN 8-room flat, all outside sunny rooms; screens, shades, etc.; rental $25. See janitor in rear.

TO RENT—3249 WABASH-AV., 6 AND 7 ROOM elegant new flats; steam, hot water. Address M. H. GUERIN, owner, 836 Unity Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 LA SALLE-ST.
We issue weekly from our office a complete descriptive list, giving prices, which can be had on application, or will be mailed.
WEST SIDE FLATS.
"The Ogden," s. w. cor. Warren and Ogden-avs., overlooking Union Park, only 2 blocks to Lake-st. L road or 1 block to Madison-st. cable; 6 and 7 room flats, with bath, $27.50 to $32.50; steam heat, janitor service, etc. Janitor Flat 2.
Ashland-blvd., s. e. cor. Warren-av., new building; beautiful 4 and 5 room flats, overlooking Union Park and the boulevard; every room an outside room; steam heat, gas ranges, large bath rooms, and everything modern; 1 block from Madison-st. cable car, two blocks from Lake-st. elevated; $32.50 to $35; keys one block east, Warren and Ogden-avs.
"The Ayrshire," 1201-1223 North Western-av., fine stone and brick building, near Metropolitan Elevated road and Milwaukee-av. cable cars; 7-room flats, 3-story stone front building; fine, large, light rooms; gas, baths, $15; janitor 2d flat 1211.
835 and 837 W. Lake-st., 4 and 5 room flats, with gas and bath; $10 and $12.50.
763 W. Lake, 4 and 5 room flats; $7.50 and $10.
209 Kedzie-av., 5-room flat with gas and bath; brick building; $15. Key at our office.

TO RENT—
$12 per mo., 6 rooms and bath, 561 S. Western-av.
$7 per mo., 4 rooms, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$8 per mo., 4 rooms, 1187 Fillmore-st.
Inquire, 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN NEW 2-story stone dwelling, 1405 Jackson-blvd; modern improvements; apply on premises or J. J. HAYES, Owner, 301 Western Union Bldg.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT and all modern improvements; $16 to $25 per month; 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—SUPERB 6-ROOM FLAT; ALL IMprovements; nr. Garfield Pk.; $20. 7 S. Kedzie-av.

TO RENT—128 WARREN; 5 ROOMS; MOD.; $25; 279 Ogden, cor. Wood, 4 rooms; modern, $16 50.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 LA SALLE-ST.
We issue weekly from our office a complete descriptive list, giving prices, which can be had on application, or will be mailed.
NORTH SIDE FLATS.
The "Hawthorne," 217-221 Belden-av., stone front building, one block to cars, 6 and 7 room flats; beautifully finished in oak; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; $25 to $35. See janitor.
N. W. cor. Evanston-av. and York-pl., two blocks from Clark-st. cable cars; 4 and 5 room flats, $25 and upwards; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hard wood finish; new bldg. See agent at premises.
543 Dearborn-av., very elegant 2d and 3d flats, 8 rooms and bath, $60 and $65; steam heat, hot water, gas range. See janitor.
1532 Oakdale-av., 3-story stone front; 3 flats only; 1st flat, 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range. Inquire in basement.
1178 North Halsted-st., new brick building, flats 6 rooms and bath, $20.
52 and 54 Lincoln-av., 7-room flats, gas and bath; $23 and $25.
249 E. Ohio-st., bet. State and Dearborn, 4-story brick building, 7 rooms and bath, $25 and $30.
28 and 30 Abbott-st., first street west of N. Clark, just north of Diversey, 4-room flats, $12 to $15; gas and baths and janitor service.
"The Oak Place," N. Clark-st., s. w. cor. School, 4-story brick building; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor service, hardwood floors, etc.; 8-room flat on corner, $28; 2 to 6 room flats, $12 to $15. See janitor.

TO RENT—IN
THE MAJESTIC
(Absolutely Fireproof),
CORNER OF RUSH-ST. AND WALTON-PL.
The finest and most complete apartment building in Chicago.
APARTMENTS AT
$45
PER MONTH AND UPWARDS.
Every conceivable convenience has been provided for the tenants of this building, regardless of expense. Unexceptionable references regarding the character of applicants required.
JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—IN
THE SHERIDAN
(576-582 La Salle-av.)
Fine Apartments at
$40
Per month and upwards.
This building contains all the latest conveniences, has iron and marble stairs, and is substantially fireproof.
References required.
Inquire of
GUSTAVE F. FISCHER,
1220 Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—
"THE ASTOR,"
Division-st. near Lake-Shore drive.
Seven-room apartments, finished in hardwood; hot-water heat and gas ranges, supplied with either natural or fuel gas; every convenience; very moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE CLEVELAND,"
Corner of Cleveland and Fullerton-avs.
Two blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from Clark and Wells-st. cables; four, five, six, and seven-room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, all conveniences; very moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT TO RENT A SWELL apartment in artistic building in fine neighborhood? If so, go and see the "Claremont," 1907-1909 Deming-ct., one block from Lincoln Park; fine finish, polished floors, steam heat, hot water, and everything modern; reduced rental; see janitor.

TO RENT—JAESCHKE BLDG., CASS AND OHIO-sts.—Most desirable 6-room apartments on the North Side; every convenience. HALL, DRESSER & CO., the Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"IN THE NEWPORT," COR. PINE AND Ontario-sts., 6 and 7 room flats; choice location; walking distance; rent $45 and $55 per month. Apply to janitor or W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 8-ROOM APARTMENTS, IN the Charlevoix and Marquette, corner Rush and Ohio-sts.; every convenience; rooms light and large. Janitor will show flats.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM apartment Plaza Hotel; will rent four to seven months. Call, between 5 and 6 p. m., Apartment 706.

TO RENT—125 E. PEARSON-ST., 7 ROOMS, steam heat, etc. HALL, DRESSER & CO., The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, NEAR THE lake; walking distance to business center; also 1 furnished. OWNER, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4, 6, AND 8-ROOM FLATS, cor. Clark and Belmont-av.; $14 to $30; janitor.

TO RENT—84 WENDELL, NEAR WELLS, 6 ROOMS and bath; modern; $18.

TO RENT—560 E. DIVISION-ST., NEAR LAKE—7 room flat; heat, gas range, etc.; moderate rent.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-KNOWN ATTORney, just married, wishes to rent small flat furnished or unfurnished; South Side; state terms. Address O 760, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT IN A THICKLY POPulated locality; not less than 7 rooms, not higher than 2d flat, with modern improvements; state price. Address P 399, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 7 ROOM STEAM heated modern flat between 42d and 55th, Wabash and lake. Address O 757, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE—THE 5-STORY AND BASEment, store 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av., 67x165; elevator, electric lights, steam heat; best location in the city for carriage or storage business; commission to brokers. D. E. CORNEAU, 545 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—269 S. CLARK-ST.—STORE IN GOOD location; very moderate rent.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON, 60 31ST-ST., DESIRAble location; $50. C. L. LANCASTER, 32, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES—COR. MONROE AND DEARborn-sts. Apply Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE—
637 Madison-st.; fine business corner; 3 lines of cars.
DAVID THRESHER,
526 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—STORE—1397 W. 12TH-ST., WITH OR without fixtures; fronts entrance to Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, agent on premises.

TO RENT—STORE—637 MADISON-ST., FINE business corner; 3 lines of cars.
DAVID THRESHER, 526 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—GOOD IMPROVED CORNER, SUITAble for drug store or any quiet business. 807 Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 370 W. INDIANA (GRAND-AV.) brick; nice; $25.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
A few choice offices in the Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.; a desirable location for manufacturers' agents, being in the center of the wholesale drug, hardware, grocery, and rubber trade; we have all the modern conveniences, steam heat, gas, electric light, two passenger, good freight elevator, mail chute, and vaults.
Apply to
J. S. MEYER,
Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—OFFICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. 58 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Van Buren. A bargain. Address O 746 Tribune.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—LEXINGTON STABLE, REAR 2220-32 Indiana-av.; 75 stalls and large carriage room; low rent to responsible tenant.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TEAMING BARN, CENTRAL LOCAtion; 50 stalls. WHEELER, 143 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Commercial Hotel; will improve to suit tenant; also stores 96 to 102 Lake-st. and 16 to 22 Dearborn-st. W. H. WOOD, Borden Blk. Room 61.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — FURNISHED DINING-ROOM IN large rooming-house. Address C X 464, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING 40X100 OR more for manufacturing purposes; must have railroad switch or river frontage. B. ZWILLINGER, 394 Jackson-blvd., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE in large building. Will do stenographic work for same. Address O 754, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM; VAN BUREN, Jackson, or Adams, near river. Address K 747, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

We offer the following pianos, slightly used, some practically good as new. Established 1873.

No misrepresentation; every piano warranted to be as represented. Note the following prices:

$115 buys large size upright piano.
$135 buys Vose & Sons upright piano.
$125 buys Bradford upright.
$110 buys C. A. Smith & Co. upright.
$150 buys Vose & Sons walnut upright
$165 buys large Schaaf upright.
$140 buys Chase large upright.
$150 buys Decker & Sons upright.
$125 buys Bush & Gerts upright.
$125 buys Chickering & Sons upright.
$110 buys mahogany case upright.
$90 buys New York Co. upright.
$165 buys Kroeger & Son upright.
$10, $20, $30, and $40 each square pianos.

EASY TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

200 new upright pianos to rent at $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and moved.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Having recently taken in exchange a large number of grand and upright pianos we are enabled to offer in slightly used and second-hand instruments the following makes:
CHICKERING, WEBER, FISCHER,
KNABE, H. F. MILLER, BEHNING,
HALLET & DAVIS, BAUER.
Prices never so low. Easy terms.

And in new pianos we exhibit in all styles and great variety of choice natural wood cases the following:
STEINWAY, STEINWAY,
A. B. CHASE, BRIGGS, VOSE & SONS,
KURTZMANN, STERLING, LESTER,
AND HUNTINGTON.
Terms: Cash or installments.
N. B.—Increased facilities in repair and tuning department. Visitors welcome.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall,
17, 19, 21 Van Buren-st.

WE HAVE WITHOUT DOUBT THE FINEST line of Pianos and Organs in the country.
COME AND SEE.
DECKER BROS.' PIANOS,
ESTEY PIANOS,
ORGANS,
CAMP & CO. PIANOS, MOVING,
ORGANS, TUNING,
ARION PIANOS. REPAIRING.
RENTING A SPECIALTY.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

WITHIN 30 DAYS
WE WILL RETIRE
all but three first-class makes of pianos. Prices are marked down regardless of make, style, or quality; all will be sacrificed; self-playing pianos included; if you intend buying or exchanging your piano now or in the near future call and secure such a bargain as was never offered before.
We repair, tune, and polish your piano for little money. Call for estimates.
RINTELMAN PIANO CO.,
165 Wabash-av. Tel. Main 1774.
568 North Clark-st. Tel. North 516.

SACRIFICE SALE OF PIANOS—
20 upright pianos, standard makes, almost new worth from $250 to $400, for $165 each.
10 upright pianos, worth from $400 to $500, for $215 each.
Knabe upright, mahogany case, used only a short time, $275.
3 Weber uprights, beautiful pianos, for $285, $300 and $315.
Easy payments.
See display ad.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

$100—TO—$285
YOUR CHOICE OF
2 Steinway & Sons, 1 Decker Bros., 2 Webers, 2 Knabes, 1 Vose & Sons, 1 Emerson, 1 Gaylord, 1 Arion, 1 Haines Bros., 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Bauer; all uprights; some fancy cases and warranted or money refunded.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

17 CENTS A DAY,
$1.20 A WEEK,
$5 A MONTH
will buy a piano at
CHASE BROTHERS'
"Big Piano Store,"
corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium).

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.
"AMERICA'S BEST."
Sold by the makers only. One profit. Lower priced pianos. Easy terms. Bargains in second-hand instruments. Pianos $50 and up. Organs $20 and up. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
Wabash and Jackson.

$225 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, $190 buys a Sohmer upright, $185 buys a Knabe, stool, and cover; great bargains; time payments.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Branch 447 63d-st., Englewood.

$140 BUYS A SECOND-HAND CHICKERING UPright; warranted, fine tone, and durable.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

TWO FISCHER UPRIGHTS, $125 AND $150; solid carved panels.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

A LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT, 7 OCTAVES, IN rosewood case; an excellent toned instrument, in perfect condition throughout; price $125. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A FINE, MEDIUM-SIZED STEINWAY UPRIGHT, 7 octaves, rosewood case, three pedals, in most excellent condition; $250. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HENRY F. MILLER UPRIGHT PIANOS—WE have two of these, both in very fine condition and practically as good as new; choice, $225.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FINE-TONED CHICKERING UPright, in fine condition, for $190.
THOMPSON'S, 261 Wabash-av.

A LARGE SECOND-HAND EMERSON UPRIGHT, rosewood case, excellent condition, good tone; $165. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS. Wissner Western Branch, 22 Van Buren-st., Athenaeum Building.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$9,500
BY OWNER AND BUILDER.
4518-4522 Forrestville-av., 2 blocks east of Grand-blvd., new modern stone front steam-heated residences; stone porch, steps, and rails; finished throughout in mahogany, quarter-sawed oak, sycamore, and white maple; handsomely decorated; inlaid hardwood floors; mosaic vestibule, large plate glass doors and windows, handsome consoles, three mantels, large sideboards, open nickel plumbing, three lavatories, tile bathroom, concrete basement, servants' toilet, laundry, electric light. Now is the time to investigate. Houses open today. Owner on premises.
W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES—
4801 Langley-av., 3-story corner residence, $10,000.
4803 Langley-av., 3-story residence, $8,000.
4805 Langley-av., 3-story residence, $8,000.
4807 Langley-av., 3-story residence, $8,000.
Antique oak finish, grills, consols, mantels, etc.; easy terms to suit; best bargains in Chicago; office on premises.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, STONE FRONT, HARDwood throughout, north of 49th-st., three blocks of L station, one block east of Grand-blvd.; must raise $3,000 within ten days; will give great bargain; am owner and builder; no agents need answer. Address J D 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
One of the finest and most expensively constructed homes on the South Side at $50,000 below cost.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.:
Prairie-av., near 45th-st., 75 feet, $125 per foot.
Indiana-av., near 46th-st., 50 feet, $125 per foot.
Wabash-av., near 42d-st., $120 per foot.

FOR SALE—WILL SACRIFICE!—COR. CHAMplain-av. and 64th-st., 49x122; convenient to cable and "L"; near university, parks; fine location; worth $100; offer anything. H. PORTER, 175 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 4448 VINCENNES-AV.—new 8-room stone front steam heated residence finished in oak; open every day. B. S. RUGER, Tel. Oak. 923.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, STABLE, grounds 90x180; fine trees, etc.; corner Prairie-av. and 25th-st.; location A No. 1; price very low. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH; finest 12-room-house in Auburn Park; rare opportunity; don't miss it.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—MY HOME, NEWLY decorated, furnished or unfurnished, 7 rooms and bath, and basement, with natural gas; $2,000 under value. By owner, 3234 Lake Park-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—TWO FINE LOTS ON WAbash-av., near 75th; only $30 per ft. if taken at once; no agents.
Address J D 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HYDE PARK RESIdences, just finished; $16,000, $17,000, $22,000; terms; Madison-av. and 52d; open for inspection. CHAS. H. BINNEY, 204 Dearborn, bank floor.

FOR SALE—6444 AND 6448 WHARTON-AV., TWO-story stone front houses, 8 rooms; hardwood finish; a bargain; easy terms; open every afternoon. A. W. MARTIN, owner, 709 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHARLESTON-ST., 25X124, NEAR 35TH and Ashland-av., $600. HARRY C. PATTERSON, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HEADQUARTERS, WOODLAWN MODern homes, $6,000 to $9,500; also vacant bargains. M. M. JONES, 933 Monadnock.

FOR SALE—3149 S. PARK-AV., 2-STORY CELLAR brick house, 8 rooms; bargain. HARRY C. PATTERSON, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOCATION—NEW MODERN 10 rooms; big bargain; $9,500; ½ cash.
C. W. MILLS, 112 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., 50 feet; below value.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV.; BARGAIN—NEAT NEW 8-room brick house, best finish, only $5,000; monthly payments. Owner, 400, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—WHARTON-AV., NEAR 64TH, ONLY $60. WANNER & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—230 S. BOYNE—SNUGGEST 8-ROOM home in city; modern brick; ½ block from elevated station; 20 minutes city center; steam heat; everything in perfect condition; only $5,500.
C. W. MILLS, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A REDUCTION OF $400 ON WEST Side stone front residence; new and modern; 20 minutes' ride on Metropolitan elevated; a great bargain; price $4,600; $1,000 down. Address O 728, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building on Halsted-st., near 14th; $7,000.
HAMMEL & LANG,
32 Times Building.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER HOUSES,
$4,500 AND UPWARD,
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY C., M. AND ST. P. R. R.
AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED
SOON TO BE RUNNING.
LOTS $40 PER FOOT.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—$7,500 THIS WEEK, 2-STORY AND basement flats; barn; elegant location, near Lincoln Park. 3 to 5 p. m. 443 Belden-av., or
BRISTOW,
1144 Sherman-av., Evanston.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON THE BEST part of North Wells-st.; less than $300 per foot; low interest; long time; will pay well to improve; no exchange. Address J D 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FULLERTON-AV., E. OF ORCHARD-st.—Modern detached frame house of 11 rooms; well built, pleasantly arranged; $12,500.
A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—BARGAIN: ELEgant 8-room house; all conveniences; good barn and 40-ft. lot; 1 block from depot; price $4,500 if taken quick; worth $6,000. Address J D 60, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR WEBSTER—Brick store and flat bldg.; all rented; pays good income on price; $12,000. A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 28.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CITY (27TH WARD) —Acres and lots. Send for a copy "Northwest Pointer." W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN 8 AND 9 ROOM HOUSES
ON BIG GROVE LOTS
at
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.
Water—Sewer—Macadamized streets—Concrete walks, etc.
Houses are finished in oak with furnace heat and modern conveniences.
BUY NOW ON THE GREAT NORTH SHORE AT PRESENT LOW PRICES.
FREE EXCURSIONS
every day this week
LEAVING OUR OFFICE AT 1 P. M. SHARP.
LOTS FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
Photographs and plans of houses and circulars with plats of lots at our office.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301-304 Inter Ocean Buildg.,
Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO GENUINE BARGAINS—
One 8-room house, with cellar and large attic, bathroom, hot and cold water; complete and new; lot 37½x126; street paved, with sewer and water laid.
Price this month $3,000; terms $30 monthly.
Worth $3,500 cash.
One 7-room complete, same as above; lot 37½x126; 2 blocks from depot, on main street.
Price this month $2,700; terms $25 monthly.
Worth $3,000 cash.
At Clyde, 23-minute ride on C., B. and Q. R. R.; 7c fare; 50 trains daily; 300 A1 neighbors; schools, churches, stores, etc.
CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner,
R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LAKE-SHORE PROPerty, improved and vacant. Several great bargains.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN EVANSTON—GOOD frame house, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, etc.; on 50-ft. lot, with some fixtures; $4,750.
A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—TWO BUSINESS LOTS IN Chicago Heights. Write quick. Address O 736, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—PECULIAR circumstances, Evanston—New 8-room house, 50-foot lot. CASE & LORD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—40 FT. SHERIdan-drive, South Evanston. O 749, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—
I have a 40-acre tract of land held since the time of the war; it is good, high, and dry land on the South Side; railroad running through the corner and depot about one block distant; good train service; 25-foot lots are now sold alongside my land at $400 each; I will sell this land today for $600 per acre, ½ down, and balance on time. Address O 758, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 529 STOCK EXchange Bldg., 110 La Salle-st.
1,500 acres (one body) at Momence, Ill., $30 acre.
290-acre farm, Kankakee Co., Ill., nr. Momence, $30.
230-acre farm, Adams Co., Ill., east of Quincy; two houses and barns; $50; exchange for South Side flat.
440-acre good farm, Clinton Co., Ia.; 2 sets of improvements; $22,000; exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TRACT OF PINE AND cypress lands in Florida, all accessible to water; must be sold to settle estate; title perfect; rare chance for investment or speculation. Address at once W. A. WEBSTER, 516 Chamber Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—RICH FARMING LANDS IN CLAY Co., Ark.; improved and unimproved; very cheap; none better for hay, corn, wheat, and fruits; terms to suit purchasers. Address W. S. BRYAN, Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, RELIABLE, BEAUTIFUL—A pleasant, picturesquely situated farm near Grand Haven, Mich.; elegant building; a cheerful, healthy summer resort in Michigan's renowned fruit belt. Inquire of CHAS. SLACK, 43 Diversey-pl., Chicago.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—50,000 ACRES in Lincoln County. Apply to
HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY THE OWNER; California lands, houses, and orchards. Address J D 71, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE and business property in Quincy, Ill., will be sold cheap or exchanged for Chicago or other property; a quick reply will insure bargain. Address E. H. OSBORN, Quincy, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—2-STORY FLAT BUILDING, SOUTH of Madison-st. and west of Western-av.; $8,000 cash for a bargain. HAMMEL & LANG, 32 Times Bldg.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
a fine 10-room residence on Orange-av.,
LO PASADENA, CAL.
Lot 225x325 feet; 50 fruit trees, mostly oranges and lemons; three terraces in front with large pepper shade trees, cement walks, veranda, etc., etc.; electric and steam cars to Los Angeles (8 miles).
For particulars address R. M. MITCHELL,
536 65th-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—30 QUARTER SECTIONS OF land in Nebraska, clear, to exchange for stock of merchandise; will put in 10 to 20 per cent cash. Address C. J. STEVENS, Ansley, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FLATS OR CLEAR VAcant, a beautiful Auburn Park residence for $10,000; also other property, $15,000 clear.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$7,000 EQUITY IN DOUBLE 3-story brick flat building, within 2 miles of Court House on West Side, for smaller property, improved or vacant. HAMMEL & LANG, 32 Times Building.

EXCHANGE—DOWNER'S GROVE RESIDENCE, $6,000, for Chicago vacant; cash payment and easy terms. C. L. NORTON, 205 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE, FOUR FLATS, FOR Stock Exchange and Board of Trade memberships. Address O 735, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—MILWAUKEE-AV. CORNER, IMproved. What have you? Address B O 386, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st., has money on hand to loan without commission and at less than usual rates.
JOSEPH G. PETERS, President.
HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. Lowest rates. Quick attention.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other surburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

I WANT A LOAN OF $1,100 ON FIVE LOTS CORner of Fifty-third and Congress; state commission and terms; 3 or 5 years. Address O 704, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. R. DELANEY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

J. C. AMENDT & BRO., 609 STOCK EXCHANGE loan money at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on Chicago improved or vacant real estate; building loans.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty in sums from $1,000 up. Union Trust Co Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IMPROVED PROPERTY; NO DElay. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

$300, $500, $1,000, $2,000, ETC., TO LOAN. CUNNINGHAM, 407 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ACRES AND VACANT real estate. Address J D 73, Tribune office.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED. ROOM 208.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
[R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, MORTgages, warehouse receipts, accepted orders, county and city warrants, and available securities of all kinds.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on the Chicago Stock Exchange for cash or on margins.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 89 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, seal garments, and any available collaterals at S. HYMAN'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

$5,000 TO $20,000 SPECIAL FUND; REPAYMENT monthly, will loan 60 per cent on exceptional terms; 3½ per cent interest. MURRELL & CO., 36 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust B'dg.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; ALSO purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, suite 617, cor. Monroe.

WHISKY, ETC.—LOANS ON CERTIFICATES AND warehouse receipts; whisky bought and sold. GIBSON & CO., Room 712, 21 Quincy-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ON APPROVED security. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

LOANS MADE ON CHOICE SECURITY AT bankers' rates. A. W. KETCHAM, 140 Dearborn.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL ESTATE. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES AND FURNACES—LARGEST STOCK and lowest prices in the city. Victor & Kelly Stove Co., 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARpets, etc., etc., of hotels, flats, and private residences. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 rooms; cheap for cash. O 741, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A COMPLETELY furnished 10-room house in choice location (Kenwood, near 47th-st. station, I. C. R. R.) at a bargain; family going away; must sell this week; house for rent; will take cash and clear lot. Address O 726, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE ($25 PER MO.) AND FURNIture of 8-room flat cheap; steam heat; new and modern; near Chicago University; splendid chance to take club of students. MRS. HIPP, 5616 Drexel-av.

CHANCE FOR A YOUNG COUPLE—FURNITURE of small house complete, $210, cost $500 last spring; rent $15; no trash; very cheerful; worth seeing. 75 24th-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ABDULLAH! ABDULLAH! ABDULLAH!
Prof. Abdullah, mind-reader; adviser in matrimonial, love, and business troubles; consultation, $2. 240 Wabash-av., Suite 35; elevator.

PROF. DAVIDSON, MIND READER AND TRANCE medium; can tell past, present, and future. Advice and assistance for all. R. 23, 240 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? CONSULT MRS. DR. HARDY, clairvoyant, Room 3, 271 Wabash-av., 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. daily.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—319 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 209.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIBUNE HEADS WANTED—ANSWER, STATing price. O 751, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 BURCKY & MILAN MEAL tickets. Address O 772, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER works and electric plants—The City of Garrett, De Kalb County, Indiana, desires to put in a water works and electric light plant and has adopted plans an specifications therefor.

Owing to the city being already indebted to the statutory limit the Council has adopted the following plans and specifications therefor.

The city has about $19,000 in cash, derived from the sale of water bonds. This sum will be paid on said plants as a part payment. The balance of cost of plants will be paid in mortgage bonds at par bearing six (6) per cent interest from date of issue and secured by mortgage on the plants.

Detailed information will be given by the undersigned on application. All bids must be based upon plans adopted by the Council and must be on file with the undersigned on or before 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday, September 26th, 1895.

All proposals must be made upon blanks furnished by the Clerk or Engineer.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $5,000 made payable to Barnard Hunsel, City Treasurer, as a guarantee for prompt execution of contract. The checks of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after bids have been acted upon by Council and to the successful bidder as soon as he has entered into and signed contract, which shall be drawn in accordance with plans and specifications.

If a successful bidder fails to make and sign contract within ten (10) days from time the contract is awarded his check shall be forfeited, to become the property of the City of Garrett.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities that may be for the best interest of the City of Garrett, Indiana.

Plans and specifications can be had upon application to G. L. McKibben, Engineer, City Hall Building, Van Wert, Ohio, or to the undersigned.
W. J. MARTIN, Clerk of the City of Garrett.
Sept. 12, 1895.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN FIRM—NOTICE IS hereby given that H. C. Maltby has this day sold all his interest in the partnership and business of H. C. Maltby and C. H. Allen, heretofore existing and doing business under the name of "The H. C. Maltby Company," in the City of Chicago, to C. M. Coen and that C. H. Allen and C. M. Coen will continue said business and said name, The H. C. Maltby Company, and the said H. C. Maltby is in no way responsible for any debts or obligations of said The H. C. Maltby Company in any way.
Dated this 17th day of September, A. D. 1895.
H. C. MALTBY [Seal].
C. H. ALLEN [Seal].
C. M. COEN [Seal].

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING — THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Edgewater Light company will be held at the office of the company, Room 722, Chicago Opera-House Building, Chicago, Monday, Oct. 7, 1895, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. PAUL SCHWARZLOSE, Secretary.
Chicago, Sept. 17, 1895.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF Jewett & Buchanan is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. F. JEWETT.
WM. BUCHANAN.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL CUT FOR THIRTY DAYS—
A fine line of bicycles of all descriptions; come direct to the factory and look them over and get factory prices; good bargains in second-hand wheels. KENWOOD BICYCLE MFG. CO.,
253-255 South Canal-st.
Two blocks south of Union Depot. Chicago, Ill.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and Hamburg, holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. Bismarck, Sep. 19, 11am	Norma'ia, Oct. 10, 11am
Columbia, Sep. 26, 11am	F. Bism'k, Nov. 21, 11am
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9am	A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9am

I. CAB. $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB. $45 & $50.
Direct PARIS without channel
Route to crossing.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
"HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York
to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. Bismarck....Oct. 16	†Fulda..........Nov. 16
†Kaiser W. II.....Nov. 2	†Columbia.......Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6	†Ems...........Nov. 30

All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	N. German Lloyd S.S. Co.
37 Broadway, N. Y.,	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt.
125 La Salle-st.,	2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Chicago.	H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location. II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9am	Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9am
Havel, Tues., Sep. 24, 8am	Lahn, Tues., Oct. 8, 7am
Kaiser W II, Sep. 28, 8am	Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 8am
Aller, Tues., Oct. 1, 8am	Spree, Tues., Oct. 15, 8am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRALIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, noon | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10am
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
St. Louis........Sept. 25 | Paris..........Oct. 9
New York........Oct. 2 | St. Louis.......Oct. 16
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday.
Indiana........Sept. 21 | S.S. Rhynland..Sept. 28
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.
Westernland....Sept. 25 | Kensington.......Oct. 9
Noordland.......Oct. 2 | Friesland.......Oct. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
Germanic, 25Sep. 11:30am | Britannic, 9th Oct., 9 am
Teutonic, 2d Oct., 4 pm | Majestic, 16th Oct., 3 pm
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Ag't., 29 B'way, N.Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't.,
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.......................Oct. 1, 3 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN................Oct. 12, 3 p. m.
CHINA via HONOLULU..........Oct. 22, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

TO EUROPE, EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND THE NILE—FALL TOURS—Sept. 18, 61 days, $450; Sept. 28, 107 days, $850; or 128 days, $1,000; Nov. 23, 128 days, $1,000. Ocean tickets, winter rates, all lines.
NILE STEAMERS—MONOPOLY BROKEN—There is another line. Send for circular and plans of steamers; special facilities for tourist travelers to Spain, Algiers, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.],
Universal Tourist Agents [est. 1844],
220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.
WM. A. FLETCHER, Western Manager.
Telephone Main 3778.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—FOUR [4] TIMES DAILY TO Milwaukee: 7 a. m.; 9 a. m.; 7 p. m.; and 8 p. m.
For Racine daily 8 p. m.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, and Marinette daily 7 p. m.
Saturday boat does not stop at Menominee and Marinette.
For Green Bay, Wednesday, via Menominee, 7 p. m.
For Green Bay and Bay Ports and Manistique, Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
For Escanaba and Bay Ports, Thursday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
For Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon daily 7:30 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARB[illegible]
Grand Rapid steamers leave Graham & Morton's dock, foot Wabash-av., daily, except Saturday, 9:30 a. m.; every day, 11:30 p. m.; special Saturday, 2 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m.; day excursion, $1 round trip; Sunday, 9:30 boat, 50 cents round trip. Railroad connections to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Low rates.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	† 4:30 pm	† 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
All other points in Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 6:25 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:35 pm	* 9:25 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	*10:20 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:35 am
B. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	*11:30 pm	*11:15 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	* 6:03 pm
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	*12:55 pm	* 2:10 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Ltd.	* 5:40 pm	*10:00 am
Texas, Colorado & Utah Ex.	* 5:40 pm	*10:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:45 pm	* 9:20 am
Kas. City & California Ltd.	*10:00 pm	* 2:20 am
California & Mexico Fast Ex.	*10:00 pm	* 2:20 am
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 8:00 am	†10:20 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, parlor cars	9:00 am	12:00 pm
Week days, parlor car, sleeper	5:00 pm	6:00 pm
Daily sleeper	11:45 pm	6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	b 8:00 am * 9:30 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 8:15 pm	c 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	* 6:15 pm † 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c 7:00 am * 9:30 pm
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:20 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †5:50 p. m., e9:05 p. m., e10:05 a. m.

Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., c9:10 a. m., †6:30 a. m. Ar., *8 a. m., †11:15 a. m., †10:40 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, D. Moines & Peoria	* 3:00 am	c 7:50 pm
Illinois, Ia. and Omaha Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 7:50 pm
Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	*12:05 pm
Min'apolis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	† 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 1:55 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa, K. City, Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	†10:30 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.
Fast Flyer daily for Omaha at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:25 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	* 7:35 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 6:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 1:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	† 6:20 pm	c 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	†10:35 pm	c 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kas. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	8:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis and Texas Limited	*11:00 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
Spg'f'd & St. Louis Day Loc.	* 8:00 am	7:00 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† 5:00 am	† 9:15 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 206 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and 5th-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. cEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 8:45 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	c11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	† 3:45 pm	† 9:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. — GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. 2390 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines,	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am
Marshalltown, Dubuque	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	†12:58 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:24 pm	* 6:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	*7:30 am
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. June 16, 1895.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	* 8:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids and Bay View trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., *5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:50 a. m., †12:05 p. m., *6:25 p. m.
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day express	† 7:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Limited Fast mail	* 8:30 am	* 8:00 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:30 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York & Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommoda.	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York & Boston	* 5:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 5:00 pm	7:25 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 5:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Express	* 7:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 201 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:30 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Detroit, N. Y. & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 9:40 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:33 am	† 5:27 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	† 8:10 am	† 6:35 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:30 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	† 8:05 am	† 7:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:30 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

GONE WILD ON MINES.

FINANCIAL INSANITY OF SOUTH SEA BUBBLE DUPLICATED.

London Stock Market Is Now Called the Kaffir Circus—Public Buys Stocks About Which It Knows Nothing and Pays Fabulous Prices—Rise in Market Values of Over $500,000,000 in a Year—Chance of the Craze Turning in the Direction of American Mines.

When the financial insanity of the days of the South Sea bubble reached its height there was floated a company without any announcement of its object nor any information as to its plans, and a mad public crushed itself in its eagerness to subscribe at fabulous figures to this unknown security. There has been a similar epidemic of financial insanity raging in Europe now for nearly a year, and a few days ago exactly the same thing was repeated in London that marked the height of the South Sea bubble madness nearly three centuries ago.

Barney Barnato has for the last year been one of the most prominent figures in the marvelous mining speculation which has been going on in England and throughout the continent. He has piled up a fortune estimated to be more than $100,000,000 through the printing of stock certificates in mining companies and the skillful manipulation of those stocks in the market. A few days ago he announced the formation of the Barnato Bank, Mining, and Estate company, limited. The capital was £1,250,000, in shares of £1. He announced that he and his brother had subscribed to the entire capital and had subsequently sold a portion of it to a syndicate which would offer it on the market. No prospectus was issued. The public had only the vaguest conception of the objects of the company. It was given no information whatever as to its plans. On the day that the syndicate offered the stock in the London stock market there was a scene the parallel of which London never witnessed before. The public was wild to buy the security. Orders were given without regard to price. Business was practically suspended in all other securities dealt in the mining market. It was first traded in Sept. 2, and the eagerness of the public to put its money into this scheme about which it knew absolutely nothing, drove prices for the £1 shares up to £4⅝. On the first day that the public was allowed to trade it put a value upon the shares that made the £1,250,000 of capital have a market value of £5,780,000.

The London Financial Times editorially described the day in the mining market as follows:

We have reason to believe that business was done yesterday in other stocks than "Barney's Bank," but it was difficult to discover it. If you happened to come across anybody who had actually done business in another stock he would not tell you about the market until you gave him the latest price of the bank shares. And if the latest figures happened to be 10 or 15 shillings different from what he had last heard he scorned American rails, Argentines, Westralian Mines, Kaffirs—even Chartered—and disappeared in the crowd to find out if you were right about "Barney's Banks." Dealers in South African shares had not the time to spare to make dealing prices: they were all too much occupied in the feature of the day. Support was withdrawn from the market—even from other Barnato stocks—by the all-engrossing subject of speculation. In the market the morning scene was wonderful and the excitement intense. Brokers had orders at limits based on one or other of the conflicting rumors as to the price at which the market would open: but the work of these was simple compared with that of the brokers who had orders to buy "at best," and who had to fight their way through a crowd to get the opportunity of asking a jobber to make a price. The orders had to be executed, but there will be much heartburning this morning as to the prices at which the purchases were made.

It was athletics and not ordinary business capacity that scored yesterday. To have both was a distinct advantage, but if one had to be sacrificed, physical prowess was the essential desideratum. We tremble to think of the questions with which we shall be assailed by correspondents irate because their agents did not get them in at the opening price. But if they had witnessed the scene and heard the noise they would understand that the price at which an individual order was executed did not by any means depend entirely on business capacity. A big man with a big voice, getting in front of a small man with a feeble voice might mean a difference of one or two thousand pounds to the client of the latter. The market, in fact, went mad about the shares, and the resultant danger was promptly recognized by Mr. Barnato and his colleagues in the flotation. To check the insane demand for the shares it was only necessary to increase the supply, and this was done, with the result that they left off at about 3 11-16.

About the concern the public knows comparatively little except that Mr. Barnato has given his name to it, and that name is associated with successes of the most brilliant kind. There is nothing succeeds like success, it is said, and yesterday's market is a notable example of the weight of this aphorism. How many million pounds sterling "Barney" may be worth is a favorite subject of discussion in and about the Stock Exchange. The estimates vary in the most picturesque way, but on all hands it is agreed that he is a millionaire as many times over as is necessary to enable him to make a success of even bigger things than he has yet taken in hand—and some of these are big. There may be bigger yet to come. Meantime his reputation is largely involved in the success of the institution he has chosen to call a bank and for which he stands as godfather; and we think the market owes him a debt of gratitude for whatever part he took in checking the mad advance in the shares of that institution. It is quite on the cards, however, that even those who last night were bitterly regretting having got in at the top may ultimately be pleased with their purchase on "St. Barney's day."

This operation in the shares of "Barney's Bank" is simply the latest and most sensational act in what is known as the "Kaffir circus." The circus has been running now for nearly a year. It was with the beginning of October, 1894, that speculation in London turned in the direction of South African mining securities. For several years before there had been but little opportunity to gratify the gambling passion in the stock market. Good securities under the influence of a money market plethoric with idle funds had risen so high that there was no use thinking of buying them for a rise. Neither was it promising to sell them short, and so there was a dead calm in the speculative markets, and the most indefatigable scalper was hardly able to make office expenses. When the speculators turned towards America they found a depressed industrial condition, low earnings, and a currency controversy, which altogether effectually checked any enthusiasm in our direction. Australia was in worse shape than the United States, and so it is not surprising that the gambling instinct turned to the gold mines of Africa. The prospect there was in some ways alluring. Already a good deal of gold had been taken from the Transvaal. Black labor was cheap and unhampered by Sundays; economical processes of treating ores were discovered, and altogether there was reason for capital to become interested in that field. The actual yield of gold had increased in the Witwatersrand district from 495,000 ounces in 1890 to 1,478,000 in 1893. It was on such conditions that the boom started—that the "Kaffir circus" began. The first operations were in London, but the market soon became an international one.

Some of the greatest financial houses of Paris took up the business. The organization of companies went on in London at an astounding rate. Company after company got its shares introduced on the coulisse, or outside Paris market, and the shares of some of the companies found official recognition on the Paris board. Large financial houses and banks bought great quantities of shares en bloc and registering them in their own names, issued bearer certificates split up in minute subdivisions as small as one-tenth of the £1 shares. All France caught the fever and in the multitude of purchasing orders from the smallest of operators became a support to the mining market which carried it clear out of the hands of the people who had set the wheels going. As the market grew it became as broad as Europe. Germany has taken almost as much interest as France and lately Belgium has been cutting an important figure. The course of the market has been almost straight upward. It got a little chill last Easter and a good many of the old birds in stock market gambling were sure the end had come and they played the market accordingly. But they miscalculated the number of people who were ready to bet a £1 note on the turn of fortune. The great public carried the market away again and it has since been going straight up.

The aggregate appreciation of mining shares in the last twelve months is something almost beyond comprehension. The importance of the advance may be seen from the fact that the companies working in the Witwatersrand district alone, having a nominal capital of £16,000,000, are now quoted in the market at prices which give an aggregate market value of £86,000,000. The appreciation in the market value of the shares of those companies alone between the end of March and the beginning of September was £60,000,000, nearly $300,000,000. All that, however, represents but a small part of this wonderful inflation that has gone on in twelve months. Mr. Cecil Rhodes' Chartered Company of British South Africa had a market value a year ago of £4,000,000 for the entire stock. It now has a valuation of over £18,000,000, an increase of $70,000,000. The shares of the De Beers Diamond company now have an aggregate market value of £20,000,000, as compared with a little over £12,000,000 a year ago. Right here is counted an appreciation of value in a year of $410,000,000, and that is but half the story.

A remarkable feature of the market is the fact that the great advances in quotations are almost wholly found in those securities which pay no dividends. An old speculator once said that he liked the shares of the Erie road because there was no blanked nonsense of dividends about them. That seems to be the situation with the mass of speculators in the European mining markets. When once a company becomes a regular dividend payer it settles into quietness. Indefinite prospects are much more attractive to the speculators than cash returns.

The number of enterprises in which the Barnato Brothers have been engaged offer an array of figures that is astounding. They have recently introduced a new scheme into the market, the formation of trusts which are to take over contracts and claims which the promoters declare to be of great value and regarding which the public knows nothing at all. The first of these trusts made its appearance under the title of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment company and was fathered by Messrs. Barnato and J. B. Robinson. It had a capital of £650,000 and was formed to take over certain undefined interests from the Messrs. Barnato. In the first half year's operations the company is said to have made $5,000,000. How the profit was obtained the public is left in ignorance, but upon mere unofficial statements they have run up to the £650,000 of stock to a market value of well over £4,250,000, or $21,000,000. The Barnato Consolidated Mines is a more recent undertaking and the public knows even less about it. Before the public knew the par value of the shares or the capital stock of the company it ran up the price 500 per cent. That company with a nominal capital of £1,250,000 now stands in the market at a value of about £6,250,000.

Of course, it goes without saying that with such a market for mining securities the manufacturer of those securities will not be hampered. They are being manufactured at a rate which is startling. Note, for instance, the last three or four copies of the London Financial Times. They contain full page advertisements of company after company now being floated with more or less nebulous plans of engaging in business in the South African mines. The issue of that paper for Sept. 6 has full-page prospectus of Selukwe Consolidated, Limited, with a capital of £170,000; the North White Feather Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, with a capital of £225,000; the White Feather Renown Gold Mining Company, Limited, with a capital of £75,000 in shares of four shillings each; the Bamboo Creek Gold Mining company, with a capital of £100,000; the Champion Reef Gold Mining company, with a capital of £150,000; the Lombardy Gold Mine, with a capital of £64,000; and the Dixie Gold Mining company, with a capital of £85,000. That is certainly a pretty good list of new gold mining ventures to be advertised in a wholesale fashion in a single issue of a financial paper. The issue of the same paper for the following day contains nearly as many more, and quite different ones. New mining securities are being ground out at the rate of simply millions of dollars a day. The public is subscribing for them eagerly, and quotations in the market after trading commences go up and up.

All this is an interesting psychological study, showing the love of the human race for gambling. It has a more direct interest, however, for it promises, now that the possibilities of the South African field are about exhausted, to extend to this country. Already a few mining properties from America have found their way into the London markets. The English promoter is wide awake, whatever else he may be, and he is not overlooking the mines of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast. A few days ago the Banner mine, which is located in California, was floated in London, capitalized at £150,000. This is believed to be the forerunner of a host of other mining ventures which will find their way from this country into the English markets. If there is even a small part of the interest developed in American mining properties in the next twelve months that has been developed in the South African fields in the last, there will be no more important factor in the American financial situation than the evolution of this financial mania for gambling in mining stocks in its development in relation to this country.

"There can, of course, be but one end to this insane speculation that is going on in the mining markets of the Old World," said Lyman J. Gage yesterday. "In time there must be a grand smash. Before that comes, however, it will not be surprising to see as great excitement over mining operations in America as there has been in the African mines. Already we see indications of interest on the part of the Englishmen in American mining properties. It is only premonitory as yet, but if the madness continues over there there is good reason to believe the American mines will come in for their share of attention."

WANTS NEW YORK TO BE NAMED YORK.

Claim That the Eastern Metropolis Has Outgrown Its Old Name.

If the enlarged and consolidated city must have a new name let it be called York, says the New York Tribune. It is no longer new. The old English city from which it was named is a hamlet beside it. It now wears the appellation as of its own right and belonging, and has made it as glorious and glowing as Rome. It is to be carried to still higher renown, exceeding all cities, and should go as a monosyllable, its prefix shorn off as of no surviving fitness and as a blemish upon its noble simplicity and dignity. Any exoteric designation derived from whatever source is merely inadmissible and not to be seriously thought of. As Manhattan it was a wilderness; as New Amsterdam a Dutch trading post. As New York it has risen into its peerless place and power, and the name is woven into the fabric of its growth and traditions, not to be unravelled till the frame of things disjoints. Rome has worn its name on its frontlet 2,000 years and upward, and it still beams thereon like the jewels on the high priest's breastplate or the stars of Orion's band. Our proud city will have a like survival with higher triumphs and glories, flinging the luster of its name along the track of all the ages and generations. It is desirable that the name should be the right one and that all efforts to impose upon it an illegitimate one should be trampled upon immediately as mere impertinences. A century or two is no very long interval in the life of a city, and in that period, perhaps in a much shorter one, the epithet new will fade out of itself, leaving the name as it should be, that of the mother city on the Ouse, linked with memories of Roman dominion, and in which Constantine, first of the Cæsars to defend Christianity, assumed the imperial purple. It is associated with many a glowing tradition, and the city destined to be the first in the world and in history could not wish for a more fitting name.

PLENTY OF GOLD STILL IN THE EARTH.

Remarkable Statement Concerning a Black Hills Deposit.

Deadwood Pioneer: The ore encountered at the Fanny Shaft was something wonderful. The company know of five shoots, all fully proved, that pass across the ground, aggregating 300 feet in width, five feet in thickness, and 600 feet in length, equaling 900,000 cubic feet, equal to 64,000 tons, having an average value of $20 per ton, worth gross $1,280,000. There is a dead absolute certainty of this silicious ore section yielding over $100,000,000 in gold, and there are not wanting competent miners who place the gross quantity at one thousand million dollars ($1,000,000,000). A competent engineer informs us that Ruby Basin contains 5,120 acres; the Fanny ground is about fourteen acres. Taking the ore known to exist in these fourteen acres as a basis Ruby Basin lower contact alone should yield over $360,000,000. The Homestake, or "Belt," and silicious section together will show more ore and will yield more gold than the famous South African mines. This seems like a big statement, but the Pioneer stands ready to prove its position by maps and figures.

[Chicagoans will take interest in the fact that S. W. Allerton is reported to be the heaviest investor and chief factor in this rich belt of "refractory" gold ore above mentioned.]

GRAIN MEN ARE ANGRY

DEMAND A CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF WEIGHING IN CHICAGO.

Protests Received Are So Numerous Board of Trade Directors Say They Will Take Decided Action and Make a Thorough Investigation—It Is Proposed All Elevators Work Under a Uniform System and Do Away With the Cause of Much Complaint—Letters from Country Dealers.

While apathy is apparent in that wing of the Board of Trade whose interests are not directly affected by the defects in the inspection and weighing system as it now exists, there are many among the shippers and receivers who feel the well-being depends on a speedy reform. This branch of the trade maintains the wide publication of the truth about questionable practices will sink deeply into the minds of farmers and country shippers all through the West, and, if an honest attempt is not made to straighten out the system, it will eventually touch the Board of Trade in a spot where every member will feel it.

"It will not do simply to stir up a little dust over the alleged misdemeanor of some cheap and small official," said a director yesterday. "Reform measures must be honest. I, for one, am determined to take a stand that means nothing less than the throwing of a search-light on every spot where questionable practices are known to exist. I have heard the statement made on the floor today that this would all blow over, and the Board of Directors would not take it up because they hadn't enough backbone to do so. That is untrue, and you can say that the whole business will be thoroughly aired."

A partial list of the public and private warehouses has been prepared by John Hill Jr., President of the Receivers' and Shippers' Association, which shows the houses where Board of Trade weighmen are in charge of weights and where weights are in charge of private weighmen. At the meeting of the Receivers' and Shippers' Association Thursday a committee will probably be selected to visit the houses where weighing is done by private weighmen and urge them to change their system.

How the Systems Are Divided.

Among the elevator concerns and grain buyers who do not employ Board of Trade weighers at present are:

Keith & Co., Central elevators, Danville elevator, William H. Harper, Charles Counselman & Co., the Weare houses, excepting the Iowa elevator, George A. Seaverns, C. B. Congdon & Co., Murry Nelson, Atlantic elevators, Eckhart & Swan, W. C. Irwin & Co., Richardson & Co., Rice & Bullen, the Chicago Sugar Refinery company, Star and Crescent mills, Sibley elevators, and the Gottfried Brewing company.

Some of the concerns where such weighers are now operating are as follows:

Armour's elevators, Adams' elevator, Bartlett, Frazier & Co.'s elevator, Chicago hominy mills, Cleveland linseed oil works, Fitchburg elevator, Forest Hill elevator, Grand Crossing elevator, L. C. Huck malt house, Imperial mills, Owen & Austin elevator, Purcell's elevator, A. Schwill's malt house, George A. Wise & Co.'s elevator, West Chicago Street Railway company's elevator, Wright & Lawther's mills, Wisconsin elevator, Chicago Elevator and Dock company, Illinois Seed company's warehouse, and Crescent linseed oil works.

Complaints from Shippers.

The complaints received by the Receivers' and Shippers' Association are far too numerous and unanimous to be ignored. Upwards of 100 letters have been received from shippers complaining of unjust weights and making invidious comparison between this and other markets. The following will serve as samples:

J. N. Hairgrove, Virden, Ill.—Account of sales of four cars corn sold to a Chicago buyer shows shortage of 3,320 pounds, while grain shipped out over same scales to other markets hold out to within 100 to 200 and often I get exact weights. Such shortage is palpably excessive. We have no redress unless you can use organized influence to have all grain weighed under supervision of a public weigher appointed by the Board of Trade, issuing certificates, instead of such robberies as are now prevalent.

A. F. Foll, Lena, Ill.—The excessive shortage, or stealage, as I call it, in weights at Chicago is not less on an average than eight bushels per car of oats, and four to six bushels on rye and corn. Whenever I can do as well at any other market I have preferred shipping there. I have shipped to New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.; Toledo, O.; Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Macon and Atlanta, Ga.; Milwaukee, and New Orleans: and at none of these markets have I a single complaint. I fully indorse the action taken by the Grain Dealers' Association.

The Auburn Roller Milling company, Auburn, Ill.—We are having such an excessive shortage in shipments to Chicago that we must either quit your market or devise some means to get a more honest weight. We have a good hopper scale and weigh most all the grain we ship over it, and there is no reason for a shortage of from 200 to 1,000 pounds on nearly every car.

The Mount Pulaski Grain company, Mount Pulaski, Ill.—In shipping our grain to the different elevators, where it is weighed by the elevator people, we find our shortage is excessive, and we would ask you if it is possible for us to have our stuff weighed by disinterested parties or weighers appointed by the Board of Trade. We find, weighing it as carefully as we can, there is a shortage of from five to seven bushels, depending on the size of the load. Would be glad to hear from you, and ask that as President of the Receivers' and Shippers' Association you do what you can to give us weight under the supervision of the board.

The Pratt-Baxter Grain company, Taylorsville, Ill.—We are having excessive shortages in our shipment of grain to Chicago. Chicago once enjoyed a reputation for good weight not excelled by any other market. We believe if the weighing was all in the charge of the Board of Trade weighmaster and his assistants both the shipper and buyer would be justly dealt with and both be satisfied. We are informed almost all other grain centers in the country have disinterested weighmen, and why should not Chicago fall in line? In making further shipments we propose to instruct our commission houses to sell our grain only to be weighed by the Board of Trade weighers. You know we have an alternative; we can ship elsewhere and will do so unless we can get better weight in Chicago.

FILES BILL AGAINST GILES BROS. & CO.

Meriden Silver Plate Company Asks Declaration of Its Stock Liability.

The Meriden Silver Plate company yesterday filed a creditor's bill in the Circuit Court against the corporation of Giles Bros. & Co. The bill also asks that the stock liability of several of the stockholders in the concern be declared.

The complainant company obtained a judgment against the defendant for $1,128 in the Circuit Court, and the execution on it was returned unsatisfied. The court is told the corporation has ceased doing business, leaving a large amount of debts unpaid. The capital stock of the concern, the court is told, was divided into 2,000 shares of the value of $100 each. It is further shown that upon the organization of the company Charles K. Giles procured his stock, 1,995 shares, in consideration of the transfer by him to the company of property which he had in the business then operating under the name of Giles Bros. & Co., and upon no other consideration. This property, it is claimed, was of small value, and this stock, according to the bill, was never paid up. The court is asked to compel Charles K. Giles to pay the difference between the true value of the property he tranferred and the par value of the 2,000 shares in the defendant corporation.

It is also charged that previous to the time the present judgment was obtained the defendant was indebted in a sum greatly in excess of its capital stock, according to the bill, in the neighborhood of $264,000. Because of this the court is asked to hold the officers and directors of the defendant company liable for the whole of the amount of its debts in excess of its capital stock.

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY A SMALL BOY.

Was Climbing Down an Air Shaft When the Lad Raised an Alarm.

Two men attempted to enter the residence of Joseph Simon, No. 59 Judd street, Monday night by means of an air shaft, but were frustrated by the 9-year-old son of Mr. Simon. One of the men had lowered himself down the shaft when he was seen by the boy, who seized the man's legs as he was endeavoring to secure a foothold on the window-sill. The man's struggles forced the boy to let go, but at the same time the burglar fell to the bottom of the shaft. An alarm was turned in to the Maxwell Street Police Station and the house was searched, but the man had escaped.

She Is Rich in Laces.

When the Princess of Wales was married the King of the Belgians gave her lace of the value of $50,000. From that time the Princess has gone on collecting, and now her collection is worth something like $250,000.

LABOR MAY NOT COMBINE TO DO INJURY.

Permanent Injunction Issued Against the Clothing Cutters' Union.

Judge Brentano yesterday issued a permanent injunction against the Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Association, local union No. 61, United Garment Workers of America, in their fight with Clement Bane & Co., enjoining the association from interfering with the complainants in the prosecution of their business, or attempting to prejudice the retail trade against them.

The fight arose between the union and Clement Bane & Co. last spring and was originally over the discharge of a foreman. The fight increased in bitterness, and the matter was brought into the Superior Court last June and argued a few weeks later before Judge Brentano.

The complainants showed in their bill that the union sent circulars all over the country notifying dealers in clothing that goods sold by Clement Bane & Co. were manufactured at Sing Sing and other similar institutions, and the cloth was also infected with smallpox. The complainants also showed they were obliged to hire detectives to protect their employés from strikers. In consequence of this the court was informed the complainants' business suffered to a large extent.

In their answer the defendants set up that the complainant firm was a member of a trust known as the Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Association, formed for the purpose of reducing salaries and bringing the men into entire subjection. For this reason defendants were obliged to combine to protect themselves against this association.

Judge Brentano did not prepare an opinion, but based his decision upon other cases passed by the higher courts. He held that labor might combine to obtain any benefit it could not obtain by law, but a combination to injure a person is entirely of a different character.

FIRST WOMAN LAWYER IN PITTSBURG.

Admitted to Practice in Allegheny County Courts.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Miss Agnes F. Watson, the first woman who has ever passed the final examination for admission to the Allegheny County bar, was admitted to practice in the various courts of the county yesterday. There was nothing unusual about her admission to Common Pleas Nos. 2 and 3. In No. 1 the nine young men who passed the examination with her were sworn in first and then Miss Watson was called up. N. W. Shafer of the examining board moved her admission.

Judge Stowe inquired if the Supreme Court had decided the right of women to be admitted to practice. Mr. Shafer said it had been decided in the case of Mrs. Kilgore of Philadelphia. Judge Stowe remarked:

"I want to say, if the Supreme Court had not decided the question, I would not consent to any woman practicing law in this court. But if women want to practice law and ride bicycles I suppose it is none of my business. Let her be sworn."

In No. 2, after the candidates had been sworn, Judge White said: "The young men just admitted, and the young lady, too, should follow the usual custom of this court." There was a smile all around, and the newly-made lawyers handed the crier their usual fee.

Strength of England's Navy.

It is stated that the standard of strength for the British navy is quite superior to that of the navies of France and Russia combined.

DON'T LIKE THE SLOT

RETAIL DRUGGISTS OPPOSED TO AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES.

After Having Once Agreed to the New Scheme They Now Find Many Objections Which Had Not Before Been Considered—As a Result They Say They Prefer to Stick to the Old System Even Though It Has Many Drawbacks—Arguments that Are Advanced on Each Side.

Latest developments in the controversy between the local druggists and the Chicago Telephone company as to the use of automatic telephones show there is apparently a misunderstanding between the officers of the Retail Druggists' Association and its members. The majority of the retail druggists seem to be opposed to the scheme. General Manager Hibbard of the Chicago Telephone company, speaking of the strong opposition, said yesterday:

"The druggists have always been troubled with what we call 'deadheads'—that is, people who use the telephones and do not pay for the accommodation. The druggists came to us and asked if we could not remedy this abuse, and we suggested the automatic slot machine telephone. A committee from the Retail Druggists' Association made us a proposition by which every druggist who put in a machine was to guarantee the company $150. This proposition, they thought, would be taken up favorably by every druggist. They wished to canvass the city, but, as they had no funds, we agreed to look after that part of the arrangement, provided the expenses were not too great. They recommended C. F. Pierce, whom we have known for some time, and he secured the names of 100 druggists.

Many Druggists Object.

"Now, I hear several men are strongly opposing the scheme. It was their own proposition, but if it is not favorable to the small druggists perhaps it might be modified."

Most of the druggists speak forcibly against the machine proposition. A great many of them have agencies for the different newspapers. They receive small advertisements at their stores and telephone them to the newspaper offices. For this they receive a liberal commission, which in some cases amounts to enough to pay the telephone rental. The slot telephone would necessitate the abolishment of these agencies.

Arguments Against the Scheme.

H. J. Bate, a North Side druggist, said:

"I am not in favor of the slot machine telephone. A great many of my customers are physicians, and a great many nurses have occasion to use my telephone. I am only too glad to accommodate them. The slot machine telephone, I think, would not be a success, as it would always be out of order or the slot stopped up. The temptation to work off plugged and lead dimes is to great for the public to withstand."

Said Druggist Thayer, No. 572 West Madison street: "I believe the committee acted in good faith when it submitted the proposition to the telephone company. The committee thought it was acting for the best interests of the druggists, but we could not see it in that light."

White Bros., druggists on North Clark street, said they would agree to use a slot machine telephone only when the machines were in universal use. Not one of the numerous druggists seen yesterday were in favor of the new telephone.

The Retail Druggists' Association will hold its next meeting Oct. 8, when the telephone will again come under discussion.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRIES, WM., 36, 145 La Salle, Major Block
JONES, L. A., 817 Cham. of Com. Tel. M. 2579.
JUDD, F. F., 702, 84 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ACME BEDDING AND COUCHES.
ACME SPRING BED CO.'S patented hygienic couches, self-ventilating spring and air mattresses, and Acme springs sold by furniture dlrs.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
BOWYER, DAVIES & CO., 125 Dearborn. M. 4187
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 Dearborn. Tel.
TRADE CIRCULAR ADDRESSING CO., 125 South Clark-st. Tel. 1341 Main.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES.
LYONS, J. L., pneumatic feet, 96 Fifth-av.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

ART LEADED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG, 452 Wabash.

AWNINGS.
CARPENTER, GEO. B. & CO., S. Water-st. and 5th-av. Tel. M. 1561. Tents, flags, and awnings.

BANKS.
THE GLOBE NATIONAL BANK. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Chicago. Melville E. Stone, President; E. H. Pearson, Vice-Pres.; D. A. Moulton, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. C. Swinborne, Asst. Cashier.

BICYCLES.
CHICAGO STAMPING CO., Harrison and Green.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
GEO. KUEHL, 184 E. Randolph-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FARGO, C. H., & CO., 196-200 Market-st. Manufacturers "Ball Bearing" Bicycle Shoes.

BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O. CO., 212-214 Monroe.

BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 449 Wabash-av.

CHINA & DECORATING MATERIAL.
WESTERN DECORATING WORKS, 11 Madison.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
ECONOMY DYE HOUSE, 43 N. CLARK-ST. Est. 1873. Express orders promptly attended to.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores—158 Ill., 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Madison.

CLOAKS AND FUR GARMENTS.
JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., manufacturers at wholesale, n. e. cor. Market and Jackson-sts.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION TYPEWRITING CO., 40 Dearborn.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE & LAMPS.
MARTIN, G. H., CO., Mnf. Agents, 115 Lake-st.

DESKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.
AMER. DESK & SEATING CO., 20 Van Buren-st.
U. S. DESK & OFFICE FTG. CO., 216 Wabash.

DIE & COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O. CO., 212-214 Monroe.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.
METROP'N ELECTRIC CO., 188 5th-av. M. 3682.

ELEVATORS.
EATON & PRINCE CO., 70 Michigan-st.
J. W. REEDY Elevator Mfg. Co., 83 Illinois-st.

ENGRAVERS.
FRANKLIN ENG. & ELECT. CO., 341 Dearborn.
MANZ & CO., J. Tel. Main 217. 183-7 Monroe-st.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders), 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 171 Adams-st. Br.: 902 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., Mfrs. fine gas and electric fixtures.
W. C. VOSBURGH MFG. CO. (Lmt.), 114 Wabash
GRAHAM BROS., 63 West Washington-st.
T. W. WILMARTH CO., 225 and 227 State-st.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
IMPORTERS' TEA CO., 60 Wab. Delicatessen.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st.

HATS.
BARNES, J. S., Fashionable Hats, 86 Madison-st.

HOTELS.
CLIFTON HOUSE, Monroe & Wabash. $2 to $3 pr dy.
GORE'S FIREPROOF HOTEL, European plan. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward. First-class restaurant in connection.

JEWELERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
LOEB JEWELRY CO., 89 and 91 Madison-st.
MARSHALL, GEO. E., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

LAUNDRIES.
EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY CO., 144 22d. Phones S. 168, N. 794. Light and best in town.

LOCKSMITH SUPPLIES.
BUERK HARDWARE CO., 178 Lake-st.

MARBLE AND MOSAIC WORK.
SHERMAN & FLAVIN, 2519 State-st. Interior decoration in marble and mosaic.

MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.
COLEGROVE & CO., E. H., 52 Randolph-st.
KEENER, THE W. T., CO., 96 Washington-st.

MINERAL WATER.
GENEVA LITHIA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.

MIXED PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS
THE ALSTON MFG. CO., 212 Randolph-st.

MONUMENTS.
AMERICAN GRANITE CO., 410 Masonic Temple. Monuments & mausoleums, designers, sculptors.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUF'RS.
JOSEPH BOHMANN, 178 Wabash, Challenge Mfr.

OPTICIANS.
BOERLIN, LOUIS, CO., 84 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, Scientific Optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, Spectacles and Artificial Eyes. Retail, 65 State and 56 Randolph-st., Central Music Hall. Factory, 73 Randolph-st.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WATRY, N., Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph.

JAPAN AND ORIENTAL ART.
DEAKIN, H., Art Rooms, 1427-9 Michigan-av.
TETSUKA & TAKEDA, 184 State-st.

PAWNBROKERS.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 Madison, Inter-Ocean bldg.
STEINBERG, LOUIS, 253 South Clark-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
J. DUNFEE & CO., 106 Franklin, weather strips.
MOORE, E. B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
BROWN & DARBY, 1124 Monadnock. Har. 292.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. Har. 259.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
THORP, 26 Van Buren, Finest Platonims $4.
THOMAS, 134 Madison. Best cabinets, $3.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
C. IZARD BRAGG, 211 Wabash. Printing.
KOMBI CAMERA CO., 132 AND 134 LAKE-ST.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
BLAIR CAMERA CO., 247 State-st.
CHICAGO PHOTO STOCK CO., 38 E. Randolph.
DOUGLASS & SHUEY CO., 111 State-st., Kodaks.
SWEET, WALLACH & CO., 215 Wabash, kodaks.

PICTURE FRAMES.
ABBOTT, W. W., 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
MUELLER BROS., Mfrs., 140 Wabash-av.

POSTAGE STAMPS.
WOLSIEFFER, 181 Wabash. Stamps for collectors.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
GEO. M. McKENZIE, Broker, 158 Clark-st.
P. WECHSLER, 186a S. Clark, Ft. Dearborn Bdg.

SAFETY VAULTS.
CENTRAL SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, conducted by Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Rookery Bldg. Capital and surplus, $3,900,000.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL.
SWARTZ IRON AND METAL CO., 557 State.

SEWING MACHINES.
NEW HOME S. M. CO., 335 Wabash-av. Needles and repairs for all machines.

SIGNS.
WENDELL COLE & SON, 10, 221 5th-av. Aluminum Letters on Glass or Board.

STAINED GLASS.
ANDROVETTE, GEO. E., & CO., 27-29 S. Clinton.

STENOGRAPHERS.
GRIFFEN BROS., 164 La Salle-st. Tel. M. 1973.

STOVES AND FURNACES.
BARKER & JACKSON, furnaces, the best in use.
RETTERER, J., 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

TAILORS.
HENING, FRANK, 2 Monroe-st.
HENRY WERNO, 100 Dearborn, cor. Washington. Trousers to order $6; suits, $25 and up.

TABLE WATERS.
CHIPPEWA, a Pure Water. Tel. 312 Canal.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.
GEUDTNER, E. H., 175 Wabash-av.
LYNCH, 135 Randolph, makes the Wall Trunk.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 80 FIFTH-AV., RUPTURE specialist, expert truss fitter; best trusses from $2 up to $15; elastic stockings, shoulder braces, etc.

VIOLIN AND MUSIC SCHOOL.
CARL TROLL, 3142 Forest-av.

WALLPAPER MANUFACTURERS.
FREUND BROS. MFG. CO., 2911 Wentworth-av.

WOOD MANTELS.
MARLIN SPIEGEL MANTEL CO., 307 Wabash.

BAKE A BATCH OF BISCUITS

Sift one quart of flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt into a bowl; add three teaspoonfuls of COTTOLENE and rub together until thoroughly mixed; then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; knead slightly, roll out about half an inch thick, and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Place a little apart in a greased pan, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. These biscuits should be a delicate brown top and bottom, light on the sides, and snowy white when broken open.

The secret of success in this recipe, as in others, is to use but two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Cottolene will make the biscuit light, delicious, wholesome. Better than any biscuit you ever made before. Try it. Be sure and get genuine Cottolene. Sold everywhere in tins with trade-mark—"*Cottolene*" *and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

YOUR BABY'S CLOTHES

will be much whiter, nicer and wear longer if you use

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO.

EDUCATIONAL.

Princeton-Yale School,
Drexel-blvd. and 41st-st.

Boys thoroughly prepared for colleges or schools of science. Full corps of male teachers. A faculty of 12 specialists. Primary and higher departments. Unsurpassed school equipment. Large gymnasium, auditorium, laboratories, newly furnished throughout with the most modern improvements. Small classes maintained for individual instruction.

Beginning with the fall term and thereafter the school will operate as an affiliated academy of the Chicago University, and all instruction supervised by the university. School begins Sept. 18, 9 a. m. Circulars mailed on application. Address HIRAM A. GOOCH, Head Master. Tel. Oakland 498.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.
The 103d Session Will Open TUESDAY, SEPT. 3d, 1895.
Full Courses in Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. St. Edward's Hall for boys under 13 is unique in the completeness of its equipment.
Catalogues sent free on application to REV. ANDREW MORRISSEY, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.

CHICAGO SCHOOL of ACTING. Hart Conway, Director
OPENS MONDNY, OCT. 7th.
Practical Stage Training in All Branches of
DRAMATIC ART.
APPLICATIONS NOW BEING RECEIVED.
SCHILLER THEATER BUILDING.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,
Dearborn-av. and Elm-st.
BOYS prepared for any college, scientific school, or for early business life. Primary, Intermediate, Academic Classes. Private tutoring. Male teachers. New building, elaborately equipped. Laboratories, gymnasium, military drill. Graduates, entering with honors, at ten colleges. Eighth year opens Sept. 26. E. C. COULTER, Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
Chester, Pa. 34th year begins Sept. 18.
Civil Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B. S.), Arts (A. B.).
Also Preparatory Courses.
Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills.
Catalogues of Mr. Wm. Swannell, 125 Larrabee St., Chicago, or of Col. C. E. HYATT, President.

THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass. 40th year begins Sept. 11th. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium. Athletics Encouraged. Careful supervision. Home Influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A. M., Head Master. Local references: Messrs. C. L. Willoughby, E. F. Gobel, C. A. Lamb, S. E. Gross, Joseph Eastman, and J. S. Young, M. D.

New York City, 11 W. 86th-st. (*adj. Central Park*)
The Jacotot School Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mlle. FROMENT, Mrs. C. L. MORGAN Principals. Fall term begins Oct. 1, 1895. Prospectus sent on application.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.
National Park Seminary for Young Women.
Suburbs of Washington, D. C. Collegiate and Seminary Courses. Beautiful grounds. $75,000 buildings. A cultured home. $350 to $400. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
"It is a liberal education to live in Washington."

KIRKLAND SCHOOL, 38 & 40 Scott-st.,
Begins its twenty-first year Sept. 18th, for both boarding and day pupils. Apply at the school building, or to Mrs. E. S. Adams, 608 Division-st.

ASCHAM HALL. MISS MARTIN'S SCHOOL.
4568 OAKENWALD-AV.
College Preparatory—Collegiate, Intermediate, and Primary Courses. Kindergarten. Twelfth year begins Sept. 18.

ILLINOIS CHICAGO STERAN SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
MRS. LUELLA M. WILSON, Principal,
4106 Drexel Boulevard.

SOPER SCHOOL OF ORATORY.
Elocution, Delsarte, Dramatic Art. 19th year opens Sept. 9. Send for catalogue. HENRY SOPER, Prin., 22 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

Sylvan Dells Home School
for Young Boys Opens Sept. 16.
W. H. RUSSELL, Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

Dearborn Seminary. Day School for Young Ladies and Children. 2141 Calumet-av. Mrs. J. F. Purington, Principal. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Smith, and Vassar. 40th year will begin Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y.—A Classical and Military Academy of high grade, near Cornell University. Two scholarships, $400 each. Special attention given to young men preparing for a University Course in Arts. Address A. K. McAlpine, A. M., or apply to Robt. B. Buckley, 4810 Champlain-av.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,
232 Ashland Boulevard. Fall term, twelfth year, Sept. 19, 1895. Boarding pupils limited. Prepares for Eastern colleges. Dr. T. N. Morrison, Visitor. Miss Sayre, Principal.

Northwestern Military Academy.
Thoroughly prepares students for college, government academies, and business. Beautiful location. Home influences. COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, Superintendent, Highland Park, Ill.

Lakeside School. ACADEMIC, PRIMARY, KINDERGARTEN.
429 OAK-ST.
Opens Sept. 25. C. C. COBB, Prin.

MISS McDERMITT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
1050 Evanston-av., Buena Park, opens Sept. 23. Academic, Preparatory, and Kindergarten Departments. Girls prepared for college; special courses.

WEST WALNUT STREET SEMINARY for Young Ladies. 29th Year. Is provided for giving a superior education in Collegiate, Eclectic and Preparatory Departments; also in Music, Art and Elocution. Mrs. HENRIETTA KUTZ, 2045 Walnut-st., Phila.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, New Brunswick, New Jersey. College preparations, art, and music. Apply for circulars.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Conservatory
of Music and Dramatic Art.
AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO.
An Unequaled Corps of Instructors.
Fall term will open Monday, September 9th, 1895.
For catalogue and information, address
SAMUEL KAYZER, Director.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,
KENOSHA, WIS.
A Refined Home School for Boys. Number of boarders limited to 12. Graduates pass all college examinations easily. Special attention given to boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Terms, $400 a year, no extras. Fall term begins Sept. 19. Refer to First National Bank and Pennoyer Sanitarium, Kenosha.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF Oratory
AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st. Day and Evening Classes. University Extension Lectures Thursday Afternoons. Send for Circular.
MARY A. BLOOD, A. M., Principal.

Electra School,
3245 Indiana-av., Chicago.
Boarding and Day School. Reopens Sept. 18. Kindergarten, primary, and grammar grades, for boys and girls. Home training of young children a specialty. MISS S. E. SPAIDS, Principal.

Lake View Institute,
1844 George-av., Chicago,
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fifth year opens Sept. 25.

Kenilworth Hall.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on the north shore, fifteen miles from Chicago. For circulars address
MRS. MARY KEYES BABCOCK, Kenilworth, Ill.

M. E. MACDOUGAL, Mus. Bac.
PIANO AND MUSICAL THEORY.
A graduate of Trinity College, in affiliation with Cambridge University, Eng.
Pupil of Thomas Tapper, Boston.
SUITE 1013 STEINWAY HALL.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL. FOR BOYS.
2101 Indiana Avenue.
An affiliated Academy of the University of Chicago. Special preparation for Eastern colleges. Primary dept. for boys under twelve. Begins Sept. 25.

PENNSYLVANIA, South Bethlehem.
BISHOPTHORPE—A Superior Home School for Young Ladies. Graduates or prepares for College. Music, Art, Elocution, and Delsarte. Picturesque location, 90 min. from Philadelphia, 2 hrs. from New York. 28th year begins Sept. 25th, 1895. Address Miss ALBERTA OAKLEY, Bachelor of Letters, Prin.

MRS. HELEN E. STARRETT'S
HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SCOVILLE-PLACE, OAK PARK (suburb of Chicago), Ill.
Twenty-five boarding pupils. Prepares for any college. Principal at home Thursdays and Saturdays.

Howe Military School,
Situated in the Indiana Lake Region, near Chicago, prepares thoroughly for college, scientific schools, or business. 12th year begins Sept. 24th. For illustrated circular address Rev. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector. Lima, Ind.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Twentieth year begins Sept. 18th. Prepares for college and gives special courses of study. For young ladies and children. MISS R. S. RICE, A. M., MISS M. E. BEEDY, A. M., Principals. For terms address 479-481 DEARBORN-AV., CHICAGO.

Grant Collegiate Institute,
247-249 DEARBORN AVENUE.
27th year opens Sept. 26th. Offers all courses from primary to collegiate advanced. Special courses. College preparation.

HOTELS.

THE NEW MURRAY,
OMAHA.
EVERYTHING CLEAN AND FRESH.
Large, sunny rooms, hot and cold water, steam heat, private baths; luxuries which the traveler appreciates. Excellent cuisine and service. Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day. Incorporated.
B. SILLOWAY, President and Manager.

WINTER RESORTS.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
FALL AND WINTER.
Luxurious accommodations; hot water radiators in every room; every comfort for invalids or those needing rest. For illustrated booklet address
N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

The Chicago Tribune
Prints . . .
All the News.

FOR BEAUTY
For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pozzoni's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.